

SUPPLEMENTARY FILE

Supplementary Tables with state-wise Prevalence (%) of Major Non-Communicable Diseases and Socio-demographic Characteristics among Women (15-49 years), NFHS-5 (2019-21)

Supplementary Table 1: Prevalence (%) of Major Non-Communicable Diseases among Women (15-49 Years) by Selected Background Characteristics, NFHS-5 (2019-21), Arunachal Pradesh

Characteristics	Yes, Diabetes % (n)	Yes, Thyroid % (n)	Yes, Asthma % (n)	Yes, Heart % (n)	Total (N)
Age group (years)					
15-19 yrs	1.1 (34)	0.3 (12)	0.5 (18)	0.3 (8)	3,098
20-29 yrs	1.1 (73)	0.5 (34)	0.7 (43)	0.5 (29)	6,314
30-39 yrs	2.0 (111)	0.7 (41)	0.7 (40)	0.6 (36)	5,535
40-49 yrs	2.9 (146)	0.8 (45)	1.0 (50)	0.8 (39)	4,818
Wealth Index					
Poorest	1.6 (54)	0.3 (10)	0.8 (26)	0.6 (21)	3,314
Poorer	1.7 (67)	0.4 (17)	0.5 (21)	0.4 (15)	3,858
Middle	1.4 (55)	0.5 (21)	0.7 (30)	0.5 (22)	3,974
Richer	1.9 (79)	0.9 (42)	0.6 (30)	0.6 (28)	4,213
Richest	2.4 (109)	0.9 (42)	0.9 (44)	0.6 (26)	4,406
Marital Status					
Never married	0.9 (53)	0.3 (21)	0.5 (30)	0.3 (15)	5,626
Currently married	2.1 (286)	0.7 (108)	0.8 (116)	0.6 (92)	13,442
Others (widowed/divorced/separated)	3.6 (25)	0.5 (3)	0.6 (5)	0.8 (5)	697
Place of Residence					
Urban	2.2 (93)	1.3 (54)	1.3 (53)	0.8 (32)	4,211
Rural	1.7 (271)	0.5 (78)	0.6 (98)	0.5 (80)	15,554
Total	1.8 (364)	0.6 (132)	0.7 (151)	0.5 (112)	19,765

Supplementary Table 1 presents the prevalence of major NCDs among women aged 15-49 years in Arunachal Pradesh (NFHS-5, 2019-21). Overall prevalence was 1.8% for diabetes, 0.6% for thyroid disorder, 0.7% for asthma, and 0.5% for heart disease ($p<0.001$). Prevalence of diabetes increased with age from 1.1% (15-19 yrs) to 2.9% (40-49 yrs), and heart disease from 0.3% to 0.8% ($p<0.001$). Women from richer and richest households reported higher diabetes (1.9-2.4%) and thyroid disorder (0.9%) rates ($p<0.05$). Currently married women showed higher prevalence (2.1% diabetes; 0.7% thyroid) compared to never married (0.9%; 0.3%) and widowed/divorced/separated (3.6%; 0.5%) ($p<0.01$). Urban women had slightly higher thyroid (1.3%) and asthma (1.3%) prevalence than rural women (0.5% and 0.6%) ($p<0.05$).

Supplementary table 2: Prevalence (%) of Major Non-Communicable Diseases among Women (15-49 Years) by Selected Background Characteristics, NFHS-5 (2019-21), Assam

Characteristics	Yes, Diabetes % (n)	Yes, Thyroid % (n)	Yes, Asthma % (n)	Yes, Heart % (n)	Total (N)
Age group (years)					
15-19 yrs	0.5 (27)	0.9 (51)	1.0 (55)	0.4 (22)	5,611
20-29 yrs	0.9 (101)	1.8 (216)	1.2 (139)	0.8 (87)	11,703
30-39 yrs	1.8 (181)	2.6 (282)	1.7 (171)	1.4 (143)	9,907
40-49 yrs	4.4 (356)	2.9 (253)	2.2 (174)	1.9 (150)	7,758
Wealth Index					
Poorest	1.6 (107)	1.4 (92)	1.7 (111)	1.1 (75)	6,596
Poorer	1.5 (109)	1.5 (108)	1.6 (117)	1.1 (79)	7,154
Middle	1.7 (125)	1.7 (128)	1.4 (101)	1.2 (88)	7,347
Richer	1.8 (133)	2.3 (171)	1.4 (106)	1.2 (87)	7,314
Richest	2.9 (191)	4.2 (303)	1.5 (104)	1.1 (73)	6,568
Marital Status					
Never married	0.5 (41)	1.4 (113)	1.1 (80)	0.4 (29)	7,764
Currently married	2.2 (577)	2.4 (658)	1.7 (430)	1.3 (344)	25,715
Others (widowed/divorced/separated)	3.1 (47)	1.8 (31)	1.9 (29)	2.0 (29)	1,500
Place of Residence					
Urban	2.4 (103)	4.8 (204)	1.7 (72)	1.2 (53)	4,291
Rural	1.8 (562)	1.9 (598)	1.5 (467)	1.1 (349)	30,688
Total	1.9 (665)	2.1 (802)	1.5 (539)	1.1 (402)	34,979

Supplementary Table 2 presents the prevalence of major non-communicable diseases (NCDs) among women aged 15-49 years in Assam (NFHS-5, 2019-21). Overall prevalence was 1.9% for diabetes, 2.1% for thyroid disorder, 1.5% for asthma, and 1.1% for heart disease ($p<0.001$). The prevalence of diabetes rose sharply with age, from 0.5% (15-19 yrs) to 4.4% (40-49 yrs), and heart disease increased from 0.4% to 1.9%, indicating strong age-related effects ($p<0.001$). Thyroid disorder peaked among women aged 30-49 years (2.6-2.9%), while asthma showed a gradual increase with age ($p<0.01$). By wealth index, both diabetes and thyroid disorder were more common among richer and richest households (1.8-2.9% and 2.3-4.2%, respectively) ($p<0.05$). Currently married women reported higher prevalence of diabetes (2.2%) and thyroid disorder (2.4%) compared to never married (0.5%; 1.4%) and widowed/divorced/separated (3.1%; 1.8%) groups ($p<0.01$). In terms of residence, urban women had higher thyroid disorder (4.8%) and diabetes (2.4%) compared to rural women (1.9% and 1.8%, respectively) ($p<0.05$).

Supplementary table 3: Prevalence (%) of Major Non-Communicable Diseases among Women (15-49 Years) by Selected Background Characteristics, NFHS-5 (2019-21), Manipur

Characteristics	Yes, Diabetes % (n)	Yes, Thyroid % (n)	Yes, Asthma % (n)	Yes, Heart % (n)	Total (N)
Age group (years)					
15-19 yrs	0.0 (0)	1.7 (19)	0.7 (7)	0.6 (7)	1,125
20-29 yrs	0.1 (3)	1.9 (47)	1.1 (28)	0.6 (17)	2,504
30-39 yrs	0.9 (22)	2.7 (67)	0.9 (25)	1.4 (34)	2,481
40-49 yrs	2.8 (59)	3.7 (75)	1.3 (30)	1.8 (35)	1,932
Wealth Index					
Poorest	1.2 (25)	2.1 (44)	0.9 (20)	1.2 (26)	2,160
Poorer	0.5 (11)	2.0 (37)	1.0 (18)	1.1 (22)	1,793
Middle	0.7 (13)	3.0 (46)	1.4 (23)	1.2 (18)	1,524
Richer	1.2 (16)	2.8 (41)	0.8 (13)	1.5 (22)	1,440
Richest	1.6 (19)	3.6 (40)	1.1 (16)	0.4 (5)	1,125
Marital Status					
Never married	0.2 (7)	1.7 (37)	0.8 (21)	0.7 (15)	2,332
Currently married	1.2 (67)	2.9 (156)	1.1 (64)	1.4 (75)	5,264
Others (widowed/divorced/separated)	2.2 (10)	3.3 (15)	1.2 (5)	0.7 (3)	446
Place of Residence					
Urban	1.5 (34)	2.8 (62)	1.7 (37)	1.3 (30)	2,223
Rural	0.9 (50)	2.5 (146)	0.9 (53)	1.1 (63)	5,819
Total	1.0 (84)	2.6 (208)	1.0 (90)	1.1 (93)	8,042

Supplementary Table 3 presents the prevalence of major non-communicable diseases (NCDs) among women aged 15-49 years in Manipur (NFHS-5, 2019-21). Overall prevalence was 1.0% for diabetes, 2.6% for thyroid disorder, 1.0% for asthma, and 1.1% for heart disease ($p<0.001$). Prevalence of diabetes, heart disease, and thyroid disorder increased with age, being highest among women aged 40-49 years (2.8%, 1.8%, and 3.7%, respectively) ($p<0.001$). By wealth index, thyroid disorder was most common among the richest (3.6%) groups, while diabetes ranged between 0.5-1.6% across wealth quintiles ($p<0.05$). Currently married women had higher prevalence of all NCDs 1.2% (diabetes), 2.9% (thyroid), 1.1% (asthma), and 1.4% (heart disease) compared to never married women (0.2%; 1.7%; 0.8%; 0.7%, respectively) ($p<0.01$). Urban women showed slightly higher rates of thyroid disorder (2.8%), asthma (1.7%), and heart disease (1.3%) than rural women (2.5%; 0.9%; 1.1%) ($p<0.05$).

Supplementary table 4: Prevalence (%) of Major Non-Communicable Diseases among Women (15-49 Years) by Selected Background Characteristics, NFHS-5 (2019-21), Meghalaya

Characteristics	Yes, Diabetes % (n)	Yes, Thyroid % (n)	Yes, Asthma % (n)	Yes, Heart % (n)	Total (N)
Age group (years)					
15-19 yrs	1.0 (25)	0.6 (16)	2.2 (60)	0.6 (16)	2,546
20-29 yrs	1.5 (65)	1.1 (52)	2.5 (117)	0.8 (39)	4,560
30-39 yrs	2.3 (87)	1.8 (71)	3.0 (112)	1.0 (37)	3,621
40-49 yrs	4.3 (103)	2.1 (55)	3.3 (77)	1.4 (32)	2,362
Wealth Index					
Poorest	1.2 (31)	1.2 (33)	4.0 (111)	0.9 (25)	2,677
Poorer	1.7 (48)	1.1 (32)	3.0 (88)	0.7 (20)	2,782
Middle	1.9 (52)	1.3 (36)	2.5 (68)	1.2 (30)	2,686
Richer	2.8 (74)	1.1 (32)	1.8 (51)	0.8 (22)	2,762
Richest	3.6 (75)	2.5 (61)	2.1 (48)	1.2 (27)	2,182
Marital Status					
Never married	1.2 (43)	0.9 (38)	2.5 (99)	0.8 (35)	3,939
Currently married	2.6 (219)	1.5 (136)	2.7 (227)	0.9 (78)	8,182
Others (widowed/divorced/separated)	1.9 (18)	2.1 (20)	4.3 (40)	1.2 (11)	968
Place of Residence					
Urban	2.3 (37)	3.1 (49)	3.8 (60)	1.3 (20)	1,598
Rural	2.1 (243)	1.3 (145)	2.7 (306)	0.9 (104)	11,491
Total	2.1 (280)	1.4 (194)	2.7 (366)	0.9 (124)	13,089

Supplementary Table 4 presents the prevalence of major non-communicable diseases (NCDs) among women aged 15-49 years in Meghalaya (NFHS-5, 2019-21). Overall prevalence was 2.1% for diabetes, 1.4% for thyroid disorder, 2.7% for asthma, and 0.9% for heart disease ($p<0.001$). Prevalence of diabetes, thyroid disorder, and asthma was highest among women aged 40-49 years (4.3%, 2.1%, and 3.3%, respectively) ($p<0.001$). By wealth index, diabetes and thyroid disorder were more common among richer and richest women (2.8-3.6% and 1.1-2.5%, respectively), while asthma was most prevalent among the poorest group (4.0%) ($p<0.01$). Regarding marital status, currently married women had higher prevalence of diabetes (2.6%) and asthma (2.7%), whereas widowed/divorced/separated women showed higher rates of asthma (4.3%) and thyroid disorder (2.1%) ($p<0.05$). By place of residence, urban women exhibited higher thyroid disorder (3.1%) and asthma (3.8%) prevalence compared to rural women (1.3% and 2.7%, respectively) ($p<0.05$). Supplementary Table 4 presents the prevalence of major non-communicable diseases (NCDs) among women aged 15-49 years in Meghalaya (NFHS-5, 2019-21). Overall prevalence was 2.1% for diabetes, 1.4% for thyroid disorder, 2.7% for asthma, and 0.9% for heart disease. Prevalence of diabetes, thyroid disorder, Asthma was highest among 40-49 yrs i.e.4.3% ,2.1% and 3.3% respectively. By wealth index, diabetes and thyroid disorder were more common among richer and richest women (2.8-3.6% and 1.1-2.5%, respectively), while asthma was highest among poorest women (4.0%), Regarding marital status, currently married women had higher prevalence of diabetes (2.6%) and asthma (2.7%), whereas widowed/divorced/separated women showed higher asthma (4.3%) and thyroid disorder (2.1%) rates. By place of residence, urban women exhibited higher thyroid disorder (3.1%) and asthma (3.8%) prevalence than rural women i.e.1.3%; 2.7%, respectively

Supplementary table 5: Prevalence (%) of Major Non-Communicable Diseases among Women (15-49 Years) by Selected Background Characteristics, NFHS-5 (2019-21), Mizoram

Characteristics	Yes, Diabetes % (n)	Yes, Thyroid % (n)	Yes, Asthma % (n)	Yes, Heart % (n)	Total (N)
Age group (years)					
15-19 yrs	0.6 (5)	0.7 (6)	2.3 (27)	0.6 (9)	961
20-29 yrs	0.4 (8)	0.4 (9)	2.8 (63)	1.6 (36)	2,251
30-39 yrs	0.9 (20)	0.6 (17)	3.2 (83)	1.8 (46)	2,271
40-49 yrs	2.6 (54)	1.4 (26)	3.9 (75)	2.1 (39)	1,796
Wealth Index					
Poorest	0.8 (14)	0.5 (9)	3.0 (56)	1.6 (30)	1,816
Poorer	1.0 (20)	0.5 (9)	3.0 (54)	1.5 (28)	1,733
Middle	1.7 (29)	0.6 (10)	2.6 (47)	1.4 (25)	1,565
Richer	1.1 (16)	1.2 (16)	4.1 (59)	2.0 (27)	1,303
Richest	1.0 (8)	1.5 (14)	3.6 (32)	2.1 (20)	862
Marital Status					
Never married	0.7 (18)	0.6 (15)	2.5 (66)	1.3 (36)	2,367
Currently married	1.4 (64)	0.8 (39)	3.4 (156)	1.7 (78)	4,252
Others (widowed/divorced/separated)	0.7 (5)	0.6 (4)	3.4 (26)	2.4 (16)	660
Place of Residence					
Urban	1.5 (48)	1.0 (33)	4.4 (142)	2.3 (73)	3,229
Rural	1.0 (39)	0.6 (25)	2.6 (106)	1.4 (57)	4,050
Total	1.1 (87)	0.7 (58)	3.1 (248)	1.7 (130)	7,279

Supplementary Table 5 presents the prevalence of major non-communicable diseases (NCDs) among women aged 15-49 years in Mizoram (NFHS-5, 2019-21). Overall prevalence was 1.1% for diabetes, 0.7% for thyroid disorder, 3.1% for asthma, and 1.7% for heart disease ($p<0.001$). Prevalence of diabetes and heart disease was highest among women aged 40-49 years (2.6% and 2.1%, respectively), while asthma showed consistently high rates across all age groups, peaking at 3.9% in the 40-49 age group ($p<0.001$). By wealth quintile, asthma remained high across all groups, whereas diabetes and heart disease were slightly higher among richer and richest households (1.1-1.7% and 2.0-2.1%, respectively) ($p<0.05$). Among currently married women, prevalence was higher for diabetes (1.4%), asthma (3.4%), and heart disease (1.7%) compared to never married and widowed/divorced/separated women ($p<0.01$). Urban women reported higher rates of all NCDs (diabetes (1.5%), thyroid disorder (1.0%), asthma (4.4%), and heart disease (2.3%) than rural women (1.0%, 0.6%, 2.6%, and 1.4%, respectively) ($p<0.05$).

Supplementary table 6: Prevalence (%) of Major Non-Communicable Diseases among Women (15-49 Years) by Selected Background Characteristics, NFHS-5 (2019-21), Nagaland

Characteristics	Yes, Diabetes % (n)	Yes, Thyroid % (n)	Yes, Asthma % (n)	Yes, Heart % (n)	Total (N)
Age group (years)					
15-19 yrs	0.2 (2)	0.0 (1)	0.4 (6)	0.7 (9)	1,302
20-29 yrs	0.4 (12)	0.3 (9)	0.7 (23)	0.6 (21)	3,381
30-39 yrs	0.6 (19)	0.6 (14)	0.9 (24)	1.3 (34)	2,632
40-49 yrs	1.9 (46)	0.6 (16)	0.6 (15)	1.4 (34)	2,379
Wealth Index					
Poorest	0.6 (13)	0.2 (4)	0.7 (14)	0.8 (16)	2,141
Poorer	0.6 (13)	0.2 (4)	0.9 (21)	0.8 (19)	2,252
Middle	1.1 (23)	0.6 (13)	0.7 (15)	0.9 (19)	2,145
Richer	0.7 (12)	0.4 (7)	0.4 (8)	1.3 (23)	1,763
Richest	1.4 (18)	1.1 (12)	0.6 (10)	1.6 (21)	1,393
Marital Status					
Never married	0.3 (11)	0.2 (6)	0.7 (27)	0.8 (30)	3,528
Currently married	1.0 (63)	0.5 (31)	0.7 (39)	1.0 (62)	5,797
Others (widowed/divorced/separated)	1.4 (5)	0.8 (3)	0.6 (2)	1.4 (6)	369
Place of Residence					
Urban	0.9 (24)	0.5 (14)	0.8 (21)	1.2 (31)	2,575
Rural	0.8 (55)	0.4 (26)	0.7 (47)	0.9 (67)	7,119
Total	0.8 (79)	0.4 (40)	0.7 (68)	1.0 (98)	9,694

Supplementary Table 6 presents the prevalence of major non-communicable diseases (NCDs) among women aged 15-49 years in Nagaland based on NFHS-5 (2019-21) data. Overall prevalence was low 0.8% for diabetes, 0.4% for thyroid disorder, 0.7% for asthma, and 1.0% for heart disease. The prevalence of diabetes ($p < 0.001$) and heart disease ($p = 0.0045$) increased significantly with age, being highest among women aged 40-49 years. Women from richer households showed higher rates of diabetes ($p = 0.0465$) and thyroid disorder ($p = 0.0012$). Marital status was significantly associated with diabetes ($p = 0.0006$) and thyroid disorder ($p = 0.0162$). No significant rural-urban differences were found ($p > 0.05$), and asthma showed a uniform distribution across all socio-demographic groups ($p > 0.05$).

Supplementary Table 7: Prevalence (%) of Major Non-Communicable Diseases among Women (15-49 Years) by Selected Background Characteristics, NFHS-5 (2019-21), Sikkim

Characteristics	Yes, Diabetes % (n)	Yes, Thyroid % (n)	Yes, Asthma % (n)	Yes, Heart % (n)	Total (N)
Age group (years)					
15-19 yrs	0.1 (1)	0.3 (1)	0.7 (3)	1.1 (5)	405
20-29 yrs	0.7 (7)	0.8 (8)	1.0 (11)	0.8 (9)	1,014
30-39 yrs	2.8 (31)	2.8 (33)	1.0 (12)	2.1 (25)	1,111
40-49 yrs	4.1 (34)	2.3 (21)	1.2 (10)	1.7 (13)	741
Wealth Index					
Poorest	1.8 (16)	1.1 (9)	1.4 (13)	1.5 (13)	863
Poorer	1.8 (16)	1.8 (15)	0.7 (7)	1.2 (11)	843
Middle	2.0 (14)	1.8 (15)	0.8 (6)	1.8 (14)	693
Richer	3.2 (17)	2.8 (15)	1.4 (8)	1.6 (8)	522
Richest	2.4 (10)	2.0 (9)	0.6 (2)	1.5 (6)	350
Marital Status					
Never married	0.5 (6)	0.7 (7)	0.8 (9)	1.0 (11)	985
Currently married	2.8 (62)	2.3 (54)	1.2 (27)	1.7 (38)	2,157
Others (widowed/divorced/separated)	3.0 (5)	1.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	1.7 (3)	129
Place of Residence					
Urban	3.7 (19)	3.8 (20)	2.1 (11)	2.7 (14)	520
Rural	2.0 (54)	1.6 (43)	0.9 (25)	1.4 (38)	2,751
Total	2.1 (73)	1.8 (63)	1.0 (36)	1.5 (52)	3,271

Supplementary Table 7 presents the prevalence of major non-communicable diseases (NCDs) among women aged 15-49 years in Sikkim (NFHS-5, 2019-21). The overall prevalence was 2.1% for diabetes, 1.8% for thyroid disorder, 1.0% for asthma, and 1.5% for heart disease, indicating a moderate NCD burden compared to other northeastern states. Prevalence of diabetes and thyroid disorder increased sharply with age, being highest among women aged 40-49 years (4.1% and 2.8%, respectively), showing a strong age-related gradient ($p < 0.001$). Heart disease also peaked among women aged 30-39 years (2.1%), while asthma remained relatively stable (0.7-1.2%) ($p = 0.032$). By wealth quintile, the prevalence of diabetes and thyroid disorder increased with higher economic status, being highest among richer (3.2%) and richest (2.4%) groups ($p = 0.014$). Asthma and heart disease showed modest variations across wealth categories ($p > 0.05$). Among currently married women, prevalence was higher for all NCDs diabetes (2.8%), thyroid disorder (2.3%), asthma (1.2%), and heart disease (1.7%) compared to never married and widowed/divorced/separated women ($p = 0.008$). Urban women reported higher rates of all NCDs diabetes (3.7%), thyroid disorder (3.8%), asthma (2.1%), and heart disease (2.7%) than rural women (2.0%, 1.6%, 0.9%, and 1.4%, respectively) ($p = 0.021$).

Supplementary Table 8: Prevalence (%) of Major Non-Communicable Diseases among Women (15-49 Years) by Selected Background Characteristics, NFHS-5 (2019-21), Tripura

Characteristics	Yes, Diabetes % (n)	Yes, Thyroid % (n)	Yes, Asthma % (n)	Yes, Heart % (n)	Total (N)
Age group (years)					
15-19 yrs	0.2 (2)	0.5 (6)	1.3 (15)	0.7 (7)	1,081
20-29 yrs	1.0 (22)	1.9 (49)	2.1 (47)	1.0 (22)	2,268
30-39 yrs	2.1 (49)	3.2 (82)	3.5 (80)	2.2 (51)	2,300
40-49 yrs	4.4 (77)	4.1 (80)	3.6 (63)	3.3 (53)	1,665
Wealth Index					
Poorest	1.0 (16)	1.1 (18)	2.2 (36)	1.0 (16)	1,649
Poorer	1.4 (21)	1.4 (22)	2.6 (42)	2.2 (35)	1,603
Middle	1.4 (20)	2.8 (43)	3.0 (44)	2.3 (34)	1,477
Richer	3.4 (46)	3.5 (55)	3.1 (43)	2.5 (32)	1,402
Richest	3.8 (47)	6.2 (79)	3.3 (40)	1.5 (16)	1,183
Marital Status					
Never married	0.6 (6)	0.8 (11)	2.0 (23)	0.5 (5)	1,149
Currently married	2.2 (132)	2.9 (191)	2.7 (157)	2.1 (116)	5,787
Others (widowed/divorced/separated)	3.1 (12)	3.2 (15)	6.6 (25)	3.2 (12)	378
Place of Residence					
Urban	2.7 (37)	6.5 (87)	3.2 (43)	1.3 (18)	1,347
Rural	1.9 (113)	2.2 (130)	2.7 (162)	1.9 (115)	5,967
Total	2.0 (150)	2.6 (217)	2.8 (205)	1.9 (133)	7,314

Supplementary Table 8 presents the prevalence of major non-communicable diseases (NCDs) among women aged 15-49 years in Tripura (NFHS-5, 2019-21). The overall prevalence was 2.0% for diabetes, 2.6% for thyroid disorder, 2.8% for asthma, and 1.9% for heart disease, indicating a moderate NCD burden in the state. Across age groups, prevalence of all NCDs increased steadily with age, peaking among women aged 40-49 years (diabetes (4.4%), thyroid disorder (4.1%), asthma (3.3%), and heart disease (3.6%)) showing strong age-related gradients ($p < 0.001$). By wealth quintile, diabetes and thyroid disorder exhibited clear positive associations with wealth, reaching their highest levels among the richest women (6.2% each) ($p = 0.002$). Asthma prevalence remained relatively stable (2.2-3.3%) across quintiles, while heart disease ranged from 1.0-2.5%, slightly higher among middle to richer households ($p = 0.041$). Marital status showed notable differences (currently married women had higher rates of all NCDs (2.2% diabetes, 2.9% thyroid disorder, 2.7% asthma, and 2.1% heart disease), while widowed/divorced/separated women reported the highest asthma (6.6%) and heart disease (3.2%) prevalence ($p < 0.05$)).