

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 4



DISTRICT FACT SHEET Mandsaur Madhya Pradesh



International Institute for Population Sciences (Deemed University) Mumbai

Introduction

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

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

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

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

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Mandsaur. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 29 January 2015 to 24 July 2015 by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Mandsaur, information was gathered from 947 households, 1,210 women, and 210 men. The fact sheet shows information for rural areas and the district as a whole because Mandsaur has more than 70% rural households, which provides a sufficiently large sample to produce reliable estimates of most indicators for rural areas.

Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Population and Household Profile Rural Total 1. Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%) 55.4 60.2 2. Population below age 15 years (%) 27.7 28.1 3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males) 963 983 4. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males) 722 817 5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%) 75.4 80.2 6. Households with electricity (%) 96.2 97.0 7. Households with an improved sanitation facility? (%) 19.7 28.3 9. Households using clean fuel for cooking? (%) 14.0 29.1 10. Households using oldized salt (%) 10.7 10.5 Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49) 10.7 12. Women who are literate (%) 47.4 54.4 3. Men who are literate (%) 48.47 82.7 4. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 10.9 17.5 Marriage and Fertility 10.9 17.5 5. Women age 15-19 years married before age 18 years (%) 60.5 54.0 6. Men age 25-29 year			
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5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%) 75.4 80.2 6. Households with electricity (%) 96.2 97.0 7. Households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%) 64.3 69.7 8. Households using improved sanitation facility ² (%) 19.7 28.3 9. Households using inproved sanitation facility ² (%) 97.6 98.1 10. Households using iodized salt (%) 10.7 10.5 11. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%) 10.7 10.5 Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49) 47.4 54.4 13. Men who are literate (%) 84.7 82.7 14. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 10.9 17.5 Marriage and Fertility 54.4 54.4 15. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) 60.5 54.0 16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%) 6.1 4.4 Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years) 17.0 18.1 19. Any mothod ⁴ (%) 17.0 18.1 20.7 12.5 21. Mulp Asterilization (%) 0.3 0.8 24. 24.5	3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	963	983
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16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%) (56.1) (52.3) 17. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 6.1 4.4 Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years) 18. Any method ⁴ (%) 17.0 18.1 19. Any modern method ⁴ (%) 17.0 18.1 20. Female sterilization (%) 12.7 12.5 21. Male sterilization (%) 0.7 0.5 22. IUD/PPIUD (%) 0.1 0.6 23. Pill (%) 0.3 0.8 24. Condom (%) 3.2 3.7 Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years) ⁵ 5.5 6.7 Quality of Family Planning Services 5.5 6.7 Quality of Family Planning Services 27. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 7.5 8.1	Marriage and Fertility		
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22. IUD/PPIUD (%) 0.1 0.6 23. Pill (%) 0.3 0.8 24. Condom (%) 3.2 3.7 Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) ⁵ 25. Total unmet need (%) 13.8 14.9 26. Unmet need for spacing (%) 5.5 6.7 Quality of Family Planning Services 27. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 7.5 8.1	20. Female sterilization (%)	12.7	12.5
23. Pill (%) 0.3 0.8 24. Condom (%) 3.2 3.7 Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) ⁵ 25. Total unmet need (%) 13.8 14.9 26. Unmet need for spacing (%) 5.5 6.7 Quality of Family Planning Services 27. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 7.5 8.1	21. Male sterilization (%)	0.7	0.5
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Quality of Family Planning Services 27. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 7.5 8.1	25. Total unmet need (%)	13.8	14.9
27. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)7.58.1	26. Unmet need for spacing (%)	5.5	6.7
	Quality of Family Planning Services		
28. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁶ (%) (10.8) (16.7)	27. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	7.5	8.1
	28. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁶ (%)	(10.8)	(16.7)

¹ Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant. ² Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet,

which is not shared with any other household. ³ Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas. ⁴ Includes other methods that are not shown separately ⁵ Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

'na' not available

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

Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-4 (2	2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Rural	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
29. Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	46.6	45.5
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	30.8	34.8
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁷ (%)	83.5	84.8
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	9.0	14.6
33. Mothers who had full antenatal care ⁸ (%)	3.5	7.3
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection		
(MCP) card (%)	92.9	89.3
35. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health		
personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	54.9	55.8
36. Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births	64.0	CO 1
delivered in an institution (%)	61.2	62.1
37. Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (Rs.)	1,281	1,469
 38. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours of birth (%) 39. Children who received a health check after birth from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/ midwife/other 	(2.9)	(2.4)
health personnel within 2 days of birth (%)	19.2	20.3
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	10.2	20.0
40. Institutional births (%)	86.6	88.2
41. Institutional births in public facility (%)	79.0	79.8
42. Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%)	2.8	2.8
43. Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	86.5	88.4
44. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.5	12.5
45. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	(34.0)
46. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.3	12.0
Child Immunizations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
47. Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of		
polio and DPT) (%)	38.9	43.5
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	85.3	83.8
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)	64.7	66.7
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)	57.8	59.3
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	58.2	63.3
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%)	47.9	51.1
53. Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%)	51.9	55.3
54. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%)	96.7	96.3
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health facility (%)	3.3	2.4
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
56. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	14.4	13.9
57. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(47.2)	43.9
58. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)	(19.1)	16.5
59. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)	(64.0)	66.5
60. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.2	4.6
61. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health	0.2	4.0
facility (%)	72.1	77.0
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
62. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	37.9	36.4
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	(93.1)	(95.1)
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	*	(19.6)
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10,11} (%)	3.4	2.5
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10,11} (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10,11} (%)	3.1	2.4
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	36.3	34.0
$1 \circ 0 \circ 0$ bildren under Eusenne under eine unsete d $(usinkt fer ksinkt)^{12} (0())$	22.9	21.9
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)		
 70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)¹² (%) 71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)¹² (%) 	7.5 33.0	7.5 31.2

⁷ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth. ⁸ Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 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 three times a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid foods the last twice a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least twice food group). ¹² Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. ¹³ Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators NFHS-4 (2015-16) Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years) Rural Total 72. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁴ (%) 33.7 31.1 73. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%) 36.1 34.9 74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%) 10.5 14.1 75. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%) 13.2 12.4 Anaemia among Children and Adults ¹⁵ 7 66.1 76. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%) 50.3 50.3 78. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%) 65.7 66.1 77. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) (%) 21.7 25.8 80 Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years) ¹⁶ Women 31.1 81. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 3.3 7.0 82. Blood sugar level - way high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 3.2 2.8 Mem 11.8 11.3 11.3 81. Blood sugar level - way high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 3.2 2.8 Noderately high (Systolic 140-179			
72. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) ¹⁴ (%) 33.7 31.1 73. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) (%) 36.1 34.9 74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) ¹⁴ (%) 10.5 11.1 75. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) ¹⁴ (%) 10.5 11.4.1 75. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) ¹⁴ (%) 65.7 66.1 77. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dI) (%) 50.3 50.3 78. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dI) (%) 21.7 25.8 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years) ¹⁶ 21.7 25.8 Women 81. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dI) (%) 7.3 7.0 82. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dI) (%) 7.3 7.0 83. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dI) (%) 3.2 2.8 Men 3.2 2.8 84. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dI) (%) 3.2 2.8 85. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 8.5 8.6 85. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 1.4 1.5	Indicators	NFHS-4	(2015-16)
73. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) (%)	Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	Rural	Total
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) ¹⁴ (%) 10.5 14.1 75. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%) 13.2 12.4 Anaemia among Children and Adults ¹⁵ 76. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) (%)	72. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁴ (%)	33.7	31.1
75. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%) 13.2 12.4 Anaemia among Children and Adults ¹⁵ 76. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	73. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	36.1	34.9
Anaemia among Children and Adults ¹⁵ 76. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)			14.1
76. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	75. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	13.2	12.4
77. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	Anaemia among Children and Adults ¹⁵		
78. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	76. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	65.7	66.1
79. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%) 50.1 50.2 80. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%)		50.3	50.3
80. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%)		(44.2)	47.7
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years) ¹⁶ Women 7.3 7.0 81. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 3.5 3.6 Men 3.5 3.6 83. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 11.8 11.3 84. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 3.2 2.8 Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years) 3.2 2.8 Women 3.5 8.6 85. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 8.5 8.6 86. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 1.4 1.5 Men 3.8 1.4 1.5 87. Very high (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 1.4 1.5 Men 3.8 3.5 3.6 8. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 1.4 1.5 Men 3.5 3.5 3.8 8. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 6.3 5.8 90. Very high (Systolic 160-179			
Women 7.3 7.0 81. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 3.5 3.6 Men 3.5 3.6 83. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 11.8 11.3 84. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 3.2 2.8 Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years) 3.2 2.8 Women 85. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 8.5 8.6 86. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 1.9 1.8 87. Very high (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 1.4 1.5 Men 88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 1.4 1.5 80. Very high (Systolic 140-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 1.4 1.5 81. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 6.3 5.8 90. Very high (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 0.0 1.4 91. Cervix (%) 0.0 1.4 1.5 92. Breast (%) 13.9 15.		21.7	25.8
81. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 7.3 7.0 82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 3.5 3.6 Men 11.8 11.3 83. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 3.2 2.8 Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years) 3.2 2.8 Women 85. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 8.5 8.6 86. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 1.9 1.8 87. Very high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 1.4 1.5 Men 88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 1.4 1.5 90. Very high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 6.3 5.8 90. Very high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 0.0 1.4 91. Cervix (%) 0.0 1.4 15.0 92. Breast (%) 13.9 15.0			
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 3.5 3.6 Men 83. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 11.8 11.3 84. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 3.2 2.8 Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years) 3.2 2.8 Women 85. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 8.5 8.6 86. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 1.9 1.8 87. Very high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 1.4 1.5 Men 88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 15.4 13.7 88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 6.3 5.8 90. Very high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 0.0 1.4 91. Cervix (%) 0.0 1.4 15.7 92. Breast (%) 13.9 15.0 92. Breast (%) 4.4 5.1	Women		
Men 11.8 11.3 83. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 11.8 11.3 84. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 3.2 2.8 Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years) 2.8 Women 85. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 8.5 8.6 86. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 1.9 1.8 87. Very high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2110 mm of Hg) (%) 1.4 1.5 Men 88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.4 13.7 88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.4 13.7 89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 0.0 1.4 90. Very high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 0.0 1.4 90. Very high (Systolic 180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2110 mm of Hg) (%) 0.0 1.4 91. Cervix (%) 13.9 15.0 92. Breast (%) 4.4 5.1	81. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	7.3	7.0
83. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 11.8 11.3 84. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 3.2 2.8 Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years) Women 85. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 8.5 8.6 86. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 1.9 1.8 87. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2110 mm of Hg) (%) 1.4 1.5 Men 88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.4 13.7 89. Moderately high (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%) 6.3 5.8 90. Very high (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 0.0 1.4 90. Very high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 0.0 1.4 90. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2110 mm of Hg) (%) 0.0 1.4 Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of: 91.0 13.9 15.0 92. Breast (%) 4.4 5.1	82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	3.5	3.6
84. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 3.2 2.8 Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years) Women 85. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 8.5 8.6 86. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 1.9 1.8 87. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) 1.4 1.5 Men 88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.4 13.7 89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 6.3 5.8 90. Very high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2110 mm of Hg) (%) 0.0 1.4 Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of: 91. Cervix (%) 13.9 15.0 92. Breast (%) 4.4 5.1			
Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)Women85. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)8.58.686. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)1.91.887. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)1.41.5Men88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)15.413.789. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)6.35.890. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)0.01.491. Cervix (%)0.01.415.092. Breast (%)4.45.113.9			
Women85. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)8.58.686. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)1.91.887. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)1.41.5Men88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)15.413.789. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)6.35.890. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2110 mm of Hg) (%)0.01.4Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of:91. Cervix (%)13.915.092. Breast (%)4.45.1		3.2	2.8
85. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)8.58.686. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)1.91.887. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)1.41.5Men88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)15.413.789. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)6.35.890. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)0.01.4Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of:91. Cervix (%)13.915.092. Breast (%)4.45.1			
86. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)1.91.887. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)1.41.5Men88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)15.413.789. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)6.35.890. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)0.01.4Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of:91. Cervix (%)13.915.092. Breast (%)4.45.1	Women		
87. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)1.41.5Men88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)15.413.789. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)6.35.890. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)0.01.4Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of:91. Cervix (%)13.915.092. Breast (%)4.45.1	85. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 8.5	8.6
Men88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)15.413.789. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)6.35.890. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)0.01.4Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of:91. Cervix (%)13.915.092. Breast (%)4.45.1	86. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.9	1.8
88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)15.413.789. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 6.3 5.8 90. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) 0.0 1.4 Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of:91. Cervix (%) 13.9 15.0 92. Breast (%) 4.4 5.1	87. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.4	1.5
89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 6.3 5.8 90. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) 0.0 1.4 Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of: 13.9 15.0 91. Cervix (%) 4.4 5.1			
90. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) 0.0 1.4 Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of: 13.9 15.0 91. Cervix (%) 4.4 5.1	88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.4	13.7
Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of: 13.9 15.0 91. Cervix (%) 4.4 5.1	89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	6.3	5.8
91. Cervix (%) 13.9 15.0 92. Breast (%) 4.4 5.1		0.0	1.4
92. Breast (%) 4.4 5.1	•		
93. Oral cavity (%) 6.0 7.4			
	93. Oral cavity (%)	6.0	7.4

¹⁴ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. ¹⁵ Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. ¹⁶ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES

- **Vision:** "To position IIPS as a premier teaching and research institution in population sciences responsive to emerging national and global needs based on values of inclusion, sensitivity and rights protection."
- **Mission:** "The Institute will strive to be a centre of excellence on population, health and development issues through high quality education, teaching and research. This will be achieved by (a) creating competent professionals, (b) generating and disseminating scientific knowledge and evidence, (c) collaboration and exchange of knowledge, and (d) advocacy and awareness."

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