

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY-4

2015-16

STATE FACT SHEET ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS



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 Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Andaman & Nicobar Islands was conducted from 16 April 2015 to 31 July 2015 by Vimarsh Development Solutions Pvt. Ltd. (VIMARSH) and gathered information from 2,413 households, 2,811 women, and 408 men. Fact sheets for each district of Andaman & Nicobar Islands are also available separately.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands-Key Indicators

,		NFHS-4	
Indicators		(2015-16)	
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total
1. Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	87.6	82.6	84.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.4	24.3	23.9
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	966	984	977
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	708	978	859
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	97.2	98.4	97.9
6. Households with electricity (%)	99.7	95.0	97.0
7. Households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	100.0	89.9	94.3
8. Households using improved sanitation facility ² (%)	87.4	64.4	74.3
9. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	85.0	47.2	63.5
10. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.0	99.5	99.3
11. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	7.7	4.1	5.7
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)			
12. Women who are literate (%)	89.0	80.2	84.1
13. Men who are literate (%)	96.1	83.3	88.5
14. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	57.3	42.6	49.1
Marriage and Fertility			
15. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.9	20.4	17.1
16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	(30.7)	14.9
17. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.4	1.5	1.5
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.1	5.8	4.7
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)	0.1	0.0	7.7
19. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	*	16	10
20. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	*	22	13
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 y	ears)		
21. Any method ⁴ (%)	42.7	56.8	50.8
22. Any modern method4 (%)	41.1	53.7	48.3
23. Female sterilization (%)	35.2	43.4	39.9
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0
25. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.5	2.6	2.1
26. Pill (%)	1.7	2.5	2.2
27. Condom (%)	2.7	5.3	4.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) ⁵			
28. Total unmet need (%)	18.7	13.0	15.5
29. Unmet need for spacing (%)	10.4	6.4	8.1
Quality of Family Planning Services			
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	38.7	35.7	37.2
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁶ (%)	*	58.2	65.0

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 are not shared with any other household.

³ Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas

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.

^{&#}x27;na' not available () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Andaman & Nicobar Islands-Key Indicators

Andaman & Nicobar Islands-Key Ind	aicato		
Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)	
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	Orban	Ruiui	Total
32. Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	57.6	75.5	68.4
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	95.9	89.5	92.1
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁷ (%)	90.8	92.6	91.8
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they			
were pregnant (%)	70.5	50.4	58.4
36. Mothers who had full antenatal care ⁸ (%)	67.3	44.5	53.6
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.8	96.9	97.7
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other	30.0	30.3	91.1
health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	80.8	71.2	75.0
39. Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for			
births delivered in an institution (%)	2.9	0.3	1.4
40. Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (Rs.)	788	1,562	1,258
41. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	*
42. Children who received a health check after birth from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/			
midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of birth (%)	23.2	23.0	23.1
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)			
43. Institutional births (%)	98.3	95.4	96.6
44. Institutional births in public facility (%)	91.6	92.7	92.3
45. Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%)	0.9	1.1	1.0
46. Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	99.2	96.3	97.5
47. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	27.4	13.9	19.3
48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)		40.0	
49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	23.7	12.3	16.9
Child Immunizations and Vitamin A Supplementation 50. Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of			
polio and DPT) (%)	(61.8)	82.5	73.2
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(85.4)	89.1	87.4
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)	(81.1)	86.1	83.9
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)	(77.3)	88.5	83.5
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	(65.6)	85.2	76.4
55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%) 56. Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%)	(81.1) 75.0	84.6 65.2	83.1 69.3
57. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health	75.0	03.2	09.3
facility (%)	*	100.0	94.4
58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health		2.2	
facility (%)		0.0	5.6
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years) 59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.6	4.4	5.3
60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts	0.0	4.4	5.5
(ORS) (%)	*	(88.8)	(65.0)
61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)	*	(3.8)	(8.3)
62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)	*	(81.9)	(53.5)
63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.8	0.6	1.5
64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey	2.0	0.0	1.5
taken to a health facility (%)	*	(64.2)	75.8
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children			
65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	36.4	45.6	41.9
66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	*	(75.4)	66.8
67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)		(54.3)	(45.1)
68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10,11} (%) 69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10,11} (%)	(13.3)	13.6 (17.2)	13.5 (17.6)
70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)	(14.3)	(17.2) 14.0	(17.6) 14.2
71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	17.1	27.7	23.3
72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	19.1	18.8	18.9
73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	4.4	9.7	7.5
74. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	15.9	25.6	21.6
⁷ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last w	ithin 3 years o	of the last live bir	th) or three

Andaman & Nicobar Islands-Key Indicators

Notificiators	Andaman & Nicobar Islands-Key Ind	icato	rs	
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	Indicators			
5.5 Women whose Body Mass Indiax (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) (%) 0.8.5 8.7 To. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%) 38.3 38.3 38.2 To. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%) 38.0 38.3 38.2 To. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%) 38.0 38.0 To. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%) 38.0 38.0 To. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%) 58.2 65.2 65.2 65.2 65.2 To. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%) 57.0 57.0 59.0 To. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%) 58.2 65.2 65.2 65.2 65.2 To. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%) 58.0 65.2 65.2 65.2 65.8 To. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%) 58.0 65.2 65.2 65.2 65.8 To. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%) 58.0 65.2 65.2 65.2 65.8 To. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%) 58.0 65.2 65.2 65.2 65.8 To. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%) 58.0 57.0 58.0 To. Women who are overweight of the obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%) 58.0 59.0 To. Women who are overweight of the obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%) 59.0 59.0 To. Women who are overweight of the obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%) 59.0 59.0 To.		Llubas		Total
76. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) (%)				
77. Women who are overweight or obese (βMI ≥ 25 0 kg/m²) (%) 78. Men who are overweight or obese (βMI ≥ 25 0 kg/m²) (%) 79. Children age 5-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%) 79. Children age 5-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%) 79. Children age 5-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%) 81. Pegnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%) 82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%) 83. He pegnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (×10 g/dl) (%) 83. Man age 15-49 years who are anaemic (×10 g/dl) (%) 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (×10 g/dl) (%) 85. Blood Sugar level among Adults (age 15-49 years) (** **Women** **Women** **Be Blood Sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 86. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 87. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 87. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 30-99 mm of Hg) (%) 89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%) 89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 91. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 92. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 93. Woderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 94. Cervix (%) 95. Breast (%) 96. Oral cavity (%) 77. 19. 4 22. 7 79. 5 Breast (%) 97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge, of HIV/AIDS (%) 98. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 99. Women who have comprehensive knowledge, of HIV/AIDS (%) 99. Women who have comprehensive knowledge, of HIV/AIDS (%) 90. Oral cavity (%) 70. 19. 4 2. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3.				
78. Men who are overweight or obese (BM ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%) 38.0 38.3 38.2 Ansaemia among Children and Adults** 79. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)				
Ansenia among Children and Adults* 79. Children age 6-69 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%) 47.7 50.6 65.2 65.8 65.8 65.1 65.8 65.1 65.2 65.3 65				
9. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%) 61.2 62.2 63.8 81. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%) 65.2 65.2 65.8 81. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%) 65.4 65.9 65.7 82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%) 3.47 28.2 30.8 81. Bregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%) 3.47 28.2 30.8 81. Brood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years) 8.8 82. Blood Sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 11.1 8.0 9.3 83. Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 22.0 12.9 16.5 85. Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 22.0 12.9 16.5 87. Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 12.9 7.2 9.5 88. Blood sugar level - high (<160 mg/dl) (%) 12.9 7.2 9.5 89. Motorately high (<160 mg/dl) (%) 12.9 7.2 9.5 89. Mypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years) 8.8 80. Blood sugar level - high (<160 mg/dl) (%) 12.9 7.2 9.5 81. Blood sugar level - high (<160 mg/dl) (%) 12.9 7.2 9.5 82. Mypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years) 8.8 83. Blood sugar level - high (<160 mg/dl) (%) 12.9 7.2 9.5 84. Mypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years) 8.8 85. Blood sugar level - high (<160 mg/dl) (%) 12.9 7.2 9.5 87. Mypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years) 8.8 88. Blightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 1.5 1.1 1.3		38.0	38.3	38.2
B.O. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)		47.7	50.0	40.0
81. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%) 34.7 (85.8 65.7 83. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%) 34.7 (85.9 3.8) 81000 Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years) (** Women Age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%) 34.7 (85.9 3.8) 81000 Sugar Level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 4.0 (85.9 3.8) 81000 Sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 4.0 (85.9 3.8) 81.0 Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 2.0 (12.9 3.8) 81.8 Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 2.0 (12.9 3.8) 81.8 Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 2.0 (12.9 3.8) 81.8 Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 2.0 (12.9 3.8) 81.8 Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 2.0 (12.9 3.8) 81.8 Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 2.0 (12.9 3.8) 81.8 Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 2.0 (12.9 3.8) 81.8 Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 2.0 (12.9 3.8) 81.8 Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 2.0 (12.9 3.8) 81.8 Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 2.0 (12.9 3.8) 81.8 Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 2.0 (12.9 3.8) 81.8 Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 2.0 (12.9 3.8) 81.8 Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 2.0 (12.9 3.8) 81.8 Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 2.0 (12.9 3.8) 81.8 Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 2.0 (12.9 3.8) 81.8 Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 2.0 (12.9 3.8) 81.8 Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 2.0 (12.9 3.8) 81.8 Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 2.0 (12.9 3.8) 81.8 Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 2.0 (12.9 3.8) 81.8 Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 2.0 (12.9 3.8) 81.8 Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 2.0 (12.9 3.8) 81.8 Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 2.0 (12.9 3.8) 81.8 Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 2.0 (12.9 3.8) 81.8 Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 2.0 (12.9 3.8) 81.8 Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 2.0 (12.9 3.8) 81.8 Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/dl) (%) 2.0 (12.9 3.8) 81.8 Blood sugar level - high (<140 mg/	, , ,			
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84. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 6.9 6.9 8.0 8.0 8.5 Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 6.9 9.0 10.0 5.2 More sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 7.2 9.5 More sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 7.2 9.5 More sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 7.2 9.5 More sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 7.2 9.5 Mypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years) 8.5 Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 7.2 9.5 Mypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years) 8.5 Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 0.6 7.1 1.1 1.3 9.0 Very high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 0.6 1.5 1.1 1.3 9.0 Very high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 0.6 1.5 1.1 1.3 9.0 Very high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 0.6 1.5 1.1 1.3 9.0 Very high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 0.6 1.5 1.1 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3		34.7	28.2	30.8
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HIV/AIDS (%) 77.4 73.8 75.3	` '	62.8	57.0	59.5
101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%) 90.4 94.2 92.6 102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%) 23.7 18.9 21.0 103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%) 19.4 17.4 18.3 104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%) 1.7 4.2 3.2 105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%) 26.6 32.1 29.7 106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 90.6 74.9 81.8 107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 78.4 57.9 66.9 108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period (%) 93.8 87.9 90.3 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 15.3 32.7 25.1 110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%) 15.3 32.7 25.1 111. Women who consume alcohol (%) 1.2 3.5 2.5 112. Men who consume alcohol (%) 58.8 46.8 51.7 113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past 12 months (%) 14.0 22.1 19.9 114. Men who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form (during the past 12 months) (%) 24.8 33.4 33.4 12 months) (%) 24.8 33.4 24.8 33.		77.4	73.8	75.3
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¹² HIOHHS) (45.0) (24.0) 33.4

Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. ¹⁵ Haemoglobin in grams per decilitiet (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. ¹⁶ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication). ¹⁷ Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting the two most common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS. ¹⁸ Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons are considered as hygienic methods of protection. ¹⁹ Based on those who currently smoke or use tobacco

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