



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-6), 2023-24

FACT SHEETS

KEY INDICATORS



International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai - 400088



**NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY
(NFHS-6), 2023-24**

FACT SHEETS

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-6)

2023-24

FACT SHEETS

MAY 2026

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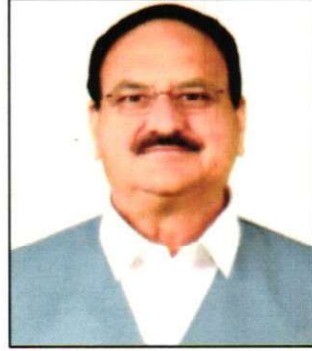
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भारत सरकार

जगत प्रकाश नड्डा
JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA

Minister
Health & Family Welfare
and Chemicals & Fertilizers
Government of India



MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to release the key findings of the Sixth Round of the National Family Health Survey (2023-24).

The Factsheets contain the highlights for the country and State/UT-wise estimates on population, health, family planning and nutrition related key indicators such as fertility, maternal, child and adult health, women and child nutrition. These indicators throw light on important aspects of family well-being of the population of different States/UTs. As in previous rounds, the NFHS-6 estimates will help to track the performance of various flagship programmes launched by the Government of India in recent years.

I hope that the estimates from NFHS-6 would enable the policy makers at State and UT level and stakeholders to arrive at informed decision-making and policy interventions related to health, population resources and nutrition and help in taking corrective measures and initiatives in the right direction.

(Jagat Prakash Nadra)



राज्य मंत्री
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण
व रसायन एवं उर्वरक
भारत सरकार

MINISTER OF STATE
HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE
AND CHEMICALS & FERTILISERS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

अनुप्रिया पटेल
ANUPRIYA PATEL



MESSAGE

I am extremely delighted to release the Fact Sheets consisting of key findings of India and States /UTs under sixth round of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-6), 2023-24.

NFHS-6 results presented in the Fact Sheets is a vital source of information on a range of topics on population, health, family welfare, women and child nutrition, etc. I am aware of the extensive use of NFHS data in planning of newer policies, implementing various welfare programmes and tracking the ongoing health schemes in the country.

I have also been informed that the estimates of key indicators given under NFHS-6 will be helpful in monitoring the progress of various Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially SDG-3 i.e. 'Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages'.

I am confident and enthusiastic that on the basis of the data generated under NFHS-6, Government would be enabled to take important policy decisions and to plan strategies for intervention across the country. Also, it will provide helpful insights to researchers who are working in the area of health, population resources, and nutritional levels of women and children.

I congratulate the officials of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, the NFHS-6 team, International Institute for Population Sciences, and all those associated with NFHS-6 for their valuable contribution towards the development of the community and the nation at large. I extend my best wishes to them for their future endeavors.


(Anupriya Patel)



पुण्य सलिला श्रीवास्तव, भा.प्र.से.
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PUNYA SALILA SRIVASTAVA, IAS
Secretary

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स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
Government of India
Department of Health and Family Welfare
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare



MESSAGE

The National Family Health Surveys (NFHS), conducted under the aegis of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, have played a crucial role in providing Government of India and the stakeholders with valuable inputs relating to the progress of various flagship programmes as well as to achieve the vision of the National Health Policy, 2017. NFHS-6, 2023-24 will provide vital information on various subjects ranging from reproductive and child health, health insurance, nutrition, non-communicable diseases and many other related issues, significant for evidence-based policymaking. The Fact Sheets covering India and States/Union Territories, provides a useful health database which, I am sure, will facilitate a stock-taking of our initiatives, and the progress made towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Over the years, NFHS has expanded its scope and coverage to meet the data requirements of the policy makers, stakeholders, users and researchers in the field of population and health. I hope this crucial information will be effectively utilized for informed policy decisions and in programme implementation.

A large-scale survey like NFHS-6 could be accomplished and conducted successfully only because of the extensive support and involvement of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), the Chairpersons & members of the Technical and Administrative Committees. I greatly appreciate the support and contribution of all who have helped to accomplish this ambitious task.

Punya Salila
(Punya Salila Srivastava)

#StopObesity

टीबी हारेगा देश जीतेगा / TB Harega Desh Jeetega



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MESSAGE

The National Family Health Survey (NFHS), initiated in the early 1990s, has emerged as a nationally important data source on population, health and nutrition for India and its States and UTs. The 2023-24 National Family Health Survey is the sixth in these national surveys and provides information on key health and family welfare related indicators.

Like the previous round, NFHS-6 has adopted a modular approach to generate estimates of crucial indicators at the State/UT level, while a subset of these indicators are also estimated at the district level. The survey used a uniform sample design, questionnaires (translated into regional languages), field procedures and biomarker measurements for facilitating comparability across the States/UTs and ensuring the highest possible data quality.

The National and States/UTs Fact Sheets provides estimates on 101 key indicators. The Fact Sheets provide an overview of the prevailing status in the country in terms of key indicators covering a range of areas.

We are pleased to release NFHS-6 Fact Sheets for selected key indicators. I hope that the estimates will provide inputs for policy makers and planners to make informed decisions for managing effectively health and family welfare programmes with an emphasis on issues related to maternal and child health.


(Kal Singh)



आराधना पटनायक, भा.प्र.से.
अपर सचिव एवं मिशन निदेशक (रा.स्वा.मि.)
Aradhana Patnaik, IAS
Additional Secretary & Mission Director (NHM)



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स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
Government of India
Department of Health and Family Welfare
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare



MESSAGE

I am happy to note that the NFHS-6 Fact Sheets presenting key indicators on health and family welfare for India and States/UTs are available for the use of States/UTs and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. As with previous rounds, the much-awaited NFHS-6 estimates will help to understand the current levels of achievements and track the progress on key indicators. These results will be critical to assess the performance of the various flagship programmes launched by the Government in recent years and will also help to devise and frame new policies and plans for the future.

The findings from NFHS have always provided valuable pointers to assess the extent of utilization of various services extended by the Government, particularly in the field of Maternal and Child Health. Also, the findings from previous rounds were instrumental in framing several programmes and interventions to tackle the issues identified for sub-optimal performance on some of the key indicators.

NFHS-6 results provide information on several aspects including, child vaccinations, ante-natal care, delivery care, post-natal care, family planning, nutritional status, non-communicable diseases, etc. This will give key pointers for further strengthening of the programmes and identify areas for new strategies and interventions. Another significant contribution of NFHS-6 is to provide recent estimates of health indicators for tracking the progress made towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

I wish to compliment the NFHS team at MoHFW and IIPS for making this valuable contribution to the development of public health systems in India.


(Aradhana Patnaik)

#StopObesity

टीबी हारेगा देश जीतेगा / TB Harega Desh Jeetega



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सत्यमेव जयते



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स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

Government of India
Department of Health and Family Welfare
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare



MESSAGE

I am honoured to present the key findings of the sixth round of National Family Health Survey (NFHS-6), 2023–24 in the form of Fact Sheets. Conducted nationwide with a representative sample of households, NFHS surveys have been instrumental in building India's demographic and health database. The five earlier rounds remain major milestones in this effort.

NFHS-6 was conducted by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the Nodal Agency, under the aegis of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. The data was collected using four schedules, namely, the Household, Woman (age 15-49 years), Man (age 15-54 years) and Biomarker, using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The Fact Sheets provide valuable information on reproductive and child health, fertility, family planning, nutrition, health insurance/financing, non-communicable diseases, and other key indicators. NFHS-6 results are expected to strengthen India's health database and inform Government initiatives towards achieving several Sustainable Development Goals.

The success of NFHS-6 reflects the dedicated efforts of the MoHFW, IIPS, and the Chairpersons and members of the Technical and Administrative Committees. I place on record my sincere appreciation for all who contributed to this nationally important survey.

(Reena Singh)

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या
विज्ञान संस्थान
(विश्वविद्यालय समतुल्य)



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)
बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for
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(Deemed to be University)

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The National Family Health Survey (NFHS-6) has been completed in the country with joint efforts and involvements of numerous organizations and individuals at different survey stages. At the outset, we are grateful to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, for their overall guidance and support.

I wish to place on record our sincere thanks to Ms. Punya Salila Srivastava, Secretary, Health and Family Welfare and Ms. Aradhana Patnaik, Additional Secretary and Mission Director (NHM), for their guidance, support, and contribution to the survey. I want to place our deep sense of gratitude to Mr. Kal Singh, DG (Stat.), Ms. Reena Singh, CD (Stat.), Shri Amrit Lal Jangid, JD (Stat.) and Mr. Achu Sreekumar, DD (Stat.) for their unwavering support and guidance at different stages and in various activities of NFHS-6. I express our sincere gratitude to all the Steering Committee, Administrative & Financial Management Committee, Project Management Committee, and the Technical Advisory Committee, especially the Chairperson, Prof. P.M. Kulkarni and Co-Chairs, Late Prof. Arvind Pandey and Prof. Sulabha Parasuraman for their contribution and for providing valuable guidance for implementing the project.

I congratulate all the Principal Investigators (Overall In-charge Prof. Laxmi Kant Dwivedi, Prof. Abhishek Singh, Prof. Dhanajay W. Bansod, Dr. Harihar Sahu, Dr. Sarang P. Pedgaonkar, Dr. Reshmi R.S., and Dr. Preeti Dhillon) at the Institute for their dedication, enthusiasm and unstinting efforts to bring out the factsheet on time. We also acknowledge the contribution of NFHS-6 Chief Research Officers, Senior Programmers-IT, Programmers (Survey Research & Data Science), Senior Research Officers, Research Officers, Programmers-IT, Jr. Research Officers, and other staff members for their constant support to the project. I sincerely thank the Heads and staff of Field Agencies (FAs) for successfully carrying out the task of data collection in their respective states. This acknowledgment cannot be completed without expressing our appreciation for the hard work put in by the field teams in data collection and maintaining the quality of data.

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

Dr. Dewaram A. Nagdeve
Director & Sr. Professor (Additional Charge), IIPS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

S. No.	Content	Page No.
NATIONAL FACT SHEET		
1.	INDIA	3
ANNEXURES		
STATE FACT SHEETS		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13
4.	Assam	17
5.	Bihar	21
6.	Chhattisgarh	25
7.	Goa	29
8.	Gujarat	33
9.	Haryana	37
10.	Himachal Pradesh	41
11.	Jharkhand	45
12.	Karnataka	49
13.	Kerala	53
14.	Madhya Pradesh	57
15.	Maharashtra	61
16.	Meghalaya	65
17.	Mizoram	69
18.	Nagaland	73
19.	Odisha	77
20.	Punjab	81
21.	Rajasthan	85
22.	Sikkim	89
23.	Tamil Nadu	93
24.	Telangana	97
25.	Tripura	101
26.	Uttar Pradesh	105
27.	Uttarakhand	109
28.	West Bengal	113
UNION TERRITORY FACT SHEETS		
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	119
30.	Chandigarh	123
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	127
32.	Jammu & Kashmir	131
33.	Ladakh	135
34.	Lakshadweep	139
35.	NCT of Delhi	143
36.	Puducherry	147
Appendix 1: India - Relative Standard Error (RSE) of Key Indicators		153
Appendix 2: State/UT-wise Sample Size and Period of Survey		157



**NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY
(NFHS-6), 2023-24**

**FACT SHEET
INDIA**

Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2023-24 (NFHS-6), the sixth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each State/Union Territory (UT) except Manipur.

The contents of NFHS-6 are more or less similar to NFHS-5 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-6 includes some new topics, such as Direct Bank Transfer (DBT) and Self-Help Group (SHG) coverage, digital literacy and financial transactions, etc. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include HIV testing. The NFHS-6 sample has been designed to provide National, State/Union Territory (UT), and District level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey like NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. However, estimates of indicators of 'other health issues'; husband's background and woman's work; attitudes and behaviour, etc. 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 (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-6. NFHS-6, the first in the NFHS series, was conducted by IIPS without any technical or financial support from external organizations. 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-6 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-6 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; health insurance coverage; land ownership, etc. 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, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, health issues, nutrition, sexual behaviour and attitudes towards gender roles. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of length/height and weight for children under age 5 years; measurements of height and weight 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 HIV, Hepatitis-B and Hepatitis-C. Additionally, Dried Blood Spot (DBS) was collected from children age 4-5 years for Hepatitis-B testing.

Like the previous NFHS surveys, a two-stage sample design was used to collect data from both urban and rural areas. However, unlike the previous rounds, the Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks (2012-17) were selected in first stage in urban areas instead of Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB). This strategy improved the identification of boundaries of the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). Several standard protocols and strategies were adopted to minimize non-sampling errors and maintain data quality such as, multi-level monitoring and supervision of fieldwork, use of Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) for collecting data; centralized training for uniformity in survey implementation; standardized tools and procedures; Clinical, Anthropometric, and Biochemical (CAB) protocols followed as per international standards; secondary editing of data in the field; feedback on data quality to field teams based on real-time data, etc.

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for India. NFHS-6 fieldwork for India was conducted in two phases, phase one from 28 May 2023 to 26 February 2024 and phase two from 7 February 2024 to 31 December 2024 by 27 Field Agencies (FAs) and gathered information from 679,238 households, 716,397 women, and 100,977 men.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. The results presented in the NFHS-6 Fact Sheets are provisional.

India - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	6.6	8.6	8.0	8.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	22.0	27.0	25.5	26.5
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	12.7	13.0	12.9	11.8
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.5	97.8	98.3	96.8
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.1	95.4	96.5	95.9
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.2	93.3	94.2	94.3
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	56.4	62.0	60.2	41.0
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	97.3	98.6	98.2	95.7
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	84.3	69.2	73.7	71.8
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	18.2	19.1	18.8	14.0
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	50.0	46.0	47.0	40.1
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	61.5	39.7	46.4	41.0
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	64.0	49.9	54.6	50.2
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	77.3	58.6	64.3	33.3
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	87.1	77.1	80.5	51.2
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.4	23.3	20.1	23.3
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	9.7	19.0	15.9	17.7
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.0
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.4	7.9	6.7	6.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	69.6	68.9	69.1	66.7
21. Any modern method ² (%)	52.9	52.7	52.7	56.4
22. Any traditional method (%)	16.7	16.2	16.4	10.3
23. Female sterilization (%)	32.6	38.1	36.5	37.9
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	7.0	9.1	8.5	9.4
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	3.5	4.9	4.5	4.0
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	3.5	4.2	4.0	5.4
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	81.4	74.4	76.2	70.0
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	96.2	95.8	95.9	92.6
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	75.8	61.4	65.2	58.5
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	94.4	93.6	93.8	92.0
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	67.4	50.3	54.9	44.1
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	49.2	33.7	37.8	26.0
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.9	95.9	95.6	95.9
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	95.2	89.0	90.6	88.6
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	48.2	62.1	58.6	61.9
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	95.3	90.0	91.3	89.4
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	40.5	22.8	27.2	21.5
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	57.4	52.2	54.1	47.4
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	28.0	14.0	16.9	14.3

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

India - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	88.6	80.7	82.8	78.0
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	6.6	6.4	6.4	4.2
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	89.9	83.7	85.3	79.1
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	81.0	83.1	82.6	76.6
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	85.7	87.6	87.1	83.8
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	95.7	96.5	96.4	96.4
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	94.5	95.1	95.0	95.2
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	83.6	85.5	85.0	80.5
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	88.1	89.6	89.2	87.0
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	91.1	91.9	91.7	87.9
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	71.3	72.0	71.8	58.6
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	80.0	76.8	77.6	67.4
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	84.0	85.9	85.4	36.4
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	77.1	73.7	74.6	71.2
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	90.2	97.4	95.6	94.5
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	8.0	1.4	3.1	4.2
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.7	8.3	7.9	7.3
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.8
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	74.8	67.3	68.8	69.0
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	48.0	50.8	50.1	41.8
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	54.5	56.2	55.8	63.7
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	91.0	96.0	95.6	95.1
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	82.4	86.2	85.3	82.8
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	58.8	59.7	59.5	45.9
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	15.6	15.0	15.1	10.8
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	18.2	15.2	16.3	12.3
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	16.2	15.0	15.3	11.0
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	23.9	30.9	29.3	35.5
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	16.5	19.8	19.0	19.3
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	4.6	5.4	5.2	7.7
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	25.3	33.8	31.8	32.1
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	1.8	1.1	1.3	3.4

*LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

India - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	13.2	22.5	19.7	18.7
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	14.9	21.9	19.7	16.2
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	42.8	25.5	30.7	24.0
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	36.3	23.0	27.3	22.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	8.0	7.3	7.5	6.1
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	11.9	8.0	9.1	6.3
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	21.9	16.2	17.8	13.5
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	8.8	8.8	8.8	7.3
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	13.2	10.0	10.9	7.1
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	23.9	19.7	20.9	15.6
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.5	8.9	9.4	12.4
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.0	4.7	4.8	5.2
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	23.5	17.8	19.4	21.3
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.9	11.7	12.4	15.7
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.6	3.1	3.3	5.7
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.2	20.4	22.1	24.0
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	91.4	88.0	89.0	88.7
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	29.8	31.2	30.8	25.4
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	88.3	89.3	89.0	78.6
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	77.6	57.4	63.6	53.9
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	90.7	75.0	79.2	77.6
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	17.5	24.4	22.3	29.2
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	2.3	2.9	2.7	3.1
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.2
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	4.6	10.0	8.4	8.9
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	26.2	41.1	36.3	38.0
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.5	1.4	1.1	1.3
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	15.5	20.6	18.9	18.7

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.



**NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY
(NFHS-6), 2023-24**

FACT SHEETS
States

Andhra Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	6.3	7.2	6.9	6.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	21.6	20.9	21.1	22.2
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	12.3	14.7	13.9	13.2
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.5
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.1	96.9	97.6	96.7
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.3	96.8	97.3	83.1
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	85.2	95.1	91.9	80.2
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	97.3	99.0	98.5	95.8
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	79.3	64.1	69.1	65.6
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	22.6	36.4	31.9	27.7
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	64.1	72.1	69.8	75.4
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	60.0	42.5	48.4	39.6
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	67.1	55.6	59.5	47.9
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	73.7	58.3	63.6	21.0
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	91.2	79.8	83.7	41.9
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	17.1	28.9	25.1	29.3
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	(7.5)	10.6	9.7	14.5
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.7
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.4	11.1	9.2	12.6
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	73.5	75.3	74.7	71.1
21. Any modern method ² (%)	71.4	74.0	73.1	70.8
22. Any traditional method (%)	2.1	1.3	1.6	0.3
23. Female sterilization (%)	66.4	71.1	69.5	69.6
24. Male sterilization (%)	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	5.1	4.1	4.4	4.7
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.7
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	2.1	1.4	1.6	2.0
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	88.8	88.5	88.6	81.7
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.2
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	86.0	85.3	85.5	67.5
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	97.0	96.7	96.8	92.8
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	85.1	86.6	86.2	70.3
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	56.3	56.3	56.3	41.1
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.6	99.3	98.7	96.5
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	98.4	98.4	98.4	96.5
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	34.7	50.5	45.8	50.4
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	98.3	98.9	98.7	96.1
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	57.3	50.0	52.2	42.4
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	69.4	64.4	66.2	63.0
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	37.9	38.0	38.0	26.6

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

() 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, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Andhra Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery+ (%)	97.4	97.5	97.4	90.7
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	*	17.2
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery+ (%)	96.6	97.3	97.1	92.3
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	87.0	88.0	87.7	73.2
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	91.1	92.8	92.3	88.0
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	97.6	97.7	97.7	95.0
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.6	96.0	96.6	94.6
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	87.4	89.7	88.9	75.0
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	93.1	95.1	94.5	88.5
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	95.4	96.3	96.0	87.1
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	75.7	87.8	84.1	57.5
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	91.2	92.1	91.8	79.5
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	89.9	94.1	92.7	75.5
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	89.8	92.0	91.3	80.3
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	90.0	96.3	94.2	94.2
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	7.3	1.9	3.7	4.3
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.4	4.9	4.8	7.2
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.7	1.1	1.0	2.4
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	66.1	66.7	66.5	70.2
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	66.0	67.7	67.2	52.0
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	70.1	69.2	69.5	68.0
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	96.6	96.4	96.5	93.3
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only / other milk ¹⁰ (%)	92.7	84.7	87.0	79.6
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	(66.4)	74.3	72.0	50.8
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	14.1	18.3	17.0	8.1
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	(29.9)	27.3	28.2	11.4
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	17.5	19.9	19.2	9.0
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	21.7	25.8	24.6	31.2
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	12.3	12.3	12.3	16.1
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	2.0	3.0	2.7	6.0
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	21.8	23.8	23.2	29.6
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	1.8	1.3	1.5	2.7

*LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Andhra Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	7.8	12.3	10.8	14.8
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	9.7	14.5	12.9	16.5
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	57.3	43.2	47.9	36.3
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	48.4	38.1	41.5	31.1
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	7.5	6.8	7.0	7.3
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	14.6	11.1	12.2	10.4
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	25.1	20.2	21.8	19.5
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	7.2	7.7	7.5	8.4
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	16.5	12.7	13.9	11.4
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	26.8	22.9	24.1	21.8
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.0	10.0	10.0	13.6
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.2	6.0	5.7	5.9
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	25.8	23.3	24.1	25.3
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.4	12.5	12.7	17.6
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.0	3.5	3.4	7.1
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	27.4	25.4	26.0	29.0
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	83.8	84.2	84.0	84.1
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	40.2	52.0	48.0	42.1
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	91.5	92.8	92.3	81.8
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	76.7	57.5	64.1	48.9
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	95.8	93.6	94.3	85.2
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	25.0	21.4	22.7	29.9
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	1.9	2.0	1.9	3.8
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.4	4.9	3.8	3.9
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	13.7	21.3	18.8	22.6
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.5
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	18.8	25.4	23.3	23.1

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Arunachal Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	6.9	6.0	6.3	8.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.2	20.7	21.8	27.1
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	5.6	12.3	10.2	8.1
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.7	97.5	98.2	94.8
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	97.7	96.8	97.1	93.7
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.4	98.4	98.7	99.2
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	50.2	52.6	51.8	29.3
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	95.5	96.4	96.1	91.6
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	80.1	63.3	68.6	71.2
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	12.0	16.1	14.8	15.9
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	40.0	31.9	34.7	24.6
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	62.1	44.2	50.4	39.4
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	69.2	57.5	61.4	48.2
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	82.3	68.7	73.4	52.9
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	84.0	78.0	80.0	71.6
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	15.3	18.6	17.3	18.9
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	8.2	13.2	11.4	20.8
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.2	6.6	5.6	6.0
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	65.1	65.4	65.3	59.1
21. Any modern method ² (%)	45.1	49.2	47.9	47.1
22. Any traditional method (%)	20.0	16.2	17.4	12.0
23. Female sterilization (%)	18.2	22.4	21.1	18.2
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	9.1	8.8	8.9	12.4
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	6.2	6.7	6.5	7.0
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	2.9	2.1	2.4	5.4
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	65.3	53.5	57.6	53.1
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	88.6	82.1	84.4	75.3
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	55.1	41.2	46.0	36.6
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	87.4	87.2	87.3	76.9
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	36.7	28.4	31.3	23.8
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	23.6	17.8	19.8	8.6
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.0	96.8	97.2	95.6
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	96.1	84.8	88.7	79.2
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	86.9	81.0	83.0	74.8
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	95.5	84.2	88.1	82.1
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	23.4	14.2	17.4	14.8
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	59.7	65.1	62.1	47.3
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	20.6	14.5	16.7	17.0

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Arunachal Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	60.1	62.3	61.5	56.4
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(2.9)	2.4	2.5	2.3
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	62.7	65.1	64.3	56.5
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	76.0	75.8	75.9	64.9
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	90.1	88.6	89.1	76.4
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	92.7	90.0	90.8	90.6
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	92.7	87.7	89.3	87.9
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	77.5	79.1	78.6	69.0
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	80.5	82.6	82.0	77.6
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	82.4	84.4	83.8	80.7
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	60.9	68.3	65.7	51.9
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	82.9	71.0	74.7	65.1
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	76.3	80.7	79.3	32.0
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	78.6	73.0	74.9	69.7
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	97.0	97.3	97.2	97.6
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	3.0	0.7	1.4	0.7
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.7	4.3	3.8	5.1
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.0
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.2	0.7	0.5	2.1
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	57.3	49.1	51.7	47.1
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	46.1	48.7	47.8	52.0
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	64.1	43.5	50.5	63.4
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	94.1	95.6	95.1	86.5
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	73.0	59.3	63.9	73.2
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	72.6	65.6	68.4	48.4
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	22.4	26.3	25.0	22.6
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	(18.0)	13.2	15.1	12.7
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	21.8	25.2	24.0	20.9
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	23.5	24.4	24.1	28.0
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	14.2	17.1	16.1	13.1
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	5.7	9.1	8.0	6.5
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	16.0	19.3	18.2	15.4
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	8.4	9.0	8.8	9.6

*LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Arunachal Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	6.8	6.8	6.8	5.7
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	6.3	5.6	5.8	4.9
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	34.9	26.3	29.3	23.9
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	35.5	30.0	31.8	27.6
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	5.6	6.0	5.9	4.6
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	5.4	4.4	4.7	3.1
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	11.9	10.9	11.2	8.4
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	6.3	6.8	6.6	6.7
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	6.7	5.1	5.5	4.3
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	13.8	12.3	12.7	11.9
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.8	17.3	16.0	16.4
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	7.1	6.6	6.8	6.7
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	21.8	25.2	24.2	24.9
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	20.5	22.9	22.2	22.8
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.2	4.4	4.1	9.0
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	29.8	32.0	31.3	33.1
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	83.2	88.6	87.0	87.0
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	34.9	45.5	41.8	23.5
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	90.6	91.5	91.2	78.2
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	92.7	89.1	90.3	76.4
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	97.6	96.1	96.7	92.0
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	15.6	18.7	17.8	24.9
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	2.5	1.7	1.9	3.0
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.7
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	15.2	20.8	19.1	18.8
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	46.5	53.6	51.4	50.3
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	18.9	25.1	23.2	24.2
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	44.1	53.4	50.5	52.6

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Assam - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	4.9	7.2	6.9	8.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	18.8	26.6	25.7	28.3
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	13.3	9.8	10.3	8.6
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.4	96.0	96.4	92.6
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	94.6	92.5	92.8	86.0
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.2	97.3	97.5	98.8
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	55.5	72.5	70.3	66.7
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	97.2	97.7	97.6	95.7
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	90.8	78.1	79.7	78.2
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	12.3	9.5	9.9	8.3
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	49.2	53.2	52.9	38.1
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	57.8	34.1	37.1	29.6
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	65.9	38.2	41.7	35.5
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	70.2	51.1	53.5	28.2
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	85.1	68.3	70.4	36.9
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	9.2	27.0	25.3	31.8
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	6.4	19.1	17.5	21.8
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.9
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.0	8.0	7.3	11.7
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	71.7	70.9	71.0	60.8
21. Any modern method ² (%)	51.8	53.7	53.4	45.3
22. Any traditional method (%)	19.9	17.2	17.6	15.5
23. Female sterilization (%)	8.6	7.6	7.7	9.0
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	5.4	7.7	7.4	11.0
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	2.8	4.3	4.1	4.2
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	2.6	3.4	3.3	6.8
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	77.4	72.0	72.5	63.8
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	89.6	90.2	90.2	94.3
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	49.4	51.6	51.4	50.7
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	94.4	93.8	93.8	94.5
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	67.2	65.2	65.4	47.5
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	42.8	44.1	44.0	18.5
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.0	98.2	98.1	98.7
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	95.4	86.9	87.6	84.1
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	61.5	76.9	75.6	74.4
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	95.7	90.2	90.7	86.1
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	46.7	20.7	22.9	18.1
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	85.1	80.2	81.4	70.6
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	29.0	16.5	17.4	15.2

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

() 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, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Assam - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery ⁺ (%)	75.6	66.6	67.4	65.3
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(7.5)	7.0	7.1	2.0
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery ⁺ (%)	79.8	68.5	69.5	69.9
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	83.8	81.5	81.7	66.7
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	87.6	87.8	87.7	71.8
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	97.3	95.3	95.5	94.7
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.8	93.9	94.0	92.5
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	89.0	83.6	84.1	73.4
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	89.3	88.5	88.6	82.5
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	94.3	90.2	90.5	82.8
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	75.9	67.5	68.1	35.5
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	75.4	71.4	71.7	53.9
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	87.0	87.4	87.4	45.4
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	81.6	78.2	78.5	58.2
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	88.4	96.6	95.9	95.6
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	8.9	1.2	1.9	2.3
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.4	2.0	1.9	5.5
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.9	0.6	0.6	2.5
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	51.2	43.8	44.4	51.2
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	42.8	55.9	54.8	49.1
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	60.0	53.8	54.3	63.6
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	98.9	98.4	98.4	95.4
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	82.5	73.7	74.4	77.8
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	(71.5)	66.2	66.6	51.7
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	14.9	16.1	16.0	7.5
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	*	21.0	23.6	3.1
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	16.7	16.3	16.4	7.2
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	21.7	31.0	30.3	35.3
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	17.4	21.8	21.4	21.7
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	6.3	8.7	8.5	9.0
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	20.1	31.6	30.7	32.8
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.8

⁺LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Assam - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	11.3	16.2	15.6	17.7
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	10.0	16.5	15.7	13.4
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	30.0	18.1	19.6	15.2
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	31.1	19.7	21.1	16.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	6.9	5.6	5.8	6.9
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	9.7	5.6	6.1	4.9
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	17.6	11.8	12.5	12.8
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	7.4	7.4	7.4	8.4
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	11.3	7.1	7.6	6.2
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	20.1	15.1	15.6	16.0
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.5	11.1	11.3	10.9
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.4	5.1	5.3	4.8
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	24.3	18.9	19.6	19.1
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.6	13.3	13.6	12.8
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.7	3.3	3.4	4.4
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	28.5	20.5	21.4	20.3
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	91.8	86.0	86.7	92.1
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	22.9	26.0	25.6	19.0
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	93.4	91.4	91.7	78.5
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	82.8	64.5	66.8	57.2
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	89.7	73.5	75.1	67.0
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	12.3	16.8	16.2	32.2
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	0.9	2.1	2.0	2.3
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.0	1.0	0.9	1.4
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	12.9	17.1	16.5	22.2
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	38.3	46.3	45.2	51.9
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	2.1	6.4	5.8	7.3
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	19.7	24.5	23.8	25.2

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Bihar - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	9.0	11.8	11.5	11.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	30.3	36.3	35.6	36.4
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	10.5	11.6	11.5	11.1
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.2	98.4	98.5	96.3
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.2
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	95.1	92.7	93.0	93.3
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	21.5	21.1	21.1	17.4
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	97.7	98.6	98.5	95.5
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	75.1	62.7	64.1	61.1
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	12.7	15.2	14.9	10.6
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	38.0	43.3	42.9	36.0
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	51.9	30.6	33.1	28.8
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	51.3	44.6	45.9	42.8
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	70.3	56.8	58.4	20.6
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	85.4	76.3	78.1	35.4
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	20.0	36.3	34.6	40.8
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	25.8	30.8	29.6	30.5
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	2.1	2.8	2.7	3.0
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.9	11.7	11.4	11.0
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	64.4	58.6	59.3	55.8
21. Any modern method ² (%)	44.9	44.7	44.7	44.4
22. Any traditional method (%)	19.5	13.9	14.6	11.4
23. Female sterilization (%)	35.4	37.9	37.6	34.8
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	11.4	14.8	14.4	13.6
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	5.5	7.6	7.3	6.1
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	5.9	7.2	7.1	7.5
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	68.6	63.4	63.9	52.9
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	96.5	93.8	94.0	81.6
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	48.2	36.4	37.6	25.2
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	94.4	92.4	92.6	89.5
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	29.3	21.1	21.9	18.0
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	18.9	10.4	11.2	9.2
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	86.1	89.8	89.5	89.5
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	89.9	80.2	81.1	76.2
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	49.2	58.4	57.5	56.9
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	91.9	83.2	84.0	78.9
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	23.2	12.2	13.2	9.7
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	50.6	49.1	49.3	39.6
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.2	2.5	2.7	3.6

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Bihar - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery ⁺ (%)	78.5	69.0	69.9	57.3
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.9
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery ⁺ (%)	84.1	75.4	76.2	59.3
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	77.7	77.2	77.3	71.0
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	89.0	85.6	86.0	82.7
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	97.1	97.1	97.1	96.8
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.9	95.2	95.3	95.5
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	79.3	79.3	79.3	75.5
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	84.7	88.0	87.6	85.2
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	86.7	90.3	89.9	85.7
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	61.4	66.6	66.2	55.7
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	81.1	74.1	74.9	68.2
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	79.5	84.9	84.3	3.4
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	61.7	61.5	61.5	56.0
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	90.0	97.7	96.8	96.6
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	10.0	1.1	2.1	2.2
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.6	8.0	7.7	13.7
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.1
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.4	3.3	3.2	3.5
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	61.9	66.0	65.7	69.4
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	56.8	51.4	51.9	31.1
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	62.9	62.4	62.5	58.9
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	93.2	97.3	96.9	94.9
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	90.4	93.7	93.4	84.3
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	64.6	51.9	53.0	39.0
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	17.3	11.4	12.0	10.7
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	9.9	11.4	11.2	11.5
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	16.5	11.4	11.9	10.8
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	32.7	35.8	35.6	42.9
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	16.2	19.3	19.0	22.9
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	2.7	5.0	4.7	8.8
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	27.3	36.5	35.7	41.0
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	2.4	0.7	0.8	2.4

⁺LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Bihar - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	20.1	27.2	26.3	25.6
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	21.3	25.3	24.5	21.6
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	30.1	18.5	19.8	16.0
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	29.9	16.8	19.4	14.7
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	7.3	6.2	6.3	6.4
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	8.7	6.0	6.3	5.4
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	17.0	12.6	13.1	12.7
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	7.3	8.0	7.9	8.3
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	9.9	8.5	8.7	7.0
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	18.5	17.1	17.3	16.2
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.0	7.3	7.3	8.7
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.6
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	16.2	13.8	14.1	15.9
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.9	10.4	10.3	11.1
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.7	3.3	3.3	4.3
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	19.0	17.6	17.8	18.4
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	89.0	84.5	85.1	86.5
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	11.6	17.5	16.5	12.6
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	89.1	91.1	90.9	76.7
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	70.9	61.7	62.8	51.4
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	75.7	61.5	63.0	59.2
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	31.2	37.0	36.1	40.1
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	2.1	6.0	5.4	2.8
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	1.5	2.1	2.1	1.8
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	2.1	4.3	4.0	5.0
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	36.6	47.4	45.8	48.9
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	12.8	17.1	16.5	15.4

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Chhattisgarh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	6.2	7.9	7.6	7.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	20.5	25.8	24.7	25.4
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	11.7	11.3	11.4	10.5
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.6	98.7	98.9	98.8
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.3	93.2	94.5	95.5
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.6	98.5	98.1	98.5
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	85.4	91.8	90.5	71.4
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	98.6	99.1	99.0	94.7
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	82.9	68.7	71.6	69.3
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	20.4	16.8	17.5	13.6
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	56.0	52.3	52.9	32.9
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	59.1	37.3	41.9	36.9
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	59.0	43.3	46.3	41.5
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	74.4	49.0	54.4	26.7
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	82.5	74.9	76.4	56.3
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	6.5	11.0	10.1	12.1
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	7.3	16.2	14.1	16.2
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.8
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.9	4.6	4.2	3.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	67.9	63.1	64.1	67.8
21. Any modern method ² (%)	54.5	53.7	53.9	61.7
22. Any traditional method (%)	13.4	9.4	10.2	6.1
23. Female sterilization (%)	39.1	43.2	42.4	47.5
24. Male sterilization (%)	1.0	1.4	1.4	0.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	8.5	11.3	10.8	8.3
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	4.2	5.9	5.6	3.5
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	4.3	5.4	5.2	4.8
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	82.4	70.6	72.7	65.7
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	95.9	92.4	93.0	93.4
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	82.1	65.8	68.8	60.4
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	94.0	92.4	92.7	91.9
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	73.8	63.8	65.6	44.9
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	56.3	46.8	48.5	26.3
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.0	94.4	94.5	97.5
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	94.6	85.4	86.9	85.7
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	56.9	71.5	69.1	70.0
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	95.4	87.3	88.6	88.8
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	41.8	15.7	20.0	15.2
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	70.5	61.9	64.9	57.0
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	26.9	9.9	12.2	8.9

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Chhattisgarh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	87.3	80.3	81.6	84.0
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(18.2)	17.6	17.6	9.8
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	88.8	82.7	83.8	81.7
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	81.0	77.3	77.9	79.7
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	86.3	84.3	84.6	84.8
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	95.7	95.3	95.4	97.5
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.4	93.2	93.2	96.4
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	85.3	80.5	81.3	84.2
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	86.2	85.2	85.4	87.5
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	90.0	89.9	89.9	90.2
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	71.2	62.7	64.1	56.3
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	82.6	76.8	77.7	70.6
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	86.5	83.3	83.8	50.4
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	83.9	79.1	79.9	84.5
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	94.2	98.8	98.0	96.6
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	3.8	0.5	1.0	3.1
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	9.6	6.9	7.4	3.6
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.5
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	79.6	76.5	77.0	63.6
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	43.6	53.3	51.7	32.2
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	70.1	76.8	75.8	80.3
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	92.8	96.3	95.8	98.0
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	81.7	89.4	88.2	87.0
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	42.1	64.7	60.3	41.3
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	14.2	12.3	12.6	9.5
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	(11.5)	8.4	9.3	2.5
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	13.9	12.1	12.4	9.1
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	21.7	28.5	27.5	34.6
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	19.3	21.4	21.1	18.9
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	5.7	6.9	6.7	7.5
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	29.3	35.6	34.7	31.3
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	1.3	0.6	0.7	4.0

*LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Chhattisgarh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	16.2	27.6	25.2	23.1
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	24.8	26.8	26.4	17.4
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	36.1	16.0	20.3	14.1
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	21.1	15.1	16.1	15.0
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	8.5	7.4	7.6	4.5
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	11.2	7.0	7.8	3.8
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	21.3	15.0	16.2	9.0
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	10.9	9.5	9.7	5.4
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	14.3	9.5	10.3	4.4
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	26.5	19.7	20.9	10.8
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.5	8.9	8.8	14.8
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.9	5.3	5.2	6.8
86. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	21.6	17.6	18.4	23.6
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.0	11.5	11.6	19.0
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.4	3.2	3.2	7.5
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	24.3	20.0	20.8	27.7
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	94.6	94.4	94.4	92.7
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	32.8	45.0	42.8	39.1
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	91.2	94.0	93.4	80.3
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	71.0	41.5	47.8	40.7
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	86.7	69.2	72.7	69.0
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	11.5	17.2	16.1	20.1
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	1.5	2.0	1.9	0.9
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	10.4	20.9	18.7	17.3
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	34.1	48.3	45.3	43.1
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.6	6.8	5.7	4.9
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	27.8	41.1	38.3	34.7

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Goa - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.3
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	17.9	18.4	18.1	19.1
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	17.1	17.4	17.2	14.2
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.3	100.0	99.6	100.0
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	98.6	91.3	95.5	98.5
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.4	97.6	96.9	97.6
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	70.2	73.7	71.7	73.1
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	99.0	99.2	99.1	97.2
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	88.6	85.3	87.2	89.0
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	21.0	22.0	21.4	16.0
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	59.5	54.3	57.2	58.1
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	69.5	62.6	66.5	71.5
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	69.7	70.3	69.9	76.6
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	95.2	92.4	94.0	73.7
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	87.4	96.0	90.9	69.7
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	9.9	3.6	6.8	5.8
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	*	*	(8.9)
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.3
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.0	0.0	1.1	2.7
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	76.9	66.9	72.8	67.9
21. Any modern method ² (%)	43.1	33.2	39.0	60.1
22. Any traditional method (%)	33.8	33.7	33.8	7.8
23. Female sterilization (%)	25.8	19.8	23.4	29.9
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	4.1	6.5	5.1	8.4
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	2.8	4.2	3.4	4.0
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	1.3	2.3	1.7	4.4
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	95.0	87.7	92.1	70.3
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	100.0	98.0	99.2	98.8
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	89.1	86.4	88.0	93.0
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	98.2	93.2	96.2	96.5
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	80.8	79.0	80.1	87.5
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	66.0	60.7	63.9	65.0
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	92.4	94.7	93.4	99.8
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	100.0	99.1	99.6	99.7
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	57.3	65.3	60.7	56.2
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	100.0	99.1	99.6	99.1
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	53.3	36.7	46.2	39.5
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	69.9	(69.5)	69.7	50.0
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	41.0	20.2	31.4	31.5

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends due to smaller sample size.

() 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, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Goa - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	98.0	95.2	96.9	95.4
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	98.0	96.1	97.3	96.7
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	(97.3)	(90.0)	93.8	81.9
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	(97.2)	(90.8)	94.4	91.0
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	(97.3)	(100.0)	98.6	97.9
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(97.3)	(100.0)	98.6	97.9
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	(97.3)	(90.0)	93.8	88.3
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	(97.3)	(100.0)	98.6	90.8
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(97.3)	(100.0)	98.6	92.9
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(80.2)	(97.0)	88.3	33.0
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(91.6)	(92.1)	91.9	80.2
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	(94.5)	(100.0)	97.1	6.3
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	91.9	90.4	91.2	91.9
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(92.6)	(96.3)	94.3	92.7
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(7.4)	(0.0)	3.9	7.3
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.3	0.0	0.7	3.2
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.9
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	*	86.6
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	49.6	46.0	47.9	61.6
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	*	*	*	(61.4)
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	(100.0)
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	100.0	91.1	95.7	(83.0)
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	*	*	*	*
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	(24.7)	(43.9)	34.6	20.2
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	*	*	*	*
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	(25.3)	(41.3)	33.0	21.5
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	18.8	20.0	19.4	25.8
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	14.7	18.3	16.3	19.1
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	0.9	4.1	2.4	7.5
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	19.5	20.5	19.9	24.0
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	1.0	0.9	0.9	2.8

*LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Goa - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	12.3	18.3	15.0	13.8
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	0.0	16.0	6.9	12.5
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	48.3	41.1	45.1	36.1
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	44.1	42.9	43.6	32.6
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.6
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	15.0	14.9	15.0	9.6
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	27.4	27.7	27.5	20.8
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	11.2	8.9	10.1	10.3
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	18.9	15.5	17.3	11.6
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	36.3	27.4	32.1	24.1
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.1	7.4	8.3	12.1
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.7	6.5	5.1	3.6
86. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	24.9	27.8	26.2	27.5
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.4	8.9	9.7	14.8
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.7	5.2	4.4	4.7
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.3	29.0	27.5	26.8
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	93.0	91.9	92.5	93.1
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	34.9	33.2	34.1	31.9
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	90.9	91.5	91.1	88.3
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	92.0	87.1	89.9	91.2
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	96.6	98.6	97.5	96.8
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	16.2	(4.5)	11.3	8.3
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	3.4	(0.0)	1.9	1.6
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	0.0
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	2.5	4.0	3.1	2.6
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	17.1	17.3	17.1	18.1
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	2.4	1.6	2.1	5.5
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	24.5	19.5	22.4	36.8

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Gujarat - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	6.7	7.7	7.3	7.3
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	21.5	24.1	23.0	24.0
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	12.9	13.2	13.1	12.0
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.3	97.5	98.2	97.6
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.7	95.4	97.2	97.2
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	95.8	96.9	96.4	95.6
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	54.6	60.5	57.9	44.4
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	97.2	97.9	97.6	94.6
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	86.1	69.3	76.3	72.9
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	17.2	15.1	16.0	11.8
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	46.1	51.0	49.1	55.1
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	51.9	28.8	38.6	33.8
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	55.1	40.4	47.0	45.6
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	81.3	54.3	65.7	30.8
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	88.0	80.6	83.9	52.6
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	12.8	21.4	18.0	21.8
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	21.1	26.9	24.3	27.7
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.4	7.0	5.6	5.2
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	72.1	75.4	74.0	65.3
21. Any modern method ² (%)	47.1	54.9	51.6	53.6
22. Any traditional method (%)	25.0	20.5	22.4	11.7
23. Female sterilization (%)	24.0	41.3	33.9	35.9
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	6.1	5.9	6.0	10.3
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	3.1	3.3	3.2	4.4
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	3.0	2.6	2.8	5.9
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	90.5	84.5	87.0	79.3
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	98.3	97.1	97.6	94.1
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	83.0	81.8	82.3	77.2
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	96.2	93.9	94.9	89.1
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	73.6	69.3	71.0	60.0
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	56.0	52.5	53.9	43.2
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.6	98.2	97.2	97.7
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	98.2	96.3	97.1	94.3
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	31.6	44.7	39.7	43.3
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	93.3	93.1	93.2	93.2
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	40.6	21.7	29.0	21.0
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	49.4	32.0	39.8	30.8
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	24.4	11.7	15.6	12.4

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

* 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, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Gujarat - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	93.5	91.3	92.2	89.7
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	11.5	9.2	6.9
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	94.6	92.3	93.2	88.7
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	79.6	83.0	81.7	76.4
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	81.2	86.5	84.5	85.0
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	97.6	95.6	96.3	95.6
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.2	94.8	95.7	94.7
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	81.7	84.8	83.6	79.6
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	88.0	85.8	86.6	86.2
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	90.2	88.7	89.2	86.8
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	69.9	70.3	70.2	50.8
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	84.4	87.0	86.0	62.8
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	82.6	78.5	80.0	2.2
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	83.8	84.1	84.0	85.6
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	86.9	96.4	92.8	92.1
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	11.9	3.0	6.4	7.6
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.0	6.2	5.7	8.2
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	83.1	76.5	79.0	75.2
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	44.8	48.3	46.9	37.8
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	68.1	73.2	71.4	65.0
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	96.9	97.3	97.1	97.0
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	86.6	89.0	88.1	83.3
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	49.6	54.9	53.2	42.0
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	6.3	8.5	7.8	5.9
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	10.5	4.9	8.0	6.0
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	7.5	8.0	7.8	5.9
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	28.2	39.5	35.3	39.0
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	15.5	23.0	20.2	25.1
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	3.8	6.3	5.4	10.6
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	27.2	40.5	35.5	39.7
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.9

*LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Gujarat - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	14.5	30.1	23.6	25.2
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	15.6	26.6	21.8	20.9
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	44.3	23.2	32.1	22.7
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	40.2	21.8	29.9	20.0
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	7.6	7.3	7.4	8.1
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	9.0	7.3	8.0	6.7
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	18.2	15.2	16.4	15.8
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	8.0	8.1	8.1	9.0
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	10.4	8.6	9.3	7.1
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	20.2	17.6	18.6	16.9
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.8	9.9	10.3	11.7
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.6
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	24.1	18.7	20.9	20.5
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.7	11.9	12.6	13.0
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	2.9	3.0	3.0	4.4
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	25.5	20.2	22.3	20.3
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	94.3	92.9	93.5	92.2
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	33.5	38.8	36.6	30.8
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	82.1	82.2	82.2	70.0
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	76.0	46.2	58.8	48.8
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	85.0	55.7	66.9	66.9
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	12.9	14.1	13.6	13.9
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	2.4	1.1	1.7	1.6
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	3.9	9.2	7.0	8.7
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	30.3	44.7	38.4	41.2
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	4.1	6.0	5.2	5.8

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Haryana - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	7.2	8.4	7.9	7.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.0	25.7	24.7	25.3
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	12.1	12.4	12.3	11.8
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.6
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.3	99.0	99.1	98.6
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.2	95.5	95.8	96.1
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	63.8	71.4	68.3	25.7
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	97.4	98.5	98.0	96.1
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	83.1	71.9	76.1	73.8
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	15.3	14.3	14.7	11.8
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	53.6	46.2	48.7	30.5
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	63.9	49.9	55.2	49.5
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	65.4	63.8	64.4	62.2
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	84.9	67.3	74.0	48.4
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	90.0	84.9	87.0	72.4
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	9.7	13.0	11.9	12.5
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	12.6	13.8	13.3	16.0
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.9
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.4	4.9	4.7	3.9
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	73.6	75.0	74.5	73.1
21. Any modern method ² (%)	49.3	55.5	53.1	60.5
22. Any traditional method (%)	24.3	19.5	21.4	12.6
23. Female sterilization (%)	20.4	33.4	28.5	32.3
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	5.7	6.2	6.0	7.6
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	2.3	3.0	2.7	3.4
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	3.4	3.2	3.3	4.2
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	86.4	82.4	83.8	85.2
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	98.4	98.1	98.2	96.8
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	84.4	76.0	79.0	60.9
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	94.9	90.7	92.2	90.7
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	67.8	63.8	65.2	51.2
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	51.5	47.1	48.7	31.9
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.3	96.8	96.3	96.8
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	96.3	96.3	96.3	94.9
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	45.3	56.2	52.5	57.5
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	95.8	96.1	96.0	94.4
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	32.0	22.3	25.6	19.4
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	48.2	35.0	40.2	33.9
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	16.4	14.8	15.2	11.7

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Haryana - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery ⁺ (%)	96.3	94.6	95.2	91.3
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(1.0)	5.8	4.2	3.8
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery ⁺ (%)	95.7	94.1	94.6	91.0
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	79.1	80.0	79.7	76.9
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	87.5	85.5	86.2	81.1
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	96.0	95.4	95.6	96.0
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	94.6	93.9	94.2	94.9
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	81.5	82.6	82.2	80.6
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	87.1	86.6	86.8	88.7
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	92.0	89.2	90.1	89.4
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	78.4	71.7	73.9	56.7
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	86.2	83.9	84.7	66.6
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	87.2	86.2	86.6	79.8
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	73.9	73.2	73.4	64.9
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	89.8	96.9	94.4	96.9
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	8.4	2.0	4.2	2.4
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	10.5	10.7	10.7	4.9
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.4
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.7	1.4	1.2	2.3
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	76.4	73.8	74.6	73.5
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	36.7	38.6	37.9	41.6
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	34.7	44.0	41.2	69.5
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	92.4	94.7	94.0	95.0
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	81.7	84.0	83.3	86.1
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	61.4	69.8	67.2	43.0
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	20.3	16.9	18.1	11.9
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	14.7	12.0	13.1	10.7
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	18.9	16.0	17.0	11.6
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	23.8	26.9	25.9	27.5
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	14.4	17.6	16.6	11.5
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	2.4	4.1	3.6	4.4
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	25.0	30.8	28.9	21.5
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	2.5	1.1	1.5	3.3

⁺LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Haryana - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	13.6	19.4	17.2	15.1
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	14.5	18.1	16.7	14.5
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	44.0	33.2	37.3	33.1
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	38.4	31.0	33.9	28.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	7.8	7.6	7.7	5.4
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	9.2	7.7	8.3	5.7
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	18.2	15.9	16.7	11.9
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	8.1	8.6	8.4	6.4
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	10.4	8.6	9.3	6.2
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	19.8	17.7	18.5	13.5
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.3	7.2	7.6	12.3
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.1	4.7	4.5	5.4
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	17.8	16.1	16.7	21.0
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.2	10.8	10.9	16.6
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.5	3.3	3.4	6.9
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	20.9	18.7	19.6	25.1
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	92.4	90.4	91.1	87.5
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	31.3	21.2	25.1	18.8
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	84.7	85.4	85.2	73.6
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	76.6	57.8	64.9	50.4
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	94.6	94.2	94.3	93.5
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	16.1	12.1	13.6	17.9
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	3.1	2.2	2.6	1.6
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.3	2.8	2.2	2.6
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	21.6	31.4	27.5	29.1
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	17.2	17.7	17.5	16.0

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Himachal Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	5.2	6.5	6.4	6.4
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	18.9	21.1	20.9	21.8
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	12.5	16.9	16.4	14.7
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.5
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	97.6	88.6	89.5	96.2
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.7	96.7	96.7	99.1
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	53.3	62.6	61.4	38.9
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	96.4	99.0	98.6	97.4
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	89.7	82.6	83.3	81.0
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	13.3	19.5	18.7	16.1
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	54.7	50.5	50.9	64.7
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	78.0	71.4	72.1	65.9
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	74.3	76.3	76.0	71.3
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	82.1	74.6	75.4	49.7
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	95.4	81.5	83.0	52.7
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	8.0	7.9	7.9	5.4
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	12.0	11.5	4.6
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.7
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.0	3.1	2.9	3.4
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	71.0	76.7	76.1	74.2
21. Any modern method ² (%)	53.4	58.8	58.3	63.4
22. Any traditional method (%)	17.6	17.9	17.8	10.8
23. Female sterilization (%)	23.9	33.0	32.2	37.7
24. Male sterilization (%)	1.7	2.3	2.3	3.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	6.7	6.3	6.3	7.9
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.8
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	4.6	3.6	3.7	5.1
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	83.2	84.1	84.0	72.4
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	97.0	94.1	94.3	88.2
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	85.3	83.0	83.2	70.6
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	97.2	96.2	96.3	90.0
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	82.7	82.1	82.1	67.2
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	64.9	62.7	62.9	43.0
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.8	98.5	98.3	98.7
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	95.5	91.4	91.7	88.2
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	66.1	71.0	70.6	71.7
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	98.4	91.8	92.4	87.1
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	31.6	29.8	29.9	21.0
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	61.1	64.1	63.7	51.4
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	20.7	23.5	23.3	17.4

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

() 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, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Himachal Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	84.0	87.7	87.4	86.3
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	3.2	5.0	7.6
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	89.4	88.7	88.7	86.0
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	(90.3)	90.1	90.1	89.2
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	(85.1)	86.5	86.3	96.4
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	(96.6)	98.7	98.5	98.2
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(96.6)	98.0	97.9	98.2
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	(95.5)	92.3	92.6	90.1
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	(91.3)	95.6	95.2	96.1
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(91.3)	96.2	95.7	95.9
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(76.7)	77.2	77.2	69.2
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(85.0)	91.9	91.2	92.4
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	(78.4)	91.7	90.5	87.9
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	86.7	81.9	82.4	77.3
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(86.3)	98.2	97.2	97.5
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(8.1)	1.4	2.0	1.8
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.3	4.5	4.6	4.7
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.2
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.5
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	75.1	74.6	76.2
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	49.4	48.4	48.5	45.1
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	*	60.8	60.8	69.9
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	*	97.3	97.2	98.2
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	*	87.7	87.8	86.7
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	*	65.0	67.3	68.3
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	(12.6)	29.6	28.3	17.7
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	*	26.5	26.2	20.7
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	(15.3)	28.9	27.8	18.5
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	16.4	20.9	20.6	30.8
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	4.4	11.0	10.4	17.4
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	0.9	2.5	2.4	6.9
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	11.8	17.3	16.8	25.5
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	2.4	2.7	2.7	5.7

*LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Himachal Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	13.1	15.3	15.1	13.9
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	8.0	15.9	15.0	11.8
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	41.0	37.9	38.2	30.4
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	37.3	30.6	31.4	30.6
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	6.9	9.4	9.1	6.4
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	10.8	10.3	10.4	6.4
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	19.2	20.7	20.6	13.9
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	7.2	9.2	8.9	6.8
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	9.4	10.0	10.0	6.7
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	18.0	20.3	20.0	14.7
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.9
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.7	6.5	6.3	5.1
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	23.2	24.2	24.1	22.2
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.1	18.6	18.4	16.5
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.5	6.0	5.8	4.9
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	32.4	31.7	31.7	24.4
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	97.3	91.9	92.3	93.9
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	38.8	22.0	23.6	20.2
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	89.3	93.5	93.0	83.1
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	86.2	84.0	84.3	79.5
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	94.7	94.9	94.9	92.0
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	3.1	4.4	4.3	8.6
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	2.8	0.7	0.8	0.6
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	(0.0)	0.3	0.3	0.7
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.0	2.0	1.9	1.7
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	24.6	29.5	28.9	32.2
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	27.6	30.6	30.2	31.9

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Jharkhand - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	7.1	10.5	9.8	9.5
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.2	32.1	30.4	31.3
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	11.1	11.6	11.5	10.0
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.4	95.5	96.4	94.3
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	95.6	81.3	84.3	86.6
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.0	96.0	96.4	97.7
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	56.4	58.9	58.4	50.3
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	98.5	98.8	98.7	95.5
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	82.4	64.2	68.0	64.5
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	13.9	14.7	14.5	10.3
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	50.4	45.7	46.4	24.9
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	62.3	33.1	39.5	33.2
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	64.9	46.8	51.2	46.6
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	84.5	64.2	68.6	31.4
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	89.4	75.4	78.8	57.9
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.1	32.2	28.1	32.2
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	10.3	21.0	18.7	22.7
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.5	2.4	2.2	2.3
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.7	13.3	11.7	9.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	69.6	62.2	63.7	61.7
21. Any modern method ² (%)	46.4	44.3	44.7	49.5
22. Any traditional method (%)	23.2	17.9	19.0	12.2
23. Female sterilization (%)	32.0	33.1	32.9	37.4
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	8.9	13.5	12.6	11.5
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	4.2	7.0	6.4	4.8
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	4.7	6.5	6.2	6.7
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	83.0	74.0	75.4	68.0
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	99.1	97.5	97.7	91.9
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	77.2	55.6	59.0	38.7
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	96.7	94.4	94.7	90.8
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	48.0	27.3	30.6	28.2
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	28.3	13.5	15.9	14.9
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	89.7	90.8	90.6	91.5
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	91.7	75.0	77.4	75.8
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	40.7	57.0	54.6	56.8
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	93.6	78.0	80.3	82.5
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	32.9	12.7	15.7	12.8
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	55.4	53.5	54.1	46.7
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.5	5.5	6.1	7.0

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Jharkhand - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	86.4	71.4	73.8	69.1
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	2.2	4.4	4.3	3.4
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	89.5	75.0	77.3	68.7
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	79.1	77.9	78.1	74.1
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	89.0	87.4	87.6	79.2
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	97.0	95.7	95.9	96.2
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.0	94.5	94.9	95.0
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	81.5	79.2	79.6	76.7
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	88.5	87.1	87.3	86.0
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	92.0	89.1	89.5	86.9
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	72.3	70.4	70.7	59.8
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	69.3	65.1	65.7	61.3
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	87.5	84.4	84.9	74.6
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	67.5	65.2	65.5	70.9
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	86.8	98.9	97.0	96.5
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	12.3	0.7	2.5	2.9
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	9.2	10.5	10.3	7.2
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.0	2.5	2.3	2.1
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	65.9	53.8	55.5	59.8
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	44.7	47.1	46.8	21.5
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	56.4	65.0	63.8	76.1
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	92.3	97.1	96.4	95.8
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	88.3	91.8	91.3	86.6
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	69.8	61.6	62.8	38.8
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	16.6	13.2	13.7	9.5
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	(14.3)	6.6	8.7	15.9
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	16.3	12.8	13.3	10.0
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	20.3	37.4	35.0	39.6
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	20.4	22.6	22.3	22.4
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	5.1	6.0	5.9	9.1
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	29.4	43.1	41.1	39.4
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	2.1	0.4	0.7	2.8

*LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Jharkhand - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	18.9	32.1	29.2	26.2
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	20.0	26.9	25.3	17.1
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	33.0	12.4	16.9	11.9
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	30.3	12.6	16.8	15.1
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	8.2	6.9	7.2	5.4
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	9.8	6.8	7.4	4.2
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	19.2	14.0	15.0	10.2
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	10.8	9.4	9.7	6.9
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	14.4	10.6	11.4	6.4
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	26.6	20.4	21.8	14.1
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.5	5.7	6.1	11.1
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.0
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	17.9	11.8	13.0	17.8
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.1	8.4	9.0	15.1
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.1	3.3	3.5	6.1
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	22.3	15.5	17.0	22.6
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	94.5	92.6	92.9	91.0
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	20.6	29.7	27.7	18.0
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	87.9	91.6	90.8	79.6
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	72.2	54.6	58.4	49.0
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	92.2	78.5	81.1	75.1
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	18.2	29.2	27.0	31.4
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	1.3	2.7	2.4	3.1
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.3
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	4.0	8.5	7.5	8.4
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	34.5	48.7	45.2	47.4
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.1	6.7	5.5	6.1
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	22.0	37.3	33.6	34.9

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Karnataka - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	6.8	6.3	6.5	7.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	21.9	22.0	22.0	22.9
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	13.1	15.8	14.6	13.3
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.8	99.6	99.7	99.1
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	98.9	96.2	97.3	95.3
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.3	94.7	96.3	92.8
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	57.1	68.1	63.3	31.8
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	98.0	99.1	98.6	94.5
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	86.4	71.5	77.8	73.0
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	20.2	36.9	29.5	16.2
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	51.7	50.0	50.7	44.5
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	69.4	48.3	57.6	50.2
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	69.8	57.3	63.0	56.5
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	74.1	45.1	57.9	35.0
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	90.2	79.4	84.3	56.3
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	10.0	19.1	15.3	21.3
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	4.2	4.6	4.4	6.1
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.2	6.8	4.9	5.4
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	60.3	68.2	64.8	68.7
21. Any modern method ² (%)	57.6	67.4	63.2	68.2
22. Any traditional method (%)	2.7	0.8	1.6	0.5
23. Female sterilization (%)	49.1	62.8	56.9	57.4
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	10.6	7.4	8.8	6.4
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	5.8	4.9	5.3	3.7
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	4.8	2.5	3.5	2.7
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	88.3	77.3	82.4	71.0
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	94.9	97.5	96.3	98.3
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	87.6	81.9	84.5	70.9
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	96.3	95.6	95.9	93.6
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	84.0	74.5	78.9	44.7
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	73.4	60.4	66.4	26.7
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.5	99.4	97.6	97.6
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	99.1	98.3	98.7	97.0
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	45.0	68.4	58.1	64.8
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	96.7	96.6	96.6	93.8
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	52.6	40.2	45.7	31.5
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	62.9	64.9	63.8	52.5
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	41.1	30.4	34.0	22.6

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

() 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, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Karnataka - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery ⁺ (%)	94.1	93.2	93.6	87.4
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	(27.0)	23.4	12.3
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery ⁺ (%)	92.5	93.8	93.2	85.5
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	90.0	90.5	90.2	84.3
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	89.9	93.1	91.8	88.3
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	96.9	96.8	96.8	97.5
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.5	96.4	96.4	97.1
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	91.0	91.6	91.3	87.5
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	92.5	93.8	93.3	92.3
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	95.9	95.4	95.6	91.4
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	78.6	80.2	79.4	62.4
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	90.8	93.7	92.5	84.5
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	87.5	82.3	84.4	5.9
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	88.5	90.7	89.7	86.2
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	82.4	96.7	90.9	91.7
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	16.2	3.3	8.6	7.9
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.8	6.5	6.2	5.3
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.7
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.5
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	82.8	78.8	80.3	65.7
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	52.7	44.7	48.3	49.1
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	58.6	63.7	61.6	61.0
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	92.8	94.5	93.8	92.4
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	79.9	84.0	82.3	75.2
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	60.7	56.2	57.9	45.8
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	14.8	13.8	14.2	10.6
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	31.2	31.2	31.2	18.9
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	19.7	17.3	18.3	12.4
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	19.0	32.0	26.5	35.4
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	16.3	20.5	18.7	19.5
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	3.1	5.6	4.6	8.4
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	20.2	33.4	27.8	32.9
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	1.1	0.9	1.0	3.2

⁺LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Karnataka - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	10.5	18.6	15.1	17.2
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	8.5	18.4	14.0	14.3
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	51.7	33.0	41.2	30.2
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	42.9	31.1	36.4	30.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	8.8	8.0	8.3	5.7
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	14.8	10.7	12.4	6.8
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	25.8	20.0	22.3	14.0
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	9.2	9.6	9.4	6.6
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	17.8	13.0	14.8	7.6
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	29.7	23.9	26.1	15.6
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.9	11.4	11.6	14.8
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.2
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	27.8	23.3	25.1	25.0
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.1	14.4	15.4	17.2
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.1	3.9	4.0	6.7
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	32.4	25.7	28.2	26.9
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	92.9	86.4	89.2	82.7
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	35.8	44.2	40.6	37.0
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	94.4	95.0	94.7	88.7
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	85.9	61.7	72.4	61.8
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	93.6	77.4	84.1	84.6
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	6.9	19.9	14.1	44.4
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	2.2	3.5	2.9	5.8
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.1
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	2.3	9.4	6.4	8.6
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	18.1	28.6	24.2	27.3
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.9
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	13.3	17.3	15.6	16.6

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Kerala - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.1
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	19.8	20.7	20.3	20.6
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	20.9	20.5	20.7	18.6
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.8	99.6	99.7	99.6
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	97.7	95.4	96.5	94.9
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.3
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	56.2	57.9	57.1	57.8
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	99.1	98.8	98.9	96.1
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	97.7	95.6	96.6	95.5
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	34.2	34.4	34.3	30.1
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	55.0	58.3	56.7	54.4
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	88.7	84.6	86.6	77.0
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	84.1	80.1	82.1	73.3
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	89.4	85.2	87.3	61.1
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	96.1	93.7	94.9	62.5
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	2.2	3.6	2.9	6.3
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	2.2	1.2	1.7	1.4
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.4	2.6	1.5	2.4
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	66.3	67.5	66.9	60.7
21. Any modern method ² (%)	54.4	54.8	54.6	52.8
22. Any traditional method (%)	11.9	12.7	12.3	7.9
23. Female sterilization (%)	41.0	43.5	42.3	46.6
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	10.3	10.1	10.2	12.5
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	6.8	7.2	7.0	7.0
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	3.5	2.9	3.2	5.5
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	86.1	85.0	85.5	93.6
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	95.9	94.0	94.9	88.9
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	88.5	88.7	88.6	81.3
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	96.2	94.3	95.2	95.2
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	91.5	92.3	92.0	80.0
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	82.4	84.8	83.7	67.0
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	92.8	95.3	94.1	91.3
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	99.6	99.8	99.7	99.8
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	32.4	36.0	34.3	34.1
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	99.8	99.7	99.8	100.0
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	41.6	41.0	41.3	38.9
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	42.5	42.5	42.5	39.9
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	40.1	38.5	39.3	37.2

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

() 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, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Kerala - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery ⁺ (%)	93.8	94.2	94.0	93.3
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery ⁺ (%)	94.0	93.1	93.5	91.2
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	85.8	84.1	84.9	78.4
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	87.0	86.7	86.8	85.2
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	98.0	97.2	97.6	98.2
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.6	96.1	96.8	97.6
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	89.3	88.0	88.6	84.1
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	88.7	88.9	88.8	85.9
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	92.4	93.2	92.8	88.9
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	84.1	82.4	83.3	31.9
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	89.8	84.4	86.9	81.4
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	88.4	86.1	87.2	9.5
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	82.2	86.2	84.3	84.1
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	93.7	96.5	95.2	87.3
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	5.9	3.5	4.6	12.3
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.8	5.5	5.6	4.3
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.4
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	78.6	79.3	79.0	86.2
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	83.8	80.9	82.3	66.7
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	69.5	75.2	72.7	55.5
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	96.5	98.2	97.5	99.8
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	87.0	85.7	86.3	77.8
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	81.8	76.6	79.3	71.3
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	26.3	22.5	24.3	23.4
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	(40.6)	(44.8)	43.0	22.2
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	27.4	24.7	26.0	23.3
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	18.8	21.3	20.1	23.4
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	10.5	11.3	10.9	15.8
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	2.9	2.4	2.6	5.8
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	15.6	19.8	17.8	19.7
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	2.3	2.0	2.1	4.0

⁺LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Kerala - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	11.0	12.9	12.0	10.1
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	14.3	16.7	15.5	10.0
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	48.3	45.1	46.7	38.2
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	40.1	34.0	37.0	36.4
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	17.2	16.4	16.7	13.1
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	29.5	28.2	28.9	24.8
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	9.9	8.5	9.2	9.8
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	19.4	18.4	18.9	13.8
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	33.5	30.4	31.9	27.0
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.7	13.9	13.8	15.5
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.8	7.0	6.4	6.6
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	31.9	31.9	31.9	30.9
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.0	18.2	18.1	19.2
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.1	5.2	5.1	6.7
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	37.2	36.1	36.6	32.8
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	97.5	95.6	96.5	94.1
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	36.7	35.8	36.2	25.8
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	92.6	90.9	91.7	78.5
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	89.9	88.3	89.1	86.6
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	93.7	91.3	92.5	93.3
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	15.6	19.7	17.7	9.8
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	1.6	1.9	1.7	0.5
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.3	3.1	2.2	2.2
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	13.1	18.4	15.9	16.9
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	21.5	23.7	22.7	19.9

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	6.9	9.0	8.4	8.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	22.7	26.9	25.8	26.5
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	11.7	11.5	11.6	10.9
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.7	99.1	99.3	98.4
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	98.8	85.4	89.0	89.0
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.7	95.6	95.9	95.3
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	67.2	76.0	73.6	38.1
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	98.6	99.3	99.1	95.6
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	83.9	64.9	70.0	67.5
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	21.0	15.9	17.3	11.1
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	57.1	45.4	48.0	39.0
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	54.0	26.0	33.7	29.3
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	58.5	35.6	42.0	39.9
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	78.1	55.9	62.0	26.9
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	84.5	74.5	77.3	55.7
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	9.0	23.4	20.0	23.1
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	16.2	28.0	25.0	30.1
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.0
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.1	6.7	5.6	5.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	76.1	76.5	76.4	71.7
21. Any modern method ² (%)	57.7	63.7	62.1	65.5
22. Any traditional method (%)	18.4	12.8	14.3	6.2
23. Female sterilization (%)	34.5	52.6	47.8	51.9
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	4.9	6.7	6.2	7.7
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	2.8	4.0	3.6	3.9
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	2.1	2.7	2.6	3.8
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	85.2	75.7	78.0	75.4
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	98.5	95.5	96.2	94.7
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	78.8	66.5	69.5	57.5
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	96.8	94.8	95.3	95.0
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	66.3	56.3	58.8	51.4
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	47.0	37.2	39.6	31.8
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.3	97.2	97.5	96.7
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	96.6	87.9	89.8	90.7
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	66.2	79.8	76.8	80.2
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	95.2	87.8	89.4	89.3
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	33.9	11.0	16.0	12.1
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	63.2	60.1	61.7	52.3
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	22.2	7.7	10.4	8.2

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	88.4	81.3	83.0	83.5
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	16.7	11.7	12.1	9.4
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	91.6	84.9	86.5	83.9
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	87.1	79.9	81.5	77.4
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	87.7	85.2	85.8	83.3
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	98.2	96.7	97.0	96.4
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.5	95.2	95.7	95.4
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	89.1	84.3	85.4	81.4
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	92.4	87.5	88.6	87.9
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	95.3	91.1	92.0	88.1
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	72.2	65.5	67.0	63.9
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	87.6	86.1	86.5	81.9
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	90.4	85.1	86.3	70.9
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	82.4	78.4	79.3	78.1
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	93.7	98.5	97.4	98.4
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	5.3	0.8	1.8	1.2
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	10.8	10.5	10.5	6.4
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.6
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	78.1	73.6	74.7	64.3
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	45.3	51.3	49.9	41.3
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	58.8	55.8	56.4	74.0
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	96.0	97.8	97.4	96.5
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	92.5	87.7	88.7	86.3
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	58.5	58.3	58.3	39.5
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	15.4	11.6	12.4	9.2
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	9.2	8.7	8.9	7.1
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	14.4	11.3	12.0	9.0
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	24.5	33.2	31.4	35.7
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	19.3	24.9	23.8	18.9
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	5.3	7.2	6.8	6.5
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	30.5	42.0	39.7	33.0
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	0.8	0.6	0.6	2.0

*LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	17.4	29.9	26.5	23.0
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	21.9	30.7	28.3	20.8
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	36.1	17.1	22.2	16.6
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	26.9	14.1	17.6	15.6
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	7.8	6.9	7.1	5.3
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	9.6	5.7	6.7	3.9
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	18.6	13.1	14.5	9.8
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	8.7	8.8	8.8	6.6
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	11.6	7.9	8.8	4.9
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	21.6	17.2	18.3	12.2
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.4	6.0	6.1	13.2
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.3	4.1	4.2	5.2
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	18.4	12.8	14.2	20.6
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.7	7.4	7.9	16.0
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.0	2.5	2.6	5.3
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	20.8	13.7	15.4	22.7
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	93.3	89.5	90.4	86.0
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	28.5	34.0	32.6	26.8
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	93.1	91.7	92.1	74.7
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	69.2	40.6	48.5	38.5
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	87.7	58.5	65.4	60.9
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	17.7	22.6	21.4	28.0
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.3
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.1
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	7.4	13.2	11.6	10.3
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	35.2	52.6	47.7	46.4
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	1.5	1.2	1.0
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	13.7	20.4	18.5	17.0

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Maharashtra - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	6.1	6.7	6.4	7.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	21.3	22.1	21.8	22.8
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	12.0	16.1	14.4	13.7
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.7	98.4	98.9	97.8
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.7	92.6	95.6	93.5
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.5	98.6	98.6	96.2
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	38.3	38.3	38.3	22.4
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	96.7	97.5	97.2	94.4
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	90.1	75.3	81.4	79.6
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	16.5	20.1	18.6	16.5
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	54.3	68.0	62.6	66.2
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	67.1	46.5	55.4	50.4
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	74.2	60.5	66.3	61.0
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	78.1	50.8	62.6	38.0
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	88.6	78.2	82.6	52.9
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.8	25.2	19.7	21.9
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	7.8	10.3	9.2	10.5
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.7
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.4	9.1	7.1	7.6
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	68.9	77.0	73.7	66.2
21. Any modern method ² (%)	61.3	70.5	66.7	63.8
22. Any traditional method (%)	7.6	6.5	7.0	2.4
23. Female sterilization (%)	38.4	56.4	49.0	49.1
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.3	1.7	1.1	0.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	7.6	6.4	6.9	9.6
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	4.4	3.9	4.1	3.9
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	3.2	2.5	2.8	5.7
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	85.4	85.4	85.4	70.9
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	95.5	95.6	95.5	91.6
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	79.1	76.4	77.5	71.4
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	94.2	92.4	93.2	90.1
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	75.7	67.9	71.2	48.2
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	55.2	50.3	52.3	30.9
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.1	97.8	97.5	95.5
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	98.5	95.0	96.4	94.7
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	48.6	56.5	53.3	55.8
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	97.1	92.7	94.5	93.8
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	38.7	30.1	33.6	25.4
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	49.5	47.5	48.5	39.1
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	28.7	20.9	23.8	18.3

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Maharashtra - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	92.8	89.8	91.1	85.4
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(20.0)	13.8	15.0	6.8
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	93.4	91.6	92.3	89.1
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	78.8	86.4	83.4	73.6
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	89.0	88.3	88.6	81.7
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	95.6	96.7	96.3	94.8
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.6	95.4	94.7	93.8
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	81.1	88.2	85.5	79.0
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	87.7	92.1	90.4	83.6
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	92.3	94.3	93.5	85.0
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	64.6	68.1	66.7	50.3
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	74.8	77.2	76.2	50.5
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	86.1	87.5	87.0	8.2
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	87.5	81.7	84.0	72.2
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	91.0	97.8	95.2	89.5
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	6.9	2.0	3.9	10.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.0	7.2	5.9	8.9
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.6	2.0	1.8	3.2
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	73.2	76.9	75.6	77.5
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	51.0	54.7	53.2	53.2
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	52.8	75.2	64.7	71.0
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	78.5	98.6	89.2	96.7
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	70.7	88.9	80.5	85.6
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	48.2	56.3	53.6	52.7
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	9.8	9.2	9.4	8.2
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	10.4	7.1	8.5	11.7
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	9.9	9.0	9.3	8.9
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	24.9	32.2	29.5	35.2
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	18.3	20.9	19.9	25.6
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	7.9	7.4	7.6	10.9
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	26.5	34.3	31.4	36.1
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	1.9	1.3	1.5	4.1

*LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Maharashtra - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	12.5	22.5	18.4	20.8
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	12.2	20.3	17.1	16.2
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	40.1	24.8	31.1	23.5
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	41.7	27.1	32.8	24.7
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	7.4	6.7	7.0	5.7
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	9.9	6.5	7.8	5.4
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	19.3	14.1	16.0	12.4
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	8.2	7.5	7.8	6.5
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	10.5	7.8	8.8	5.9
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	20.4	16.4	17.7	13.6
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.8	13.5	13.2	13.7
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.4	6.1	5.8	5.0
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.0	24.2	24.9	23.1
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.8	16.6	17.0	16.0
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.3	3.6	3.9	5.3
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	30.0	26.5	27.7	24.4
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	94.3	92.3	93.1	89.8
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	30.1	45.7	39.5	34.7
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	85.3	83.0	84.0	72.8
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	80.0	50.8	63.5	54.8
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	94.4	87.6	90.4	85.3
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	14.9	22.0	19.2	25.2
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	0.9	2.3	1.8	3.3
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.2
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	4.5	11.8	8.8	11.0
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	21.9	38.1	31.3	33.8
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	11.0	13.1	12.2	13.9

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Meghalaya - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	5.6	9.7	8.9	12.1
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.9	36.1	34.1	37.3
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	8.0	6.5	6.8	4.9
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.2	95.1	95.9	91.9
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	93.7	82.2	84.3	79.2
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	90.2	95.7	94.6	90.6
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	64.6	77.5	74.9	69.0
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	90.3	94.3	93.5	90.0
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	90.3	80.8	82.6	85.9
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	38.0	72.1	65.3	63.8
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	36.8	22.0	23.6	27.7
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	65.5	30.6	37.5	35.1
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	72.8	27.4	35.9	34.7
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	76.7	54.6	59.0	34.7
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	83.1	65.4	68.7	36.5
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	9.9	14.7	13.8	16.9
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	(1.5)	22.6	18.4	17.9
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.3	2.4	2.2	2.9
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.6	5.1	4.6	7.2
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	40.3	42.5	42.1	27.4
21. Any modern method ² (%)	24.4	31.5	30.2	22.5
22. Any traditional method (%)	15.9	11.0	11.9	4.9
23. Female sterilization (%)	6.5	7.2	7.1	5.6
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	17.8	21.7	21.0	26.9
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	14.3	19.3	18.4	18.3
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	3.5	2.4	2.6	8.6
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	58.0	57.8	57.9	53.9
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	91.6	90.4	90.6	82.4
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	58.9	52.4	53.2	52.2
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	89.7	87.9	88.1	82.1
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	56.1	63.6	62.7	43.1
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	35.3	41.6	40.8	20.6
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	93.6	98.7	98.1	93.3
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	84.0	63.3	65.6	58.1
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	48.3	56.6	55.7	49.1
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	87.3	68.8	70.9	64.0
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	17.7	4.9	6.4	8.2
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	36.3	36.1	36.2	40.8
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.9	4.4	5.0	9.2

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

() 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, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Meghalaya - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	64.0	50.2	51.9	43.9
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	11.1	1.9	2.4	1.6
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	68.3	51.7	53.8	44.9
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	87.6	73.5	75.3	64.0
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	93.9	83.5	84.9	80.0
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	94.8	90.9	91.3	90.6
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	94.8	89.7	90.4	89.3
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	90.3	76.5	78.2	68.5
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	88.2	78.1	79.3	73.5
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	92.0	82.0	83.2	72.5
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	56.3	60.5	60.0	25.9
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	74.4	66.6	67.5	46.5
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	87.9	75.7	77.2	4.1
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	79.4	76.7	77.0	61.0
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	81.6	96.1	94.2	93.6
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	16.5	1.3	3.3	3.5
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.9	3.4	3.6	10.4
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.7	0.6	0.7	1.4
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.1	1.0	1.0	4.8
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(66.4)	65.2	65.3	72.9
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	77.8	76.2	76.4	78.8
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	(61.2)	45.0	46.8	42.7
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	(87.9)	98.3	97.1	97.0
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	(75.4)	76.5	76.4	74.9
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	*	62.8	64.3	66.8
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	16.6	16.2	16.3	28.7
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	*	34.6	35.0	27.7
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	20.3	18.8	18.9	28.5
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	26.0	38.2	36.8	46.5
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	15.6	12.9	13.2	12.1
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	6.6	6.1	6.2	4.7
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	23.6	25.5	25.3	26.6
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	2.1	2.7	2.6	4.0

*LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Meghalaya - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	5.4	10.1	9.1	10.8
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	6.4	7.3	7.1	9.0
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	17.0	13.0	13.8	11.5
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	26.9	12.9	15.6	13.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	5.1	3.7	4.0	5.0
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	4.2	2.3	2.7	3.0
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	10.4	6.3	7.1	9.5
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	4.2	3.6	3.8	8.6
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	4.8	2.3	2.8	4.2
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	9.6	6.1	6.8	13.9
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.6	10.3	10.8	10.0
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.9	3.8	4.3	3.9
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	22.2	15.6	16.9	18.7
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.0	13.2	13.8	14.2
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	2.8	1.9	2.1	3.8
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	24.3	17.7	19.1	21.4
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	88.3	89.7	89.5	92.3
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	46.9	43.3	43.9	40.0
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	83.3	81.0	81.5	70.4
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	90.3	78.2	80.6	67.5
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	83.6	65.5	68.7	65.3
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	2.9	6.5	5.9	15.0
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.6
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	27.4	36.5	34.6	28.3
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	42.2	61.9	57.8	57.8
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.5
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	21.9	30.0	28.3	32.4

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Mizoram - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	6.4	6.8	6.6	7.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	22.6	26.3	24.5	27.3
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	12.0	10.9	11.4	10.1
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.8	96.1	97.9	98.2
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.7	97.0	98.3	95.8
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.0
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	51.9	67.4	60.1	50.3
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	97.4	98.5	97.9	95.7
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	98.6	92.0	95.3	93.2
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	17.4	16.2	16.8	14.2
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	40.9	39.6	40.2	36.4
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	70.6	38.7	54.7	50.0
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	68.6	39.2	53.1	49.1
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	92.8	72.1	82.5	67.6
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	94.0	82.7	88.1	67.6
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	3.6	8.4	6.0	8.0
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	6.8	7.3	7.1	11.0
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.9
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.9	7.5	4.8	4.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	60.9	66.6	64.2	31.2
21. Any modern method ² (%)	56.0	64.6	61.0	30.8
22. Any traditional method (%)	4.9	2.0	3.2	0.4
23. Female sterilization (%)	28.4	29.5	29.1	13.0
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	9.2	7.1	8.0	18.9
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	7.8	6.5	7.1	12.9
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	1.4	0.6	0.9	6.0
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	86.8	69.6	77.6	72.7
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	98.3	95.9	97.0	79.4
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	84.6	61.2	72.1	58.1
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	91.6	94.3	93.0	80.0
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	77.7	79.5	78.7	61.9
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	39.6	44.3	42.1	10.5
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.4	99.6	99.0	96.1
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	98.9	84.8	91.2	85.8
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	70.8	78.0	74.7	73.8
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	99.4	87.8	93.1	87.7
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	21.7	6.6	13.5	10.8
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	39.2	21.4	35.2	30.4
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.2	6.6	10.3	9.8

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

() 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, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Mizoram - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	89.7	75.9	82.3	68.0
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	2.5	2.4	2.0
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	92.4	80.5	86.0	36.9
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	72.6	71.6	72.1	72.7
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	74.4	73.6	74.0	83.7
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	95.8	96.3	96.0	86.4
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.9	91.3	92.6	83.4
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	89.4	83.9	86.7	76.2
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	75.9	79.3	77.6	80.9
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	90.0	89.1	89.5	81.0
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	61.9	57.8	59.6	48.7
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	91.6	85.2	88.4	59.8
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	86.9	84.6	85.8	7.2
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	82.6	78.7	80.5	65.7
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	95.2	98.6	96.9	96.9
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	4.8	0.7	2.8	2.4
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.4	2.1	2.2	4.3
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	46.0	35.4	42.2	53.0
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	63.5	63.7	63.6	60.1
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	55.2	71.4	64.9	67.9
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	91.8	99.5	96.4	96.6
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	87.8	84.4	85.8	84.2
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	(76.9)	75.8	76.4	56.9
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	8.6	7.2	7.9	12.2
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	(16.1)	(0.0)	8.6	18.5
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	9.3	6.5	8.0	13.2
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	18.3	32.6	26.1	28.9
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	6.5	9.5	8.1	9.8
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	3.1	4.1	3.6	4.9
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	8.1	19.8	14.5	12.7
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	7.8	9.8	8.9	10.0

*LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Mizoram - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	5.3	6.5	5.9	5.3
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	2.7	4.6	3.7	5.1
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	30.5	19.0	24.8	24.2
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	39.6	32.1	35.6	32.1
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.9
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	7.2	6.2	6.7	5.7
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	15.3	13.8	14.5	13.8
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	5.9	6.9	6.5	7.8
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	6.0	6.5	6.3	6.0
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	13.3	14.0	13.7	15.4
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.1	10.9	10.0	10.7
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	2.6	3.3	3.0	3.2
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	16.7	16.2	16.4	17.7
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.6	14.1	13.4	16.2
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	1.2	2.8	2.0	5.4
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	20.0	20.5	20.2	25.2
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	100.0	97.5	98.5	98.8
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	38.2	39.5	38.8	29.2
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	93.9	93.3	93.6	80.7
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	96.2	85.5	90.9	82.3
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	100.0	97.6	98.8	91.0
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	12.0	11.0	11.4	10.3
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.7
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.8
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	55.0	67.2	61.0	61.7
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	67.5	79.0	73.6	73.1
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	20.3	25.4	23.0	23.7

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	5.7	8.9	7.8	7.5
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	21.8	27.2	25.3	24.7
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	9.3	14.1	12.4	10.7
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.8	99.0	99.3	98.6
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	88.3	79.8	82.7	91.0
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.9	98.3	98.5	98.9
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	67.7	65.1	66.1	22.0
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	97.7	96.3	96.8	91.7
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	93.5	81.2	85.6	85.2
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	8.4	13.5	11.6	13.7
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	19.3	13.6	15.1	16.4
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	62.8	35.8	46.3	44.4
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	68.1	40.8	49.9	53.1
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	81.6	73.5	76.6	49.9
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	93.1	89.1	90.5	52.8
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	9.3	10.8	10.2	5.6
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	13.8	8.2	10.2	5.0
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.4	2.4	2.0	1.7
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.8	4.2	3.2	3.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	75.4	72.7	73.6	57.4
21. Any modern method ² (%)	48.9	47.1	47.8	45.3
22. Any traditional method (%)	26.5	25.6	25.8	12.1
23. Female sterilization (%)	12.6	10.1	11.0	14.4
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	5.0	6.0	5.7	9.1
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	3.4	4.2	3.9	4.4
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	1.6	1.8	1.8	4.7
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	71.9	58.1	61.8	49.5
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	88.6	81.2	83.2	71.2
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	45.8	27.5	32.5	20.7
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	81.5	76.7	78.0	81.3
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	27.4	23.9	24.8	10.2
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	15.6	15.0	15.2	4.1
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	87.5	94.9	92.7	92.4
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	79.2	56.3	62.2	45.7
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	48.0	43.5	44.7	35.8
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	86.9	70.1	74.4	55.3
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.1	8.1	9.9	5.2
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	28.7	35.6	32.5	23.6
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	12.9	8.1	9.4	8.0

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

() 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, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	71.9	54.3	59.1	43.9
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	1.8	1.4	1.4	0.6
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	75.4	54.4	60.2	41.8
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	64.1	64.4	64.3	57.9
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	67.8	77.2	74.2	71.3
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	93.6	90.1	91.1	92.7
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	86.4	85.8	86.0	85.5
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	69.9	67.9	68.5	65.4
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	73.4	73.4	73.4	71.7
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	79.4	79.4	79.4	74.0
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	63.2	62.5	62.7	41.1
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	57.6	41.9	46.4	40.8
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	67.4	68.9	68.5	6.5
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	51.9	58.3	56.5	45.6
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	79.4	85.5	83.7	93.2
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	20.3	9.8	12.9	4.1
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.4
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.1
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(41.7)	30.4	34.0	30.9
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	45.1	55.2	52.4	57.9
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	38.6	37.0	37.4	43.2
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	100.0	98.2	98.6	97.3
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	63.6	70.4	68.8	70.1
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	*	80.6	78.0	69.4
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	9.8	21.1	18.4	11.3
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	17.0	17.5	17.3	14.9
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	12.8	20.0	18.0	12.6
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	25.4	25.0	25.1	32.7
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	8.4	9.0	8.9	19.1
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	4.9	3.8	4.1	7.9
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	13.5	11.8	12.2	26.9
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	5.3	6.4	6.2	4.9

*LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	7.1	9.9	8.8	11.1
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	7.6	8.4	8.2	7.5
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	20.5	15.1	17.2	14.4
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	28.3	21.4	23.7	23.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.2
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	5.5	4.4	4.8	3.8
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	10.8	9.9	10.2	9.3
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	6.7	5.6	6.0	6.6
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	5.7	3.9	4.6	5.5
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	12.9	9.8	10.9	12.4
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.4	15.1	14.5	13.8
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	7.5	8.2	8.0	7.6
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	22.7	24.3	23.7	22.3
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	19.5	19.8	19.7	19.1
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.5	5.6	4.8	8.9
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	27.9	29.2	28.7	28.7
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	98.9	98.8	98.9	99.2
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	24.7	25.2	25.0	23.6
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	88.6	83.9	85.7	63.7
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	92.7	85.9	88.5	82.5
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	96.5	85.0	89.6	80.6
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	3.8	4.1	4.0	6.5
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	22.8	14.2	17.4	13.7
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	52.8	50.3	51.2	48.4
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	2.0	1.4	1.6	0.9
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	28.0	26.3	26.9	23.9

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Odisha - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	6.0	7.3	7.1	7.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	20.5	22.6	22.3	24.9
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	13.9	15.9	15.6	13.4
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.4	97.4	97.7	97.0
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	96.5	91.8	92.5	91.1
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.3	93.1	93.6	98.0
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	65.2	86.0	82.7	47.9
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	97.8	98.6	98.5	96.9
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	84.6	71.0	73.1	71.5
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	15.3	13.1	13.5	12.2
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	48.6	55.9	55.0	56.8
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	58.1	41.1	43.9	33.0
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	60.3	46.8	49.1	38.6
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	66.7	49.0	51.8	24.9
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	85.0	70.9	73.2	50.7
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	14.7	19.3	18.6	20.5
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	15.1	12.1	12.5	13.3
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.8	7.2	6.5	7.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	67.1	66.0	66.2	74.1
21. Any modern method ² (%)	40.8	40.8	40.8	48.8
22. Any traditional method (%)	26.3	25.2	25.4	25.3
23. Female sterilization (%)	22.7	26.7	26.1	28.0
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	9.1	10.1	10	7.2
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	3.4	4.9	4.7	2.6
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	5.7	5.2	5.3	4.6
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	73.5	70.2	70.6	76.9
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	92.6	94.9	94.6	98.3
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	74.5	73.4	73.6	78.1
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	93.0	96.2	95.8	95.2
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	74.1	74.6	74.5	60.8
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	51.8	51.2	51.3	34.4
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.1	99.4	99.3	99.4
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	97.1	93.4	93.9	92.2
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	64.2	76.6	75.0	78.7
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	96.3	92.5	93.0	91.8
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	46.4	26.9	29.4	21.6
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	80.1	75.7	76.8	70.7
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	31.2	18.5	19.9	15.3

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

() 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, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Odisha - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	87.9	86.0	86.3	88.4
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	18.6	18.4	10.5
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	87.4	86.8	86.9	88.1
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	81.2	92.4	90.8	90.7
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	89.4	93.2	92.7	90.7
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	94.4	96.3	96.1	97.9
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	92.5	95.8	95.3	97.3
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	85.1	93.5	92.3	91.7
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	86.8	95.0	93.8	95.0
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	87.9	95.0	94.0	95.9
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	89.2	85.9	86.3	78.9
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	85.6	90.3	89.6	88.6
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	82.3	90.7	89.5	88.1
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	82.9	82.7	82.7	87.1
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	95.8	99.3	98.8	98.1
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	3.6	0.3	0.7	1.4
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	9.4	11.5	11.2	9.7
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.3	1.0	0.9	1.0
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.1	1.2	1.2	3.2
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	72.1	69.2	69.5	65.4
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	58.6	61.2	60.9	68.5
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	68.3	66.5	66.7	72.9
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	91.4	95.9	95.4	97.1
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	79.8	80.5	80.5	83.0
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	(64.2)	67.1	66.7	67.5
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	16.9	15.0	15.3	20.1
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	*	6.3	6.6	21.3
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	16.3	14.6	14.9	20.1
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	18.5	28.0	26.8	31.0
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	22.6	22.1	22.1	18.1
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	5.3	5.9	5.8	6.1
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	22.1	32.9	31.6	29.7
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	4.4	1.8	2.1	3.5

*LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Odisha - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	10.7	20.5	18.9	20.8
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	10.4	18.7	17.5	15.3
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	46.3	26.7	29.7	23.0
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	43.9	24.9	27.8	22.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	9.5	9.6	9.5	6.5
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	14.5	10.5	11.1	6.6
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	26.2	21.0	21.7	14.0
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	9.9	10.9	10.7	7.3
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	18.0	14.0	14.6	8.7
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	30.0	26.1	26.6	17.0
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.4	11.0	11.2	12.9
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.6
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.6	21.5	22.3	22.4
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.1	13.2	13.6	16.8
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.3	3.4	3.5	6.1
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	31.7	23.8	24.9	25.6
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	86.4	87.3	87.2	90.2
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	22.5	27.6	26.7	25.7
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	89.4	90.8	90.6	86.5
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	79.0	60.7	63.6	50.1
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	95.4	87.5	88.7	81.7
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	15.2	19.6	18.9	30.3
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	1.7	2.8	2.6	3.5
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	14.2	24.4	22.8	26.1
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	36.7	50.6	48.3	51.7
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.4	3.5	3.1	4.3
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	21.2	28.0	26.8	28.7

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Punjab - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.5
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	21.8	21.2	21.4	22.0
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	13.0	15.3	14.4	13.7
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.9	99.7	99.7	99.7
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.4	99.3	99.4	98.8
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	91.2	93.6	92.7	94.8
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	43.0	53.3	49.2	25.2
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	95.2	97.9	96.8	95.5
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	85.0	76.6	79.9	77.2
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	14.4	12.8	13.4	9.3
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	57.3	57.9	57.6	40.3
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	65.2	57.6	60.6	56.0
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	66.1	63.1	64.3	58.7
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	78.2	72.0	74.5	54.8
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	91.2	84.6	87.3	78.2
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	10.0	10.3	10.2	8.7
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	5.8	9.4	7.7	11.4
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	68.0	70.5	69.5	66.6
21. Any modern method ² (%)	44.3	50.6	48.1	50.5
22. Any traditional method (%)	23.7	19.9	21.4	16.1
23. Female sterilization (%)	16.6	24.9	21.7	22.8
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	7.0	6.5	6.7	9.9
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.7
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	4.4	3.6	3.9	6.2
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	78.9	79.3	79.1	68.5
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	92.4	93.7	93.2	91.3
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	71.9	72.1	72.0	59.7
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	95.3	94.6	94.9	89.7
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	70.9	70.9	70.9	55.4
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	48.8	50.1	49.6	40.5
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.0	96.9	96.2	96.9
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	93.8	97.6	96.1	94.3
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	46.1	50.7	48.9	53.9
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	95.3	98.0	97.0	95.6
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	45.8	47.1	46.6	38.5
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	63.6	63.0	63.3	55.5
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	33.6	34.6	34.2	29.9

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Punjab - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery ⁺ (%)	85.2	89.5	87.8	86.2
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(1.1)	(8.3)	3.6	1.3
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery ⁺ (%)	86.1	90.7	88.9	84.7
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	69.3	82.9	77.7	76.2
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	72.0	84.8	79.9	85.2
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	99.2	97.1	97.9	96.3
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	99.2	96.9	97.8	95.3
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	71.2	86.2	80.4	79.7
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	83.4	88.8	86.7	88.5
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	91.9	92.5	92.3	88.1
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	61.2	60.4	60.7	56.7
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	79.3	81.7	80.8	85.8
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	79.9	80.7	80.4	65.9
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	77.1	78.8	78.1	69.9
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	93.6	95.3	94.6	90.6
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	5.6	4.0	4.6	8.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.2	5.6	5.5	4.9
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.3	0.5	0.5	2.5
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	89.1	85.6	86.9	57.3
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	39.6	37.4	38.2	53.1
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	53.4	49.8	51.0	55.5
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	91.1	93.6	92.8	89.7
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	86.9	79.5	81.9	78.4
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	57.0	58.9	58.2	46.2
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	8.2	11.5	10.3	10.2
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	16.9	11.8	13.8	15.4
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	10.2	11.6	11.1	11.5
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	23.0	18.9	20.4	24.5
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	17.2	18.4	18.0	10.6
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	4.0	4.7	4.4	3.6
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	23.7	23.6	23.7	16.9
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.1

⁺LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Punjab - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	12.1	15.4	14.2	12.7
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	12.1	14.1	13.3	12.5
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	47.7	42.8	44.7	40.8
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	39.1	36.3	37.5	32.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	7.6	8.0	7.9	5.8
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	13.0	12.0	12.3	8.0
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	21.9	20.9	21.3	14.7
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	8.8	9.3	9.1	6.2
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	13.3	11.1	11.9	7.0
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	23.8	21.4	22.3	14.1
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.7	10.9	10.8	18.5
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.8	7.0	6.5	8.6
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	23.7	25.0	24.5	31.2
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.5	13.6	13.6	24.5
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.9	5.0	4.6	11.0
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	25.8	26.5	26.3	37.7
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	93.1	93.3	93.2	91.4
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	29.4	28.5	28.8	22.3
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	85.5	89.4	87.9	81.6
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	80.0	67.9	72.6	61.2
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	94.1	94.8	94.6	93.3
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	7.2	9.7	8.7	11.6
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	14.2	13.7	13.9	12.8
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	21.1	24.0	22.9	22.8

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Rajasthan - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	7.2	9.4	8.9	9.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.2	29.2	27.7	28.3
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	11.2	12.4	12.1	10.5
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.6	97.9	98.4	98.1
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.7	93.7	95.2	96.5
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	95.9	94.9	95.2	94.2
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	86.0	89.7	88.7	87.8
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	97.4	99.1	98.7	97.6
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	77.8	60.0	64.3	63.5
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	14.8	13.6	13.9	9.4
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	48.2	35.8	38.2	30.1
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	52.9	33.9	38.7	33.4
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	67.5	51.2	55.7	51.9
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	83.2	60.7	66.3	36.9
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	90.2	76.8	80.5	65.2
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	10.8	28.8	24.6	25.4
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	8.1	35.5	28.5	28.2
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.0
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.7	5.2	4.7	3.7
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	76.4	73.8	74.4	72.3
21. Any modern method ² (%)	56.6	57.3	57.1	62.1
22. Any traditional method (%)	19.8	16.5	17.3	10.2
23. Female sterilization (%)	27.6	40.2	37.2	42.4
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	5.8	8.6	7.9	7.6
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	3.1	4.8	4.4	3.7
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	2.7	3.8	3.5	3.9
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	83.6	76.7	78.2	76.3
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	98.0	97.1	97.3	94.2
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	70.2	58.5	61.0	55.4
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	95.7	93.7	94.1	93.4
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	48.2	39.0	41.0	33.9
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	31.1	21.4	23.5	14.4
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.1	97.6	97.5	98.1
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	98.1	93.1	94.1	94.9
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	63.5	72.3	70.5	77.0
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	98.2	94.1	94.9	95.6
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	32.8	11.4	15.6	10.4
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	49.4	29.1	35.0	26.9
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	24.7	7.4	10.5	7.2

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

* 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, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Rajasthan - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	91.3	85.4	86.7	85.3
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	4.2	4.0	1.3
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery*(%)	93.5	88.5	89.6	86.9
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	85.5	79.3	80.6	80.5
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	83.1	72.9	75.0	85.3
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	96.3	94.9	95.2	97.4
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.4	92.3	92.9	95.6
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	88.3	83.2	84.3	84.6
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	91.0	86.2	87.2	89.4
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	93.1	89.5	90.3	91.1
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	67.2	55.4	57.6	52.3
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	89.5	80.8	82.6	75.0
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	88.6	82.1	83.4	61.6
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	69.2	64.7	65.6	64.5
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	95.1	98.1	97.5	98.0
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	4.6	1.1	1.8	1.6
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.0	6.0	5.8	6.1
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.6	1.5	1.7	2.9
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	72.9	75.2	74.7	71.1
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	40.2	47.3	45.8	40.7
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	56.5	53.8	54.3	70.4
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	97.1	98.4	98.1	97.4
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	84.5	90.7	89.5	87.0
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	61.1	48.8	51.6	38.0
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	12.1	8.0	8.9	8.4
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	6.7	8.4	8.0	7.5
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	11.1	8.1	8.7	8.3
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	21.8	31.4	29.6	31.8
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	14.8	20.9	19.8	16.8
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	4.1	6.9	6.4	7.6
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	22.5	35.8	33.3	27.6
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	1.7	1.1	1.2	3.3

*LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Rajasthan - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	18.2	30.3	27.3	19.6
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	19.9	26.4	24.7	14.0
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	34.3	15.7	20.3	12.9
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	28.9	15.8	19.3	15.0
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	5.6	5.2	5.3	3.9
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	6.4	4.0	4.6	2.8
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	13.0	9.6	10.4	7.2
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	6.7	6.4	6.5	5.0
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	7.1	5.0	5.5	3.3
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	14.9	12.0	12.7	8.9
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.3	7.3	7.7	9.8
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.0	3.4	3.5	3.3
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	18.7	13.1	14.4	15.3
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.4	9.8	10.4	12.7
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	2.6	2.1	2.2	3.6
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	21.0	15.1	16.5	17.9
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	89.8	83.0	84.5	87.7
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	28.9	26.2	26.9	17.4
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	88.6	89.3	89.1	79.6
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	75.1	56.4	61.1	50.2
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	96.1	86.3	88.5	84.3
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	17.3	21.9	20.8	24.1
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.1
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.0
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	5.9	7.3	6.9	6.9
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	27.4	41.3	37.6	41.9
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	9.8	11.0	10.7	11.0

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Sikkim - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	3.2	4.4	4.1	5.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	15.2	16.0	15.8	19.5
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	9.3	14.7	13.2	10.0
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.3
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	98.8	89.5	92.1	92.8
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	100.0	99.8	99.9	98.2
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	35.6	36.5	36.2	28.0
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	96.2	97.9	97.3	91.8
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	90.0	78.2	81.4	83.7
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.8
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	(71.8)	81.6	79.4	74.2
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	73.0	52.3	58.4	49.0
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	67.7	48.0	52.4	55.0
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	94.6	88.5	90.3	76.7
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	96.7	87.4	89.4	64.6
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	3.6	11.8	9.1	10.8
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	8.3	6.2	5.1
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.4	3.2	4.2	3.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	75.8	76.0	76.0	69.1
21. Any modern method ² (%)	41.8	42.4	42.2	54.9
22. Any traditional method (%)	34.0	33.7	33.8	14.2
23. Female sterilization (%)	12.0	11.7	11.7	14.5
24. Male sterilization (%)	1.0	2.1	1.8	1.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	2.4	5.2	4.5	11.9
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	0.5	2.8	2.2	4.9
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	1.9	2.4	2.3	7.0
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	74.9	72.7	73.2	63.7
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	100.0	98.7	99.0	80.1
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	69.9	74.6	73.6	58.4
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	100.0	98.6	98.9	92.0
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	90.3	89.0	89.3	54.7
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	69.8	74.4	73.4	31.5
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	99.9	99.9	94.6
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	92.9	99.0	97.7	94.7
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	56.3	76.0	71.7	78.6
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	93.3	99.1	97.9	96.5
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	43.1	53.3	51.1	32.8
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	69.4	67.8	55.4
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(34.9)	49.2	46.7	30.4

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends due to smaller sample size.

() 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, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Sikkim - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	88.7	84.1	85.1	69.3
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	93.7	85.3	87.1	66.2
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	*	96.1	92.9	82.5
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	*	97.8	95.1	87.6
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	*	96.7	96.2	96.9
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	*	96.7	96.2	96.6
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	*	96.1	92.9	89.0
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	*	96.7	94.5	93.3
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	*	96.7	94.5	90.5
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	*	82.1	85.6	35.7
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	*	94.3	94.4	87.6
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	*	96.1	94.1	0.0
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	(87.6)	86.0	86.3	87.5
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	*	100.0	100.0	100.0
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.4	2.5	2.5	5.5
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	0.5	0.4	2.1
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.7
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	58.8	54.0	59.5
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	(72.7)	66.8	68.0	33.0
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	*	(57.7)	49.6	28.3
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	*	(93.2)	94.5	91.3
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	*	(90.1)	79.7	63.3
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	*	*	*	(57.4)
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	*	24.6	22.1	21.9
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	*	*	*	(35.0)
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	*	24.8	22.2	23.8
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	28.2	17.8	20.1	22.3
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	8.0	9.8	9.4	13.6
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	2.9	3.7	3.5	6.6
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	21.0	8.6	11.2	13.1
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	7.8	6.3	6.6	9.6

*LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Sikkim - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	4.3	5.5	5.1	5.8
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	10.0	6.5	7.3	4.9
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	55.6	44.0	47.5	34.8
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	51.7	40.0	42.6	36.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	7.5	6.8	7.0	6.2
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	6.7	6.7	6.7	4.7
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	16.2	14.7	15.1	12.2
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	8.1	7.7	7.9	7.5
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	4.4	6.9	6.1	7.0
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	15.2	15.7	15.6	15.7
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.6	19.5	18.7	18.5
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.9	9.5	8.5	11.8
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.5	34.0	32.0	34.5
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	19.1	24.0	22.5	25.0
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.1	5.7	4.9	13.9
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	30.7	39.1	36.6	41.6
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	99.7	98.3	98.6	89.7
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	30.4	30.8	30.7	32.7
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	90.6	91.8	91.4	76.4
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	93.9	90.7	91.6	88.6
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	100.0	98.7	99.1	86.3
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	4.0	4.8	4.6	12.4
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.9
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	*	0.0	0.0	0.1
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	8.7	14.8	13.1	11.6
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	37.6	39.9	39.3	41.5
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	17.5	20.8	19.9	16.2
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	41.0	42.7	42.2	39.9

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	5.8	6.5	6.2	6.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	19.1	21.0	20.2	21.0
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	16.6	16.1	16.3	14.9
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.3
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.3	97.9	98.5	98.6
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	94.1	91.7	92.8	92.0
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	56.7	64.7	61.1	66.5
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	96.4	98.0	97.3	96.6
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	86.1	75.8	80.4	80.4
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	14.3	19.5	17.2	17.2
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	63.7	66.5	65.3	46.1
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	70.7	59.2	64.2	56.6
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	72.8	66.2	69.2	59.1
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	67.9	52.8	59.5	46.9
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	84.0	80.0	81.8	70.2
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	9.2	11.5	10.5	12.8
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	2.4	4.6	3.7	4.5
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.4	5.4	4.1	6.3
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	67.4	69.4	68.5	68.6
21. Any modern method ² (%)	63.7	66.2	65.1	65.5
22. Any traditional method (%)	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.1
23. Female sterilization (%)	54.5	58.2	56.6	57.8
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	6.4	6.4	6.4	7.5
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.0
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	3.2	2.9	3.0	4.5
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	70.6	71.7	71.2	77.4
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	91.7	92.5	92.2	95.8
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	86.2	88.6	87.6	90.6
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	86.8	89.3	88.2	89.7
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	82.4	82.0	82.1	82.5
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	65.7	63.7	64.5	63.1
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.2	99.7	99.1	98.8
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	99.8	99.6	99.7	99.6
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	54.2	70.2	63.6	66.9
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.8
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	47.8	46.3	46.9	44.9
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	58.6	62.1	60.3	63.8
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	38.9	40.0	39.6	36.0

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

*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, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery ⁺ (%)	89.8	91.0	90.5	93.2
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery ⁺ (%)	91.6	93.5	92.7	94.9
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	84.8	93.7	90.0	89.4
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	86.7	91.8	89.7	90.4
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	95.1	96.9	96.2	98.5
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	92.4	96.8	95.0	97.6
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	88.6	94.5	92.1	91.5
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	90.1	94.8	92.8	94.9
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	93.4	95.2	94.5	95.8
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	74.3	76.4	75.6	75.0
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	87.8	92.6	90.6	84.9
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	87.3	87.6	87.4	66.4
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	69.9	72.4	71.4	68.2
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	86.1	95.2	91.5	89.8
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	13.5	4.6	8.2	10.1
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.4	5.6	5.1	3.7
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.1
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	71.4	73.5	72.7	67.4
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	55.5	54.3	54.8	60.2
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	50.4	58.8	55.6	55.1
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	95.7	95.7	95.7	96.9
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	78.0	82.4	80.7	80.0
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	60.0	68.9	65.2	66.5
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	19.1	16.0	17.3	12.6
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	29.0	25.3	26.9	22.8
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	22.6	19.1	20.6	15.8
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	20.2	21.0	20.7	25.0
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	17.9	17.1	17.4	14.6
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	5.7	4.3	4.9	5.5
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	22.5	23.6	23.2	22.0
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	2.6	1.9	2.2	4.3

⁺LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	9.7	14.0	12.1	12.6
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	10.3	16.0	13.4	12.1
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	49.1	40.4	44.2	40.5
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	42.6	35.7	38.8	37.1
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²⁰ (%)	9.1	8.1	8.5	7.5
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²⁰ (%)	15.9	12.6	14.0	11.1
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²⁰ (%)	27.9	23.0	25.2	20.7
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²⁰ (%)	9.2	9.1	9.1	8.1
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²⁰ (%)	16.6	14.1	15.3	11.9
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²⁰ (%)	28.4	25.3	26.7	22.1
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.4	11.2	12.2	14.3
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.0	4.5	4.7	6.2
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	27.1	22.0	24.2	24.8
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.2	16.0	16.5	19.5
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.5	3.3	3.4	7.4
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	29.6	27.0	28.2	30.2
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²² (%)	91.6	91.2	91.4	92.8
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	39.0	55.0	48.0	40.8
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	90.0	90.0	90.0	92.2
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	83.4	71.6	76.8	74.6
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ²³ (%)	98.2	97.4	97.7	98.4
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁴ (%)	23.9	32.4	28.5	38.1
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	2.8	6.5	4.8	4.9
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	15.0	20.0	17.7	20.0
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	19.7	26.7	23.5	25.3

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Telangana - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.5
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	22.2	20.9	21.3	22.5
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	11.9	14.9	14.1	12.7
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.5	98.3	98.6	99.6
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	98.4	98.1	98.2	98.7
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.9	98.7	98.7	95.8
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	75.0	84.7	82.2	69.2
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	96.9	99.1	98.5	96.9
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	76.0	54.5	60.2	60.9
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	24.0	33.5	31.1	22.3
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	62.1	68.0	66.4	69.0
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	66.5	45.2	51.1	45.5
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	74.0	61.5	65.0	61.2
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	80.3	58.9	64.8	26.5
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	92.4	85.4	87.3	50.0
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	12.9	19.6	17.9	23.5
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	3.0	6.7	5.7	16.3
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.7	7.2	6.0	5.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	66.8	69.5	68.8	68.1
21. Any modern method ² (%)	65.1	68.6	67.6	66.7
22. Any traditional method (%)	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.4
23. Female sterilization (%)	58.8	63.8	62.5	61.9
24. Male sterilization (%)	3.4	3.7	3.6	2.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	6.7	7.1	7.0	6.4
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.8
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.6
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	90.1	89.4	89.6	88.5
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	99.0	99.2	99.2	99.1
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	82.6	79.5	80.3	70.4
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	94.3	94.3	94.3	89.6
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	83.1	80.2	81.0	57.9
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	57.7	54.9	55.7	34.4
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.1	99.2	98.6	96.7
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	99.1	98.6	98.8	97.0
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	42.6	62.8	57.5	49.7
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	98.0	97.6	97.7	93.6
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	70.1	59.5	62.2	60.7
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	82.9	84.4	83.9	81.5
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	54.5	46.5	48.1	44.5

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

* 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, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Telangana - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery ⁺ (%)	92.4	92.2	92.3	87.6
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	31.7	29.8	15.6
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery ⁺ (%)	92.6	93.1	93.0	90.0
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	77.7	82.2	80.9	79.1
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	86.6	88.3	87.9	87.4
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	96.6	95.8	96.0	94.6
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.4	94.6	95.1	93.5
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	79.3	84.8	83.3	81.6
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	86.8	89.4	88.7	89.3
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	92.5	93.1	92.9	90.6
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	76.1	79.5	78.6	63.1
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	91.0	88.0	88.9	73.9
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	65.0	63.3	63.8	5.3
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	90.1	90.6	90.5	72.4
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	91.8	97.2	95.7	94.1
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	7.8	0.7	2.6	4.5
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.6	4.5	4.5	7.4
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.5	0.4	0.4	2.2
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	54.4	68.8	65.5	74.8
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	57.4	57.0	57.1	37.1
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	57.1	67.1	64.8	68.2
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	89.1	96.3	94.6	95.8
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	73.1	82.3	80.2	81.4
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	71.2	65.3	66.7	51.3
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	14.2	16.3	15.8	8.2
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	12.1	12.5	12.4	14.8
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	13.8	15.8	15.3	9.0
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	22.3	28.6	27.0	33.1
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	15.2	17.4	16.9	21.7
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	3.4	4.1	3.9	8.5
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	24.3	28.9	27.8	31.8
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	1.9	0.9	1.2	3.4

⁺LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Telangana - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	12.7	19.5	17.7	18.8
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	13.5	15.4	14.9	16.3
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	48.7	31.7	36.3	30.1
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	45.7	31.8	35.5	32.4
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	7.8	7.9	7.9	5.8
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	12.3	9.3	10.0	7.0
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	22.6	18.6	19.6	14.7
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	9.5	8.8	9.0	6.9
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	16.1	12.5	13.3	9.3
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	28.9	23.1	24.5	18.1
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.5	9.6	9.6	13.6
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.3	5.5	5.4	6.3
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.7	23.4	24.2	26.1
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.2	12.9	12.9	18.5
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.6	3.4	3.5	8.1
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	32.3	26.9	28.2	31.4
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	88.4	90.5	89.9	87.2
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	40.1	58.3	53.2	45.1
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	92.6	92.2	92.3	84.4
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	80.5	60.2	65.8	60.0
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	97.2	94.6	95.3	93.4
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	24.8	33.0	30.8	37.2
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	2.2	2.8	2.7	4.0
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	2.5	7.1	5.9	5.6
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	14.7	23.4	21.1	22.3
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	2.8	8.6	7.1	6.7
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	36.3	46.6	43.9	43.4

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Tripura - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	4.6	7.4	6.8	7.3
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	16.0	23.1	21.6	23.7
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	16.6	13.4	14.1	11.2
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.4	98.2	98.5	98.2
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.6	90.4	92.3	88.0
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.9	98.6	98.6	99.5
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	55.2	56.8	56.5	36.4
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	98.8	99.0	99.0	96.6
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	92.2	81.3	83.6	81.8
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	18.1	17.6	17.7	9.8
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	72.9	64.9	66.2	55.4
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	53.9	27.3	32.9	23.2
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	57.9	32.1	37.9	29.4
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	68.1	43.7	48.8	22.9
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	83.2	68.6	71.9	41.7
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	18.6	37.5	34.0	40.1
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	(0.0)	22.9	16.5	20.4
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.7
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.4	20.7	18.0	21.9
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	76.3	69.8	71.0	71.2
21. Any modern method ² (%)	37.7	40.5	40.0	49.1
22. Any traditional method (%)	38.6	29.3	31.0	22.1
23. Female sterilization (%)	15.6	10.6	11.6	10.5
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	5.3	9.3	8.5	8.2
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	2.1	3.9	3.5	2.5
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	3.2	5.4	5.0	5.7
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	84.1	64.8	67.6	63.2
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	95.9	89.1	90.1	82.7
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	73.5	45.4	49.6	55.2
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	95.8	94.8	95.0	94.9
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	64.6	39.7	43.4	26.6
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	39.6	21.7	24.3	8.9
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.3	96.0	96.1	93.0
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	95.1	88.1	89.1	89.2
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	66.9	75.8	74.6	78.7
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	98.2	90.0	91.2	89.2
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	58.6	25.5	30.1	25.1
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	93.0	72.8	78.3	69.3
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	48.5	21.8	25.1	22.7

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

() 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, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Tripura - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	75.7	66.8	68.1	71.9
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	4.7	4.6	3.6
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	81.1	71.0	72.5	72.8
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	89.0	72.1	74.4	69.5
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	92.2	87.0	87.8	77.1
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	96.5	88.2	89.3	98.1
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.5	85.6	87.0	94.7
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	90.1	76.4	78.2	73.4
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	93.7	77.9	80.0	85.9
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	94.9	80.8	82.7	86.3
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(77.3)	59.8	62.0	49.5
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	89.0	72.8	75.0	61.2
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	91.6	78.2	79.9	59.6
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	93.9	75.8	78.0	70.4
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	94.8	99.2	98.6	97.3
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	5.2	0.6	1.2	1.4
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.0	4.5	4.0	6.2
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(59.5)	63.4	62.9	64.2
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	44.7	62.2	59.9	36.4
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	*	53.9	53.4	62.1
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	*	94.1	93.3	96.9
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	*	81.4	82.3	84.6
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	*	51.4	50.8	53.1
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	23.4	14.7	15.7	12.8
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	*	*	(20.0)	(16.3)
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	23.6	14.8	15.9	13.0
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	18.5	22.4	21.9	32.3
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	16.9	18.7	18.4	18.2
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	3.6	5.2	5.0	7.3
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	23.7	26.0	25.7	25.6
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	4.6	2.5	2.8	8.2

*LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Tripura - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	13.0	19.2	17.9	16.2
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	14.1	19.8	18.5	12.4
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	37.9	23.2	26.2	21.6
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	33.2	20.1	23.0	23.5
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	9.3	8.3	8.6	8.8
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	14.5	9.0	10.2	8.0
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	25.8	17.9	19.6	17.7
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	9.9	11.0	10.7	9.3
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	18.8	11.9	13.4	8.9
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	30.6	23.5	25.1	19.3
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.3	9.0	9.1	11.0
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.3	4.4	4.4	5.0
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.8	18.1	20.0	20.8
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.9	12.7	13.0	13.4
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.4	3.2	3.3	5.2
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	31.6	22.4	24.5	22.7
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	96.2	96.3	96.3	90.9
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	21.1	25.4	24.5	23.1
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	91.6	91.5	91.6	76.9
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	79.5	61.7	65.5	53.1
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	95.6	80.0	83.0	69.1
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	11.7	21.2	19.1	20.7
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	4.2	1.9	2.4	2.1
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	35.7	51.2	47.7	50.5
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	39.5	55.8	52.1	57.2
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.7	7.5	6.0	6.3
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	19.3	32.6	29.5	33.2

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	7.7	9.9	9.4	9.5
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	25.4	31.3	29.9	31.0
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	9.7	10.4	10.3	10.0
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.8	94.9	95.8	91.0
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.8	99.2	99.3	99.2
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	92.7	84.6	86.5	92.2
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	37.7	37.0	37.2	15.9
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	97.1	98.8	98.4	96.6
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	78.4	67.6	70.1	67.4
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	20.8	19.8	20.1	12.2
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	33.9	29.6	30.4	15.1
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	55.2	38.6	42.5	39.3
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	53.5	47.4	49.1	48.6
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	79.0	67.3	70.0	30.6
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	85.9	79.1	81.0	59.1
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	8.7	15.1	13.7	15.8
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	11.1	22.4	19.5	23.0
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.4
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.1	3.8	3.5	2.9
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	66.1	61.3	62.4	62.4
21. Any modern method ² (%)	37.9	31.9	33.2	44.5
22. Any traditional method (%)	28.2	29.4	29.1	17.9
23. Female sterilization (%)	12.3	18.3	17.0	16.9
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	7.3	11.8	10.8	12.8
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	3.2	5.3	4.8	4.7
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	4.1	6.5	6.0	8.1
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	76.2	69.1	70.6	62.5
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	96.8	96.9	96.9	94.4
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	58.6	50.0	51.8	42.4
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	93.7	92.8	93.0	92.1
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	40.7	26.7	29.6	22.3
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	26.7	15.3	17.7	9.7
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	89.3	94.1	93.1	95.7
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	86.5	85.8	85.9	83.4
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	36.6	55.3	51.8	57.7
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	89.4	87.2	87.6	84.8
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	33.6	16.2	19.5	13.7
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	53.9	44.7	47.3	39.4
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	18.4	4.6	6.5	6.2

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery ⁺ (%)	81.4	75.4	76.7	72.0
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.4
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery ⁺ (%)	82.8	77.6	78.7	70.2
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	72.7	83.5	81.4	69.9
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	82.6	90.0	88.6	78.4
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	94.8	96.2	95.9	95.1
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	92.8	94.7	94.3	93.2
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	76.2	86.6	84.5	74.3
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	84.4	89.0	88.1	81.3
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	87.1	91.2	90.4	83.4
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	67.1	74.0	72.6	58.8
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	56.7	57.4	57.3	50.4
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	79.8	87.4	85.9	49.1
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	61.3	66.5	65.4	73.9
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	88.1	96.5	94.8	94.4
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	6.0	1.2	2.2	2.2
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	11.9	13.2	13.0	5.6
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.5
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.1	2.7	2.6	3.5
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	75.3	62.4	64.6	63.0
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	35.2	45.0	43.1	23.9
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	35.9	34.4	34.6	59.7
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	88.2	93.3	92.5	93.9
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	85.6	82.4	82.9	82.0
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	58.8	59.8	59.6	31.0
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	17.7	18.2	18.1	5.8
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	12.5	13.5	13.2	6.7
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	16.4	17.3	17.1	5.9
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	28.8	32.1	31.5	39.7
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	18.7	19.4	19.2	17.3
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	5.5	4.7	4.8	7.3
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	32.0	35.0	34.5	32.1
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.1

⁺LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	16.5	23.9	22.2	19.0
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	19.0	25.1	23.5	18.0
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁹ (%)	36.7	23.7	26.7	21.4
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	29.4	19.1	21.8	18.5
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	7.8	7.4	7.5	4.7
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	10.0	7.0	7.6	4.5
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	18.7	14.7	15.5	10.0
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	9.1	9.5	9.4	5.8
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	11.2	9.0	9.5	5.0
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	21.3	18.9	19.5	11.6
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.0	5.6	5.7	11.5
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.9	3.6	3.6	4.9
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	14.6	11.4	12.1	18.3
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.6	7.9	8.1	15.2
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	2.6	2.3	2.4	5.2
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	16.3	13.4	14.1	21.7
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	90.1	84.7	85.9	87.6
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	23.8	20.2	21.1	15.5
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	81.0	84.3	83.5	75.4
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	67.1	53.1	56.4	46.5
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	81.7	65.9	69.2	72.9
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	20.7	30.7	28.5	34.9
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	3.1	3.9	3.7	3.7
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	6.7	10.5	9.6	8.5
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	34.7	48.9	45.2	44.0
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	15.2	19.9	18.7	14.5

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Uttarakhand - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	6.8	8.0	7.6	7.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.3	25.6	24.9	26.3
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	11.0	13.6	12.8	12.0
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.5	99.2	99.3	99.6
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.6	96.3	97.3	95.9
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	94.3	91.5	92.4	93.2
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	80.5	79.1	79.5	62.5
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	98.8	99.0	98.9	96.9
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	85.5	74.5	77.7	75.2
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	22.0	24.4	23.7	16.5
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	58.0	58.1	58.1	40.7
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	63.0	53.0	56.1	50.4
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	58.8	57.2	57.7	59.8
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	85.3	73.1	76.9	45.1
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	89.7	85.0	86.7	74.6
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	6.6	8.9	8.2	9.8
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	(5.7)	13.0	10.1	16.6
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.9
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.4
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	71.6	70.9	71.1	70.8
21. Any modern method ² (%)	48.9	51.0	50.4	57.8
22. Any traditional method (%)	22.7	19.9	20.7	13.0
23. Female sterilization (%)	14.7	27.3	23.6	26.0
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	7.0	9.8	8.9	8.8
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	2.5	4.2	3.6	3.1
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	4.5	5.6	5.3	5.7
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	88.5	77.7	80.6	68.8
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	99.4	97.9	98.3	91.8
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	74.6	65.9	68.3	61.8
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	97.1	96.6	96.7	93.6
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	53.7	39.3	43.3	46.5
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	31.3	23.2	25.4	25.0
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.1	98.9	98.6	97.1
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	93.6	87.2	88.9	83.2
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	41.9	52.8	49.9	53.3
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	94.7	88.8	90.3	83.7
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	35.4	22.5	25.9	20.4
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	51.1	45.9	47.7	43.3
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	21.6	12.7	14.7	14.0

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Uttarakhand - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery ⁺ (%)	91.5	84.6	86.5	78.0
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(5.3)	0.5	1.3	3.1
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery ⁺ (%)	92.1	84.7	86.7	78.9
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	88.2	85.3	86.0	81.1
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	89.6	91.2	90.8	88.6
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	100.0	97.7	98.3	96.4
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.0	97.1	97.9	95.2
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	88.4	86.6	87.1	84.0
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	93.8	93.7	93.7	89.7
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	94.8	95.6	95.4	90.9
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	85.9	82.2	83.2	71.3
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	85.7	77.7	79.7	68.5
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	94.3	92.2	92.8	32.3
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	54.9	61.7	59.9	53.7
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	88.2	97.6	95.2	95.3
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	6.9	1.1	2.6	3.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	12.2	9.2	10.0	4.4
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.2
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.4	3.1	2.9	2.3
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	81.3	72.5	74.8	71.0
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	32.6	38.7	37.1	41.3
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	29.5	44.3	40.8	52.5
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	89.9	86.6	87.4	90.2
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	88.8	83.2	84.6	83.3
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	(66.9)	66.5	66.6	50.6
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	18.7	19.4	19.3	12.7
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	(24.0)	16.8	19.0	10.3
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	20.2	18.9	19.2	12.2
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	17.7	20.7	20.0	27.0
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	9.7	11.4	11.0	13.2
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	1.4	2.2	2.0	4.7
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	19.5	19.6	19.6	21.0
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.1

⁺LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Uttarakhand - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	13.7	16.3	15.5	13.9
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	17.8	17.8	17.8	16.2
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁹ (%)	42.8	30.6	34.3	29.8
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	28.7	25.3	26.5	27.1
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	9.0	8.9	8.9	4.2
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	8.4	8.3	8.3	5.6
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	19.1	17.7	18.1	10.8
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	9.4	9.4	9.4	5.6
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	14.1	9.9	11.2	7.6
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	24.8	20.0	21.4	14.2
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.8	6.2	6.1	13.7
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.1	4.2	4.2	6.3
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	16.5	13.7	14.5	22.9
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.4	8.7	8.9	20.1
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	2.9	3.6	3.4	9.5
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	19.4	17.9	18.3	31.8
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	96.1	92.6	93.8	91.0
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	31.0	25.9	27.7	21.6
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	88.9	91.9	91.0	80.2
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	77.3	70.4	72.5	60.9
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	93.3	88.3	89.8	91.5
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	16.5	12.4	13.7	15.3
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	6.0	2.3	3.5	2.1
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.3	1.6	1.1	0.3
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	2.7	4.9	4.3	4.6
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	27.5	36.7	33.8	33.7
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	23.3	29.1	27.2	25.5

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

West Bengal - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	5.0	7.5	6.8	7.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	18.0	23.1	21.6	23.5
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	15.8	13.4	14.1	10.9
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.4	98.9	99.1	97.5
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.1	98.1	98.4	97.5
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.8	91.4	93.0	94.5
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	84.0	90.1	88.2	33.7
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	97.6	99.1	98.7	95.0
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	85.3	75.1	78.2	76.8
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	15.8	11.8	13.0	6.6
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	51.1	49.8	50.1	55.6
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	52.1	34.8	40.0	32.9
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	49.9	38.5	42.1	34.7
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	71.6	54.1	59.3	25.5
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	71.9	64.4	66.8	41.9
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	21.7	41.5	36.4	41.6
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	4.4	15.0	12.4	20.0
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.6
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.5	20.3	16.6	16.4
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	79.5	79.9	79.8	74.4
21. Any modern method ² (%)	45.4	58.5	54.9	60.7
22. Any traditional method (%)	34.1	21.4	24.9	13.7
23. Female sterilization (%)	20.7	30.1	27.5	29.4
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	3.7	5.5	5.0	7.0
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	2.0	3.6	3.2	2.9
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	1.7	1.9	1.8	4.1
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	77.1	82.0	80.9	72.6
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	96.4	98.1	97.7	91.1
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	69.6	62.9	64.5	76.7
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	95.9	96.3	96.2	94.6
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	80.3	77.1	77.8	62.5
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	52.3	49.7	50.3	30.8
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.5	99.2	98.8	98.4
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	94.9	94.9	94.9	91.7
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	57.8	68.1	65.8	72.4
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	96.3	96.1	96.1	94.1
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	55.7	41.1	44.5	32.6
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	86.8	88.1	87.7	82.7
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	40.7	25.8	28.8	22.9

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

() 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, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

West Bengal - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	85.2	80.0	81.2	68.0
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	22.6	21.3	8.8
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	86.6	87.7	87.5	76.8
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	84.2	89.1	88.1	88.2
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	95.8	93.4	93.9	90.8
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	92.3	99.4	98.0	99.2
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	91.9	98.7	97.3	98.6
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	84.2	89.8	88.7	90.8
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	90.6	94.5	93.7	95.3
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	91.0	96.4	95.3	94.4
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	77.9	89.0	86.2	72.6
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	89.8	88.8	89.0	70.2
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	88.5	93.2	92.3	1.8
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	86.6	88.5	88.0	68.4
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	97.0	99.1	98.7	96.3
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	3.1	0.5	1.0	2.5
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.5	3.0	2.9	6.5
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.9
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.8
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	77.5	66.4	68.4	71.3
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	42.4	52.2	50.0	59.4
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	55.8	59.2	58.4	53.3
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	92.7	95.4	94.8	92.6
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	86.0	83.8	84.2	80.1
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	(46.9)	66.5	62.7	67.8
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	27.7	28.1	28.0	23.3
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	(35.8)	(32.8)	34.2	17.0
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	28.6	28.2	28.3	22.8
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	19.3	23.3	22.4	33.8
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	14.2	22.0	20.3	20.3
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	3.6	5.1	4.8	7.1
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	21.9	30.3	28.5	32.2
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	3.9	1.7	2.1	4.3

*LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

West Bengal - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	10.6	17.0	15.1	14.8
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	16.7	19.0	18.3	15.1
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	45.8	30.0	34.6	22.7
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	29.3	22.4	24.5	16.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	10.5	9.0	9.4	8.9
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	15.4	10.9	12.1	7.7
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	28.0	20.8	22.7	17.5
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	11.3	11.3	11.3	10.8
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	15.9	13.8	14.3	9.5
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	29.1	26.1	26.8	21.3
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.9	10.8	11.4	11.5
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	30.3	22.0	24.3	20.5
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.0	12.9	13.2	13.0
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.5	3.1	3.5	4.2
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	30.9	22.9	24.9	20.1
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	87.8	89.5	89.0	88.9
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	28.8	26.9	27.5	20.2
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	94.7	95.6	95.3	76.5
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	78.4	59.5	65.1	50.1
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	92.9	87.4	88.8	83.4
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	19.1	19.0	19.0	26.9
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	3.1	1.9	2.3	3.5
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	1.1	1.4	1.3	2.2
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	7.7	12.7	11.2	10.8
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	40.0	49.1	46.2	48.1
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.1
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	16.1	15.9	16.0	18.0

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.



**NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY
(NFHS-6), 2023-24**

FACT SHEETS
Union Territories

Andaman and Nicobar Islands - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	4.2	3.4	3.7	5.3
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	17.2	17.7	17.5	20.8
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	10.3	14.2	12.6	11.0
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.8	95.9	97.5	97.6
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	100.0	96.4	97.9	96.3
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.1	99.8	99.0	99.7
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	10.9	7.6	9.1	1.8
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	98.2	98.4	98.3	97.3
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	87.7	83.2	85.0	83.5
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	15.2	11.4	13.1	13.8
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	60.7	63.8	62.2	88.5
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	74.1	57.9	65.0	52.5
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	76.9	59.0	66.8	52.3
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	81.5	64.6	72.0	34.8
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	98.6	76.4	86.1	45.6
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	(9.9)	8.0	8.8	16.2
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	(2.2)	(1.2)	(7.1)
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.3
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.0	3.1	1.6	3.0
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	74.8	81.1	78.3	65.8
21. Any modern method ² (%)	62.4	69.4	66.3	57.7
22. Any traditional method (%)	12.4	11.7	12.0	8.1
23. Female sterilization (%)	34.9	46.7	41.5	39.2
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	4.4	4.8	4.6	13.5
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	3.7	3.4	3.5	6.1
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	0.7	1.4	1.1	7.4
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	83.7	80.8	82.1	77.1
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	100.0	92.7	96.1	91.9
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	39.4	50.6	45.4	83.6
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	100.0	93.7	96.6	90.8
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	85.8	85.5	85.6	80.9
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	31.4	38.1	35.0	52.1
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	99.0	99.5	98.9
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	100.0	99.1	99.5	98.9
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	73.5	97.4	86.5	87.3
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	100.0	99.3	99.6	97.3
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	50.9	21.7	35.0	29.9
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	*	*	(79.2)
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(41.4)	20.5	28.5	23.6

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends due to smaller sample size.

() 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, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery ⁺ (%)	98.4	87.3	92.5	88.9
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery ⁺ (%)	100.0	97.5	98.7	91.0
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	*	(79.6)	88.5	79.9
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	*	(84.2)	91.3	96.0
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	*	(94.9)	97.2	98.2
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	*	(94.9)	97.2	98.2
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	*	(86.1)	92.2	80.9
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	*	(86.3)	92.3	92.8
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	*	(92.8)	96.0	84.0
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	*	92.6	90.9	77.4
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	*	(94.0)	96.6	59.5
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	*	(74.3)	76.0	0.3
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	(59.2)	68.0	64.0	86.0
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	*	(100.0)	95.1	94.9
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	*	(0.0)	4.9	3.2
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	2.8	1.5	5.6
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.7
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(85.3)	69.4	72.7
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	(55.2)	48.8	51.4	46.9
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	*	(80.2)	(85.6)	(73.3)
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	*	(91.1)	(93.5)	(92.8)
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	*	(89.9)	(92.6)	(80.9)
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	*	*	*	*
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	*	14.9	10.9	17.4
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	*	*	*	*
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	*	17.8	11.3	18.5
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	20.4	32.0	26.7	22.5
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	13.6	9.0	11.1	16.0
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	1.9	5.4	3.8	4.8
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	15.3	22.8	19.3	23.6
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	10.6	4.2	7.2	5.4

⁺LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	2.4	3.7	3.1	9.4
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	0.0	2.4	1.4	4.0
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	49.4	40.7	44.5	38.1
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	47.7	44.9	46.1	45.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	7.9	6.9	7.3	7.4
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	12.4	10.9	11.5	8.1
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	23.5	18.5	20.5	17.5
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	11.0	8.7	9.6	9.3
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	10.3	11.7	11.2	7.3
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	22.6	20.7	21.4	17.9
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.6	13.0	14.5	15.3
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	7.7	6.4	6.9	4.9
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	27.9	21.5	24.1	25.3
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	21.9	19.5	20.5	20.6
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	9.2	5.5	7.0	6.5
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	35.3	28.3	31.2	30.2
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	(91.1)	97.6	94.8	94.5
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	28.0	22.7	25.0	24.6
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	93.5	93.2	93.3	89.2
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	91.6	82.9	86.7	80.8
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	100.0	97.6	98.7	98.8
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	(28.7)	10.6	18.2	17.2
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	(0.0)	0.3	0.2	0.3
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	*	0.5	0.3	1.2
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	10.4	38.1	26.6	31.2
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	38.3	61.9	52.1	58.7
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	6.5	3.9	5.0
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	19.8	40.7	32.0	38.8

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Chandigarh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	20.6	21.2	20.7	23.3
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	11.0	8.6	10.9	10.9
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.6	100.0	99.6	99.9
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.1
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.4	(97.7)	96.5	96.8
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	43.0	(38.5)	42.8	32.2
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	96.8	(100.0)	96.9	96.9
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	87.7	89.9	87.8	86.7
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	14.1	(2.8)	13.7	6.7
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	52.5	*	52.6	26.5
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	70.5	(61.5)	70.1	59.6
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	88.4	*	88.4	64.5
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	83.6	(90.6)	83.9	75.2
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	94.3	*	94.3	91.9
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	4.6	*	5.2	9.7
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	*	*	*
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.8	*	1.8	1.4
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.0	*	0.0	0.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	70.3	83.3	70.9	77.4
21. Any modern method ² (%)	47.9	(50.7)	48.1	55.6
22. Any traditional method (%)	22.4	(32.6)	22.8	21.8
23. Female sterilization (%)	16.0	(30.3)	16.7	19.0
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.3	(0.0)	0.3	0.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	8.0	(0.0)	7.6	6.9
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	3.5	(0.0)	3.3	2.5
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	4.5	(0.0)	4.3	4.4
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	74.3	*	75.0	82.3
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	87.1	*	87.7	99.4
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	56.8	*	55.8	79.4
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	97.6	*	97.2	93.1
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	78.5	*	77.8	73.9
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	60.8	*	60.0	64.5
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.9	*	96.5	97.2
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	95.7	*	95.8	96.9
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	82.2	*	80.2	83.2
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	96.9	*	97.0	97.0
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	36.8	*	36.1	31.3
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	*	(65.0)	(44.3)
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	32.9	*	32.3	30.4

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends due to smaller sample size.

* Based on less than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the total fertility rates

() 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, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Chandigarh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	87.3	*	87.9	90.6
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	90.1	*	90.6	89.3
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	(80.8)	*	(82.1)	(80.9)
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	(84.7)	*	(85.9)	(82.8)
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	(100.0)	*	(100.0)	(96.8)
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	*	(100.0)	(96.8)
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	(83.4)	*	(84.6)	(80.9)
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	(93.1)	*	(93.6)	(87.9)
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(90.0)	*	(90.7)	(87.9)
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(91.6)	*	(91.8)	(75.5)
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(98.9)	*	(99.0)	(87.3)
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	(93.1)	*	(93.6)	(84.9)
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	76.2	*	75.6	72.6
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(92.7)	*	(93.2)	(92.9)
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(7.3)	*	(6.8)	(7.1)
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.1	*	6.3	4.3
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.6	*	0.5	0.0
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.1	*	1.0	0.3
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(91.6)	*	(92.1)	*
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	43.0	*	41.6	63.7
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	*	*	*	*
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	*	*	*	*
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only / other milk ¹⁰ (%)	*	*	*	*
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	*	*	*	*
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	(3.9)	*	(7.4)	(22.7)
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	*	*	*	*
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	(11.7)	*	13.9	(19.0)
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	18.7	*	19.0	25.3
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	19.4	*	19.5	8.4
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	3.0	*	3.3	2.3
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	31.4	*	31.6	20.6
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	3.1	*	4.1	1.8

*LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Chandigarh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	9.9	(18.0)	10.2	13.0
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	7.0	*	7.0	15.1
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	41.7	(45.8)	41.9	44.0
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	48.5	*	48.5	34.4
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	6.7	(7.2)	6.7	6.0
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	9.9	(12.7)	10.0	12.0
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	17.7	(20.0)	17.8	19.0
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	6.1	(3.5)	6.0	7.1
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	9.8	(11.4)	9.8	8.8
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	17.1	(14.9)	17.1	16.6
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.0	(12.3)	11.0	14.5
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.4	(4.5)	4.4	5.6
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	22.4	(22.7)	22.4	25.0
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.4	(8.6)	13.2	18.6
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.3	(12.1)	4.6	8.7
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	24.2	(29.9)	24.4	30.6
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	96.0	*	96.0	94.6
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	29.7	*	29.7	22.0
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	88.1	(80.0)	87.7	87.1
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	84.2	(87.9)	84.4	70.0
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	98.7	*	98.8	94.5
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	8.5	*	8.5	9.7
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	3.0	*	3.0	0.0
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	*
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.6
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	14.7	24.7	15.1	11.9
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.3
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	21.3	27.9	21.6	18.6

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	6.5	8.7	7.5	8.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	22.4	24.1	23.1	25.4
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	5.1	7.1	6.0	6.9
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.7
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.2	96.5	98.0	95.4
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.5	94.6	97.0	89.1
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	47.1	68.9	55.3	56.6
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	97.7	98.7	98.0	92.9
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	86.1	69.2	78.5	74.4
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	12.2	12.0	12.1	13.9
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	41.8	60.1	51.1	44.7
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	54.8	32.0	44.8	35.8
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	60.8	51.9	56.6	49.4
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	87.4	66.9	78.4	36.7
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	90.2	93.5	91.7	61.3
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	14.9	17.6	16.3	26.4
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	(20.6)	(17.2)	18.8	12.6
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.8
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.4	5.6	5.0	4.3
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	65.5	69.6	67.2	68.0
21. Any modern method ² (%)	48.2	52.7	50.1	59.8
22. Any traditional method (%)	17.3	16.9	17.1	8.2
23. Female sterilization (%)	33.2	40.6	36.2	41.6
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	9.5	7.4	8.6	11.9
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	4.0	4.6	4.2	5.2
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	5.5	2.8	4.4	6.7
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	85.7	93.1	89.4	77.7
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	98.5	98.5	98.5	97.6
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	79.4	87.0	83.2	86.2
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	97.5	96.1	96.8	84.6
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	76.8	78.0	77.4	59.8
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	50.9	48.6	49.8	36.2
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.4	100.0	99.2	98.8
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	95.8	96.7	96.3	96.5
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	62.2	81.0	71.9	71.9
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	94.7	94.2	94.4	97.8
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	34.1	23.3	28.6	22.9
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	41.5	47.8	43.6	42.5
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	32.4	19.5	24.9	17.3

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends due to smaller sample size.

() 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, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source of drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	96.0	91.9	94.0	91.6
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	92.8	91.6	92.2	91.0
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	80.4	96.9	89.0	94.9
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	87.6	93.0	90.5	93.4
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.1
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	82.8	99.7	91.6	96.1
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	93.2	96.9	95.1	97.2
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	97.8	100.0	98.9	96.2
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	71.0	88.9	80.8	84.2
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	90.2	100.0	95.3	69.9
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	87.4	99.7	93.8	3.7
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	89.4	95.1	92.3	86.2
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.3
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.5	4.3	3.0	2.6
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	75.7	(77.0)	76.2	90.7
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	36.9	48.7	42.9	25.9
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	(74.3)	(56.2)	64.1	79.4
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	(95.7)	(91.5)	93.3	98.3
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	(95.7)	(81.5)	87.6	87.9
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	*	*	(72.0)	(43.3)
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	9.3	7.7	8.5	10.7
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	*	*	*	(4.0)
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	8.4	10.0	9.2	10.2
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	28.7	45.0	37.1	39.4
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	19.2	28.9	24.2	21.6
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	3.2	5.2	4.2	4.3
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	29.3	52.8	41.3	38.7
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	0.9	0.1	0.5	1.9

*LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	15.6	28.9	21.3	25.1
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	24.0	21.2	22.7	18.2
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	35.9	19.8	29.0	26.9
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	31.8	18.8	25.7	21.4
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	5.6	6.3	5.9	6.6
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	6.9	5.4	6.3	5.9
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	13.1	12.7	12.9	13.6
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	6.0	6.9	6.4	8.0
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	8.5	6.1	7.6	7.7
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	15.8	14.0	15.1	16.4
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.1	7.6	6.8	7.7
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	2.1	4.8	3.3	4.0
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	13.9	14.8	14.3	14.9
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.9	12.7	11.6	9.8
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	1.7	2.2	1.9	3.7
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	17.4	19.9	18.4	15.4
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	97.9	98.9	98.4	91.9
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	32.2	37.3	34.7	31.5
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	90.1	91.5	90.7	83.6
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	81.0	52.0	68.3	60.5
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	92.5	86.0	89.3	94.3
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	20.1	19.7	19.9	16.8
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	2.7	0.3	1.6	4.3
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.9
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	31.9	29.8	31.1	38.5
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.4	1.9	1.1	1.1
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	23.2	19.4	21.6	27.7

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Jammu and Kashmir - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	5.9	7.9	7.5	6.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	19.8	26.4	24.9	24.1
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	14.4	11.1	11.9	9.5
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.9	99.3	99.4	99.3
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.2	92.4	93.9	91.9
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.8	95.8	96.0	98.1
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	94.7	96.7	96.3	13.8
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	98.1	98.9	98.7	96.8
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	79.8	68.8	71.3	70.1
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.7
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	45.8	38.8	40.1	27.2
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	65.6	45.7	50.1	51.3
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	67.6	60.3	62.0	68.2
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	77.7	59.6	63.6	43.3
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	81.5	80.6	80.8	62.0
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.5
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	9.7	8.1	8.5	8.5
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.4
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.0
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	62.2	61.0	61.2	59.8
21. Any modern method ² (%)	41.5	38.8	39.4	52.5
22. Any traditional method (%)	20.7	22.2	21.8	7.3
23. Female sterilization (%)	18.2	17.9	17.9	21.1
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	6.2	8.8	8.2	7.8
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	3.6	4.9	4.6	3.9
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	2.6	3.9	3.6	3.9
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	91.0	89.7	89.9	86.6
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	97.1	96.4	96.6	94.7
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	93.2	90.0	90.6	81.1
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	97.2	95.4	95.8	91.9
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	32.3	31.1	31.3	29.8
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	19.7	14.8	15.7	15.9
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.2	98.9	99.0	97.3
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	97.3	92.8	93.6	92.4
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	69.5	82.6	80.3	86.8
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	98.3	94.1	94.8	95.1
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	68.9	47.1	51.0	41.7
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	92.5	88.5	90.0	82.1
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	62.2	46.1	48.6	42.7

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends due to smaller sample size.

() 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, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Jammu and Kashmir - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	90.9	87.6	88.2	84.2
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	4.4	4.5	3.3
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	92.2	87.9	88.7	81.5
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	90.4	89.2	89.4	86.2
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	92.3	94.1	93.7	96.5
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	99.0	97.4	97.7	95.7
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	98.7	97.2	97.5	95.1
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	91.5	90.0	90.3	87.6
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	94.5	93.4	93.6	92.8
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	95.8	94.8	95.0	91.7
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	85.8	81.7	82.4	73.6
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	96.6	93.5	94.1	88.1
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	90.2	91.6	91.4	5.3
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	85.8	83.6	84.0	82.3
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	91.6	99.3	97.9	99.1
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	7.9	0.4	1.8	0.4
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.6	4.3	4.1	5.6
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.5
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.1	2.3	2.1	3.8
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	83.9	63.1	67.2	62.3
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	47.3	53.9	52.8	55.6
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	61.7	58.6	59.2	62.0
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	94.6	93.6	93.8	92.6
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	79.6	78.8	79.0	75.1
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	(80.1)	62.4	64.7	41.8
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	21.4	16.1	17.0	12.0
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	(49.8)	27.7	31.8	18.6
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	25.5	17.6	18.9	12.8
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	19.3	21.9	21.4	26.9
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	8.2	11.1	10.6	19.0
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	3.3	4.3	4.1	9.7
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	11.6	15.1	14.5	21.0
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	5.1	4.2	4.3	9.6

*LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Jammu and Kashmir - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	6.6	10.3	9.5	5.2
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	7.4	10.1	9.5	4.3
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	48.7	33.3	36.7	29.4
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	35.3	24.7	27.1	31.7
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	6.2	5.3	5.5	4.2
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	9.1	5.3	6.1	3.1
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	17.0	11.9	13.0	8.7
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.3
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	7.9	4.2	5.0	2.7
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	14.6	10.3	11.3	8.0
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.0	12.6	12.9	11.7
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.9	5.0	5.2	3.0
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	29.4	23.7	25.0	20.0
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.0	11.8	12.5	12.3
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.8
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.2	19.4	20.9	18.9
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	95.8	90.1	91.3	81.6
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	13.4	14.4	14.2	18.4
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	93.9	92.8	93	84.9
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	86.3	74.3	76.9	75.2
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	95.5	79.3	82.5	74.5
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	2.4	3.7	3.4	9.7
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.2
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.8	3.4	3.1	3.6
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	24.8	31.7	30.1	38.5
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	7.6	7.2	7.3	8.7

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Ladakh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	6.2	6.8	6.7	6.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	22.5	26.4	25.7	22.8
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	15.1	14.5	14.6	8.9
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.3	99.8	99.7	99.5
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	98.7	94.4	95.2	88.7
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.1	99.1	99.1	98.8
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	92.3	96.9	96.0	17.1
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	98.8	99.4	99.3	95.7
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	77.2	67.5	69.3	68.0
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	8.1	6.9	7.1	8.9
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	38.0	47.4	46.0	30.4
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	69.7	55.5	58.2	50.0
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	74.9	64.2	65.9	72.7
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	85.9	77.3	78.9	56.4
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	93.3	78.6	81.0	47.9
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	1.8	4.0	3.5	2.5
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	(6.0)	(4.7)	(20.2)
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.3
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.0
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	59.7	67.9	66.4	51.3
21. Any modern method ² (%)	52.8	58.0	57.1	48.0
22. Any traditional method (%)	6.9	9.9	9.3	3.3
23. Female sterilization (%)	13.1	13.6	13.5	16.7
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	9.5	8.2	8.4	7.9
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	7.3	4.8	5.2	4.0
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	2.2	3.4	3.2	3.9
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	100.0	95.5	96.3	85.7
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	100.0	97.0	97.5	90.6
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	99.2	93.6	94.6	78.9
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	95.3	97.6	97.2	94.2
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	38.0	34.7	35.3	14.3
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	21.9	18.7	19.3	7.3
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	99.7	99.8	97.8
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	98.7	97.9	98.0	95.1
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	91.1	96.3	95.4	94.7
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	98.7	99.2	99.1	97.0
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	44.3	24.2	27.8	37.6
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	*	*	*
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	43.3	23.7	27.0	39.3

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends due to smaller sample size.

() 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, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Ladakh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	96.6	92.2	93.0	79.6
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	98.4	92.0	93.1	76.7
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	*	94.0	94.1	88.2
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	*	95.9	95.6	100.0
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	*	100.0	99.0	99.1
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	*	100.0	99.0	99.1
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	*	94.0	94.1	88.2
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	*	99.7	98.7	95.0
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	*	98.9	98.1	92.9
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	*	83.0	85.7	74.2
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	*	99.0	98.2	89.8
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	*	91.6	92.2	10.6
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	(81.5)	85.3	84.5	87.1
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	*	99.1	98.7	100.0
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	*	0.0	0.6	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.0	0.3	0.4	8.5
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.3	0.3	0.4	5.3
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	*	57.3
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	36.4	68.6	62.6	57.9
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	*	52.6	52.1	70.9
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	*	92.8	94.1	97.9
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only / other milk ¹⁰ (%)	*	74.2	69.9	74.6
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	*	*	(46.4)	*
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	(17.4)	15.3	15.6	19.6
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	*	*	*	*
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	(19.5)	17.0	17.4	23.1
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	22.1	26.7	26.0	30.5
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	8.2	11.1	10.6	17.5
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	6.3	4.9	5.1	9.1
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	12.3	15.0	14.5	20.4
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	9.8	5.7	6.4	13.4

*LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Ladakh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	5.5	5.5	5.5	4.4
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	1.8	4.0	3.7	2.1
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	30.7	21.0	22.8	28.3
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	34.0	26.8	27.8	37.8
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	3.4	4.1	4.0	3.9
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	3.0	1.9	2.1	1.8
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	7.5	6.5	6.7	6.7
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	3.4	5.2	4.8	4.4
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	7.3	9.1	8.8	8.3
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.8	10.7	10.1	10.4
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	1.7	3.0	2.7	1.7
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	15.5	16.5	16.3	15.7
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.6	11.6	11.1	11.2
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	0.7	2.3	2.0	2.3
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	14.3	16.9	16.5	17.4
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	(94.8)	92.6	93.0	80.4
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	24.0	14.5	16.2	28.3
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	94.1	95.9	95.5	88.4
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	93.9	87.9	89.0	81.2
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	95.1	86.2	87.8	79.1
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	(2.2)	1.8	1.9	17.7
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	1.1
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	0.6	0.7	0.7	3.2
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	20.3	18.6	18.9	35.5
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.9	0.8	0.8	3.7
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	14.7	19.2	18.4	23.5

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Lakshadweep - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	8.1	10.2	8.9	6.5
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.5	28.9	25.7	22.3
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	12.9	12.6	12.8	12.9
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.7	100.0	99.8	99.8
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	89.8	86.3	88.4	92.9
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.3	100.0	99.6	96.7
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	49.5	37.9	45.1	67.7
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	98.0	98.2	98.1	96.3
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	95.0	98.2	96.2	93.0
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	53.2	54.3	53.6	48.0
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	73.3	67.5	70.8	56.1
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	77.7	78.8	78.1	67.8
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	87.9	(90.1)	88.5	80.9
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	80.8	73.2	77.9	56.3
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	90.1	(95.0)	91.4	80.3
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	3.6	(2.0)	2.9	1.3
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	*	*	*
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.9	2.7	2.2	1.4
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.7	*	3.4	1.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	51.2	57.6	53.7	52.6
21. Any modern method ² (%)	21.0	28.0	23.8	30.1
22. Any traditional method (%)	30.2	29.6	29.9	22.5
23. Female sterilization (%)	10.4	15.8	12.5	20.7
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	8.7	8.6	8.7	12.3
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	7.2	7.8	7.5	8.1
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	1.5	0.8	1.2	4.2
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	82.9	83.6	83.2	99.6
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	99.1	98.6	98.9	97.0
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	93.1	84.0	89.0	92.1
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	98.9	96.0	97.6	99.4
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	96.0	88.4	92.6	80.1
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	83.3	71.6	78.1	61.7
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	86.7	89.4	87.9	77.8
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	80.9	88.3	84.4	65.3
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	99.6	100.0	99.8	100.0
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	41.4	38.2	39.9	31.3
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	68.4	*	75.0	37.7
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	35.1	31.7	33.4	28.2

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends due to smaller sample size.

() 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, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Lakshadweep - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery ⁺ (%)	94.9	94.0	94.5	92.6
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery ⁺ (%)	97.2	92.8	95.2	93.7
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	91.1	*	90.5	(86.1)
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	(97.6)	*	95.0	(91.7)
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	93.1	*	94.8	(94.2)
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.1	*	94.8	(94.2)
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	91.1	*	90.5	(86.1)
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	91.1	*	93.7	(91.0)
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	91.1	*	93.7	(91.0)
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(49.3)	*	37.2	12.5
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	82.4	*	83.0	(94.2)
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	36.5	*	22.0	(12.7)
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	47.3	(30.3)	39.6	44.8
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	98.5	*	99.2	(100.0)
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.5	*	0.9	(0.0)
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.3	16.1	9.3	2.3
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.0
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.5	4.4	2.8	1.4
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	78.8	(83.6)	81.6	*
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	95.2	81.6	88.8	76.3
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	*	*	(60.8)	(67.0)
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	*	*	(96.3)	(100.0)
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only / other milk ¹⁰ (%)	*	*	(78.6)	(83.2)
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	*	*	*	*
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	9.1	(26.1)	16.8	18.8
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	*	*	*	*
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	7.9	(27.1)	16.2	17.6
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	31.0	37.6	34.1	32.0
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	10.6	14.4	12.4	17.4
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	3.7	6.9	5.2	8.7
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	26.6	25.1	25.9	25.8
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	0.8	1.5	1.1	10.5

⁺LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Lakshadweep - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	10.8	11.5	11.1	8.0
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	11.2	*	11.2	5.5
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	52.3	46.2	50.1	33.5
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	28.7	*	26.3	41.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	8.3	9.2	8.6	8.4
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	12.8	11.2	12.2	9.9
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	23.3	21.0	22.5	19.5
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	8.5	8.7	8.5	10.2
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	13.6	13.1	13.4	8.1
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	24.0	23.4	23.8	20.7
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.1	16.3	14.9	13.9
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	10.8	11.3	11.0	6.5
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	29.9	32.0	30.7	24.8
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.7	23.6	18.3	16.6
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	7.2	6.0	6.7	5.1
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	28.7	34.5	31.0	24.7
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	92.2	*	94.6	92.2
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	20.3	(25.3)	21.6	10.9
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	87.0	92.5	89.1	66.9
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	88.3	81.9	85.8	84.0
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	99.5	100.0	99.7	98.3
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	5.5	*	10.2	1.3
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	2.4	*	1.7	0.0
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	*	*	(0.0)	(0.0)
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	17.5	12.9	15.8	17.5
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	29.0	30.4	29.5	28.5
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

NCT of Delhi - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	6.6	6.0	6.6	7.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	22.7	22.0	22.7	24.3
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	9.4	10.1	9.4	8.5
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.4	99.9	99.4	99.9
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.9	98.9	99.8	99.4
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.1	96.9	96.1	96.8
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	29.4	23.5	29.3	25.0
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	95.9	96.4	96.0	93.7
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	84.2	80.5	84.1	83.8
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	17.7	14.3	17.7	15.8
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	47.0	50.5	47.0	41.2
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	63.9	64.6	64.0	59.7
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	67.4	(82.8)	67.6	60.9
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	82.0	83.6	82.0	63.8
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	93.2	(91.4)	93.2	85.2
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.4	11.3	11.4	9.9
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	8.2	*	8.1	12.0
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.4	2.5	2.4	3.3
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	67.4	66.2	67.4	76.4
21. Any modern method ² (%)	51.1	56.3	51.2	57.7
22. Any traditional method (%)	16.3	9.9	16.2	18.7
23. Female sterilization (%)	14.6	19.7	14.7	18.0
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	7.3	6.4	7.3	6.1
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.0
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	4.6	3.5	4.6	4.1
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	76.7	67.3	76.5	76.4
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	95.5	92.9	95.4	91.4
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	85.9	83.3	85.8	77.8
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	92.9	90.4	92.8	93.5
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	76.2	87.2	76.4	69.1
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	52.3	61.6	52.5	49.0
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	91.6	93.4	91.7	94.0
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	93.0	95.3	93.1	91.8
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	63.9	60.7	63.9	62.4
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	94.1	92.8	94.1	93.4
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	27.3	32.0	27.4	23.6
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	50.8	(54.0)	50.9	42.8
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	19.6	21.9	19.6	17.7

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends due to smaller sample size.

() 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, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

NCT of Delhi - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	82.2	67.8	81.9	85.4
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	9.1	*	9.6	4.5
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	84.9	78.4	84.8	86.7
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	80.6	*	80.7	76.0
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	69.9	*	70.0	79.4
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	87.4	*	87.5	96.8
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	87.2	*	87.3	96.7
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	85.9	*	86.0	80.2
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	82.9	*	82.9	85.0
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	83.8	*	83.9	90.1
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	61.7	*	61.7	73.5
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	73.5	*	73.6	75.1
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	68.2	*	67.9	26.6
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	75.6	81.8	75.7	52.9
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	94.0	*	94.0	88.7
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	5.1	*	5.2	11.1
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	8.9	3.0	8.8	10.6
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.8
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.3	0.4	1.3	5.6
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	73.6	*	73.0	76.7
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	45.1	46.6	45.1	51.2
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	47.5	*	48.3	64.3
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	88.0	*	88.0	96.0
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	71.9	*	72.2	83.9
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	52.2	*	52.5	62.9
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	11.0	(10.4)	10.9	18.0
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	12.0	*	11.9	8.6
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	11.3	(8.9)	11.2	16.0
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	26.4	28.5	26.4	30.9
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	15.1	10.3	15.0	11.2
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	4.2	0.0	4.1	4.9
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	27.4	26.6	27.4	21.8
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	1.8	0.3	1.7	4.0

*LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

NCT of Delhi - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	12.3	15.0	12.4	10.0
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	14.6	*	14.9	9.1
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	42.8	38.9	42.7	41.4
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	35.0	*	34.8	38.0
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	7.2	8.6	7.2	4.2
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	9.9	10.9	10.0	6.3
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	19.0	21.0	19.0	12.2
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	9.2	6.9	9.2	5.3
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	11.7	10.8	11.6	7.3
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	22.3	18.7	22.2	14.1
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.6	6.4	11.4	14.7
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.6	5.6	4.6	5.9
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	21.4	17.8	21.4	24.1
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.5	16.1	17.4	21.8
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.4	4.0	3.4	8.7
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	28.2	26.9	28.2	32.7
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	90.7	(89.1)	90.7	92.0
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	25.2	(20.3)	25.2	24.9
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	86.6	87.9	86.7	72.5
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	83.3	81.5	83.3	73.8
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	96.9	100.0	97.0	97.1
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	12.2	*	12.3	22.5
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	2.3	*	2.3	3.6
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	1.1	*	1.1	1.5
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.6	3.5	1.7	2.2
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	21.2	26.5	21.3	26.2
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.5
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	16.1	19.0	16.1	21.6

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Puducherry - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	5.1	6.8	5.7	5.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	17.4	20.6	18.6	20.4
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	16.6	12.9	15.2	13.5
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	100.0	99.4	99.8	99.9
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.9
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.8	91.5	94.9	93.3
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	39.2	51.8	43.7	30.1
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	99.1	99.3	99.2	97.4
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	91.2	82.3	88.0	84.6
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	20.6	26.9	22.8	25.4
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	60.7	76.5	67.5	64.0
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	77.6	70.8	75.1	65.4
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	77.5	85.9	80.4	74.2
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	71.3	57.5	66.1	61.9
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	78.5	84.5	80.6	80.7
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	4.6	7.8	5.6	6.5
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	(4.3)	*	2.4	6.5
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.5
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.3	5.8	2.9	4.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	65.2	71.9	67.9	66.0
21. Any modern method ² (%)	60.0	67.2	62.9	62.1
22. Any traditional method (%)	5.2	4.7	5.0	3.9
23. Female sterilization (%)	50.9	56.0	53.0	53.8
24. Male sterilization (%)	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	6.3	5.9	6.2	10.5
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	3.6	3.1	3.5	3.1
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	2.7	2.8	2.7	7.4
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	77.5	82.3	79.5	82.4
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	99.2	100.0	99.6	94.8
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	95.5	94.7	95.1	87.4
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	95.1	95.7	95.4	91.9
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	84.9	73.2	80.0	84.1
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	64.9	49.2	58.3	64.9
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.8	99.1	98.4	98.8
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	100.0	99.6	99.8	99.6
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	72.4	80.9	76.1	76.5
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	100.0	99.6	99.8	99.9
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	39.5	48.2	43.2	36.3
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	53.7	(79.4)	62.4	42.0
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	34.1	41.2	37.4	34.8

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends due to smaller sample size.

() 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, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Puducherry - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	92.9	89.8	91.6	93.1
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	95.7	88.1	92.5	95.7
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	84.4	(95.8)	89.3	82.3
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	85.0	(95.8)	89.7	89.7
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	95.0	(100.0)	97.1	99.9
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	92.6	(100.0)	95.8	96.4
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	93.4	(95.8)	94.4	87.3
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	85.1	(100.0)	91.6	92.3
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	95.0	(100.0)	97.1	95.6
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	87.0	(81.8)	85.0	84.6
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	88.7	(98.3)	92.8	81.1
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	81.3	(98.2)	88.6	8.0
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	88.7	81.4	85.7	81.2
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	85.8	(100.0)	92.0	97.1
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	14.2	(0.0)	8.0	2.6
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.3	6.9	6.0	3.7
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.5	0.0	0.8	4.9
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	75.8	*	77.4	64.3
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	51.5	44.8	48.6	54.1
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	67.1	*	73.1	64.8
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	100.0	*	100.0	100.0
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	92.4	*	96.1	73.2
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	(52.6)	*	(69.1)	(65.6)
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	24.6	(36.4)	29.9	22.7
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	*	*	(12.0)	(23.6)
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	23.6	31.5	27.2	22.9
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	15.5	17.9	16.6	20.0
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	20.2	12.7	16.7	12.4
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	9.1	4.8	7.1	3.7
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	31.4	11.3	22.6	15.3
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	2.7	1.6	2.2	3.8

*LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Puducherry - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	8.4	9.3	8.7	9.0
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.1
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	49.5	54.4	51.3	46.3
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	41.7	53.4	45.9	43.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	8.2	8.0	8.1	7.2
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	16.8	13.4	15.5	10.1
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	27.8	24.7	26.7	20.1
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.0
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	20.0	14.6	18.0	12.2
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	30.9	25.1	28.8	21.7
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.0	9.3	10.4	12.1
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.5	3.1	3.4	4.0
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	25.1	20.8	23.5	23.0
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.9	13.2	15.5	19.1
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	2.7	2.5	2.7	6.4
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	32.0	25.2	29.4	30.1
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	90.5	88.4	89.7	97.9
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	35.3	37.0	35.9	38.2
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	90.5	94.8	92.1	92.6
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	86.0	76.6	82.4	82.8
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	97.1	98.3	97.5	99.1
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	26.4	24.4	25.7	30.0
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	2.5	0.7	1.9	1.6
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.8	8.0	4.1	2.6
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	10.4	13.3	11.4	14.8
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	20.8	26.1	22.8	27.9

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.



**NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY
(NFHS-6), 2023-24**

APPENDICES

Appendix-1: India - Relative Standard Error (RSE) of Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	
	Total	Relative Standard Error (RSE)
Population and Household Profile		
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	8.0	0.004
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	25.5	0.002
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	12.9	0.003
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.3	0.0003
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	96.5	0.001
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	94.2	0.001
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	60.2	0.002
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	98.2	0.0003
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	73.7	0.001
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	18.8	0.005
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	47.0	0.005
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	46.4	0.003
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	54.6	0.006
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	64.3	0.002
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	80.5	0.003
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	20.1	0.009
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	15.9	0.028
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	2.0	0.003
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.7	0.017
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
20. Any method ² (%)	69.1	0.002
21. Any modern method ² (%)	52.7	0.002
22. Any traditional method (%)	16.4	0.006
23. Female sterilization (%)	36.5	0.004
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.5	0.028
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	8.5	0.008
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	4.5	0.010
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	4.0	0.010
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	76.2	0.002
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	95.9	0.003
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	65.2	0.001
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	93.8	0.001
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	54.9	0.004
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	37.8	0.006
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.6	0.001
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	90.6	0.001
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	58.6	0.004
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	91.3	0.001
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	27.2	0.007
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	54.1	0.007
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	16.9	0.012

Note: Major indicators are in grey.

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet 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.

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Appendix-1: India - Relative Standard Error (RSE) of Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	
	Total	Relative Standard Error (RSE)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	82.8	0.002
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	6.4	0.041
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery* (%)	85.3	0.002
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	82.6	0.003
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	87.1	0.003
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	96.4	0.001
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.0	0.002
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	85.0	0.003
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	89.2	0.002
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	91.7	0.002
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	71.8	0.005
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	77.6	0.004
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	85.4	0.003
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	74.6	0.003
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	95.6	0.002
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	3.1	0.055
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	7.9	0.011
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.5	0.038
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.9	0.027
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	68.8	0.005
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	50.1	0.005
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	55.8	0.009
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	95.6	0.003
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain Water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	85.3	0.004
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	59.5	0.011
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	15.1	0.017
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	16.3	0.075
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	15.3	0.016
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	29.3	0.006
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	19.0	0.007
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	5.2	0.014
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	31.8	0.005
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	1.3	0.033

*LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among 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.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed 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).

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Appendix-1: India - Relative Standard Error (RSE) of Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	
	Total	Relative Standard Error (RSE)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	19.7	0.004
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	19.7	0.012
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	30.7	0.004
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	27.3	0.010
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	7.5	0.005
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	9.1	0.005
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	17.8	0.004
Men		
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	8.8	0.006
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ¹⁶ (%)	10.9	0.005
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ¹⁶ (%)	20.9	0.004
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.4	0.005
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.8	0.008
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	19.4	0.004
Men		
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.4	0.005
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.3	0.013
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	22.1	0.004
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ¹⁷ (%)	89.0	0.002
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	30.8	0.009
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	89.0	0.001
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	63.6	0.002
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	79.2	0.002
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)		
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ¹⁹ (%)	22.3	0.014
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	2.7	0.039
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.7	0.101
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	8.4	0.006
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	36.3	0.003
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.1	0.014
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	18.9	0.004

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.


¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

Appendix - 2: State/UT-wise Sample Size and Period of Survey

S. No.	Phase	State Name	Name of the Field Agency	Duration of Survey Fieldwork		Sample		
				Start Date	End Date	Household	Women	Men
1	I	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	SIGMA Research and Consulting Pvt. Ltd.	17 July, 2023	12 February, 2024	2862	2369	414
2		Andhra Pradesh	SIGMA Research and Consulting Pvt. Ltd.	28 June, 2023	09 December, 2023	11503	10418	1510
3		Arunachal Pradesh	Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd.	13 July, 2023	25 March, 2024	24126	18467	2749
4		Assam	IQVIA Consulting and Information Services India Pvt. Ltd.	02 June, 2023	28 January, 2024	33507	34844	4657
5		Bihar	Society for Institute of Development Management and Research and Development Initiative Pvt. Ltd.	11 June, 2023	19 December, 2023	38282	46156	5252
6		Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	Deepak Foundation	11 September, 2023	09 November, 2023	2605	2503	460
7		Gujarat	Taleem and Deepak Foundation	19 June, 2023	19 January, 2024	29503	31441	5002
8		Himachal Pradesh	Population Research Centre (PRC), Institute of Economic Growth (IEG)	23 June, 2023	20 January, 2024	10437	10271	1469
9		Jammu & Kashmir	Comtech IT Education Trust	10 July, 2023	15 January, 2024	20689	25233	3730
10		Kerala	Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses (SPYM)	04 July, 2023	23 December, 2023	13005	11187	1542
11		Lakshadweep	Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses (SPYM)	24 October, 2023	23 January, 2024	944	1150	186
12		Ladakh	Comtech IT Education Trust	13 September, 2023	06 October, 2023	2059	2232	328
13		Maharashtra	TRIOS Development Support Pvt. Ltd. and Market Xcel Data Matrix Pvt. Ltd.	19 June, 2023	30 January, 2024	30929	30408	5025
14		Meghalaya	Virinchi Development Services Pvt. Ltd.	25 June, 2023	08 May, 2024	11186	12749	1773
15		Mizoram	Spectrum Planning (India) Ltd.	26 June, 2023	12 February, 2024	8279	9018	1423
16		Nagaland	Centre for Market Research and Social Development Pvt. Ltd.	26 August, 2023	05 March, 2024	11104	9693	1635
17		Puducherry	School of Public Health (SRM) University	10 July, 2023	29 September, 2023	3756	3531	493
18		Rajasthan	Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR University)	28 May, 2023	10 January, 2024	33107	41261	5690
19		Sikkim	MART Global Management Solutions LLP	26 June, 2023	03 January, 2024	3974	3319	572
20		Tamil Nadu	School of Public Health (SRM) University and The Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare Trust	19 June, 2023	06 December, 2023	35736	30336	4177

Appendix - 2: State/UT-wise Sample Size and Period of Survey

S. No.	Phase	State Name	Name of the Field Agency	Duration of Survey Fieldwork		Sample		
				Start Date	End Date	Household	Women	Men
21	II	Chandigarh	Market Xcel Data Matrix Pvt. Ltd.	03 April, 2024	01 October, 2024	806	766	120
22		Chhattisgarh	Choice Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd.	09 February, 2024	09 October, 2024	27072	30024	4104
23		Goa	Vone India Services Pvt. Ltd.	30 August, 2024	20 November, 2024	1469	1126	182
24		Haryana	Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses (SPYM)	20 January, 2024	08 September, 2024	19845	22605	3588
25		Jharkhand	DMG Infra & Consulting Pvt.Ltd	11 February, 2024	30 September, 2024	23635	26541	3359
26		Karnataka	Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore (ISEC) and Vone India Services Pvt. Ltd.	23 February, 2024	24 October, 2024	27169	26425	3841
27		Madhya Pradesh	Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. and Society for Institute of Development Management	13 February, 2024	25 December, 2024	49365	54765	7988
28		Odisha	Centre for Market Research and Social Development Pvt. Ltd.	18 July, 2024	28 November, 2024	29383	29449	3943
29		Punjab	Market Xcel Data Matrix Pvt. Ltd.	01 March, 2024	01 October, 2024	19616	20135	3160
30		Telangana	SIGMA Research and Consulting Pvt. Ltd.	02 March, 2024	31 December, 2024	28312	24407	3659
31		Uttar Pradesh	Research & Development Initiative Private Limited, Academy of Management Studies and Network for Engineering and Economics Research and Management Pvt. Ltd.	12 January, 2024	25 December, 2024	74705	94159	12318
32		Uttarakhand	Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR University)	07 February, 2024	04 August, 2024	12516	12780	1531
33		West Bengal	Mart Global Management Solution LLP	30 January, 2024	25 December, 2024	20659	20246	2758
34		NCT of Delhi	Population Research Centre (PRC), Institute of Economic Growth (IEG)	21 February, 2024	26 December, 2024	9116	8703	1232
35		Tripura	Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR, Bangalore)	11 January, 2024	01 August, 2024	7977	7680	1107



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