

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

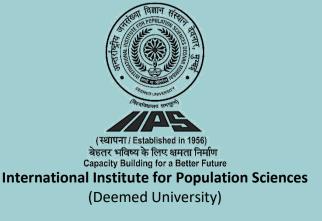
# **Compendium of Fact Sheets**

# **KEY INDICATORS**

## STATE AND DISTRICTS OF MANIPUR

**National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5)** 

2019-20



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### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-20

## STATE FACT SHEET

### **MANIPUR**



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district 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 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, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. 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-5 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-5 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; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. 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, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels 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 HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY and Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 41 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Manipur. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Manipur was conducted from 25 July, 2019 to 27 January, 2020 by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. Information was gathered from 7,881 households, 8,042 women, and 1,162 men. Fact sheets for each district in Manipur are also available separately.

Manipur - Key indicators				
		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators	(	(2019-20)	)	(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	88.4	81.2	84.0	81.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	25.5	29.5	28.0	29.9
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,077	1,060	1,066	1,049
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,010	947	967	962
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	88.2	87.1	87.4	64.8
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	42.5	41.8	42.1	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.1	97.5	98.1	92.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	90.4	68.9	77.1	63.9
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	60.6	67.5	64.9	52.6
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	86.4	60.7	70.4	42.1
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.5
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	12.3	15.3	14.2	3.6
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	31.3	21.8	25.0	na
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	92.1	84.8	87.6	na
15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	96.9	94.0	95.2	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	60.0	40.6	48.1	45.9
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	66.9	52.7	58.7	54.9
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	50.8	40.4	44.8	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	81.5	68.2	73.9	na
Marriage and Fertility				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	14.2	17.6	16.3	13.7
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	11.9	17.8	15.3	15.1
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.6
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.6	9.1	8.6	7.4
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup>	43	43	43	43
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	5.7	22.7	17.2	15.6
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	12.2	31.1	25.0	21.7
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	17.1	36.2	30.0	25.9
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	61.5	61.2	61.3	23.6
29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	19.3	17.5	18.2	12.7
30. Female sterilization (%)	4.4	3.2	3.7	3.1
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	5.5	4.5	4.9	3.7
33. Pill (%)	3.0	5.2	4.4	4.2
34. Condom (%)	6.1	4.0	4.8	1.3
35. Injectables (%)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	12.7	12.0	12.2	30.1
37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	5.3	4.4	4.7	12.7
Quality of Family Planning Services				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	7.0	5.2	6.0	8.7
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	45.1	45.5	45.4	46.7
Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grou				

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; na = Not available

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

<sup>( )</sup> Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
\* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Priped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Refers to women/men who completed standard 9 or higher and women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19. <sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

Tunmet 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.

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.

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.

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

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-20		NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	Orban	Italai	Total	Total
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	84.0	77.7	79.9	77.0
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	88.8	74.5	79.4	69.0
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	91.8	87.4	88.9	88.8
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	63.0	46.8	52.3	39.2
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	36.0	27.4	30.3	16.3
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	74.9	71.9	72.9	32.8
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	86.2	66.8	73.4	64.6
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	16,197	13,564	14,518	10,348
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.4
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	82.6	63.9	70.3	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
50. Institutional births (%)	92.5	73.9	79.9	69.1
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	64.5	56.9	59.4	45.7
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	3.1	7.1	5.8	8.0
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	95.6	80.8	85.6	77.2
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	38.0	19.7	25.6	21.1
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	57.8	49.6	53.2	46.2
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	33.9	19.7	24.7	22.6
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	75.1	65.9	68.8	65.8
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	79.6	73.9	75.7	78.0
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.2	95.5	95.4	91.2
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	80.7	73.3	75.6	76.6
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	87.8	78.4	81.4	77.8
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	83.7	73.3	76.6	74.2
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	18.1	14.1	15.3	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	9.6	5.5	6.8	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotating vaccine (%)	87.5	76.5	80.0	69.8
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	48.7	43.0	44.9	39.0
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	88.6	94.0	92.3	92.9
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	11.4	2.9	5.6	6.1
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(66.7)	71.2	69.8	60.2
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(28.2)	25.1	26.1	14.1
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(45.9)	49.2	48.2	31.2
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.4	1.5	1.8	1.7
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	44.8	39.3	41.2	39.1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>Includes 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.

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

<sup>11</sup>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.

12 Among 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Manipur - Key indicators		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		NFNS-5 (2019-20)		(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	48.9	56.0	53.7	65.4
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	65.7	73.4	70.7	73.6
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	(83.5)	77.4	78.9	78.8
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	19.6	19.1	19.3	19.3
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	21.4	22.4	14.0
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	20.0	19.4	19.6	18.8
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	20.1	25.1	23.4	28.9
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	9.8	10.0	9.9	6.8
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	2.6	3.8	3.4	2.2
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	12.9	13.5	13.3	13.8
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	2.9	3.6	3.4	3.1
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	6.1	7.9	7.2	8.8
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) (%)	7.6	8.3	8.0	11.1
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	39.0	31.0	34.1	26.0
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	33.4	27.9	30.3	19.8
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	69.7	63.1	65.7	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	53.4	45.2	48.7	na
Anaemia among Children and Adults				
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	44.0	42.2	42.8	23.9
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	30.5	28.6	29.3	26.4
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	31.7	32.7	32.4	26.0
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	30.5	28.8	29.4	26.4
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	30.4	26.7	27.9	21.1
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22 (</sup> %)	5.3	6.5	6.0	9.5
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(8.5)	7.4	7.8	9.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.9	5.7	6.2	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.4	5.5	6.3	na
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	16.0	12.1	13.6	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.3	6.8	7.0	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.6	6.8	8.3	na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	19.2	14.7	16.5	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.9	12.1	13.6	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.4	6.1	5.9	na
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.0	21.1	23.0	na
Men				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	22.7	19.6	20.8	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	10.3	8.6	9.3	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	37.5	30.4	33.2	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed 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).

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20)		(2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	2.5	1.9	2.1	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	2.2	1.1	1.6	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	2.0	0.3	1.0	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.1	0.6	0.8	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	54.8	47.5	50.6	40.7
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	61.6	51.6	55.9	57.9
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	91.3	85.2	87.8	79.0
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	94.1	94.4	94.3	87.3
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)	94.4	95.0	94.8	96.2
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	39.5	44.0	42.1	40.9
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	57.6	58.9	58.4	69.9
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	78.6	70.7	74.0	34.8
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	77.8	68.2	72.2	63.1
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)	88.6	79.8	82.9	76.1
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%) 126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any	35.0	42.8	39.6	53.2
pregnancy (%)	1.6	3.8	2.9	3.4
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.9	0.0	0.3	1.0
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	37.7	46.6	43.1	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	51.4	62.4	58.1	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.0	0.8	0.9	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	34.6	39.2	37.5	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup>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 two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

<sup>25</sup>Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

<sup>26</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>27</sup>Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

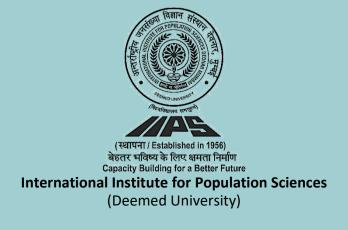


### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-20

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# BISHNUPUR MANIPUR



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district 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 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, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. 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-5 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-5 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; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. 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, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels 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 HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY and Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Bishnupur. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Manipur was conducted from 25 July, 2019 to 27 January, 2020 by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Bishnupur, information was gathered from 907 households, 1,043 women, and 140 men.

**Bishnupur, Manipur - Key Indicators** 

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	81.5	79.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	26.4	27.7
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,094	1,032
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	945	915
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	83.6	69.3
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	24.4	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.6	96.3
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	77.7	64.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	52.6	40.2
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	71.3	38.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.4	99.8
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	9.3	4.2
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	28.6	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	88.4	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	48.7	42.9
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	20.9	14.7
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	1.0	0.4
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.1	9.1
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	80.1	76.0
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	46.3	32.7
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	21.6	17.5
22. Female sterilization (%)	5.3	4.3
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.2
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	3.9	4.0
25. Pill (%)	8.2	7.9
26. Condom (%)	3.7	0.9
27. Injectables (%)	0.2	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	20.0	27.5
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	5.7	11.5
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	8.6	12.1
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	42.4	50.7

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

1Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

<sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin

pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

- 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.

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.

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

<sup>( )</sup> Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
\* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>7</sup>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:

Bishnupur, Manipur - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-20)	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	84.2	87.9
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	77.4	87.0
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	88.8	94.3
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	57.4	43.6
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	30.5	12.8
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	93.5	51.9
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	79.0	83.8
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	16,362	8,657
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(0.0)	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	,	
days of delivery (%)	65.3	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	89.5	86.5
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	68.6	63.1
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	3.1	6.0
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	92.6	92.5
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	38.2	23.4
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	70.8	52.5
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	34.2	17.7
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	66.6	77.2
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only 12 (%)	(76.7)	83.3
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.1	96.1
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	84.1	84.9
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	77.8	87.3
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	70.5	82.3
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	16.0	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	8.6	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	81.5	79.2
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	59.6	40.6
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	94.3	96.3
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	5.7	1.9
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	9.7	6.0
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(51.0)	57.4
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(16.1)	16.3
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(46.6)	28.4
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health	2.1	1.1
provider (%)	49.8	36.4

<sup>9</sup>Includes 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.

10Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

11Vaccinated 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.

12Among 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.

13Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

14Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Bishnupur, Manipur - Key Indicators

Distillupur, Marlipur - Rey Illulcators		
	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-20)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth 15 (%)	48.1	71.4
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(74.6)	83.3
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk 16 (%)		83.7
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%)	22.1	18.1 *
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%) 72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	21.1	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	15.5	17.4 24.7
73. Children under 5 years who are stuffled (height-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	7.9	6.9
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%)	2.1	2.0
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	11.7	13.7
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	3.1	2.1
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	0.1	2.1
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	7.7	11.0
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)	40.9	24.5
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	63.3	na
Anaemia among Children and Women	00.0	- Ha
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	42.4	21.4
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	35.6	26.4
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(39.0)	35.3
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	35.8	26.8
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	33.3	20.1
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	00.0	20.1
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.9	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.1	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	13.4	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.7	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.9	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	15.8	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.9	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.3	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	23.6	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.0	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	8.6	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	0.4.0	
blood pressure (%)	31.3	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	4.7	
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.7	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	1.1	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.2	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	40.0	
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	48.8	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	60.2	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.8	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	44.3	na

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
 <sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
 <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or will not the first three times and the semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-20

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# CHANDEL MANIPUR



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district 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 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, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. 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-5 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-5 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; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. 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, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels 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 HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY and Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Chandel. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Manipur was conducted from 25 July, 2019 to 27 January, 2020 by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Chandel, information was gathered from 847 households, 757 women, and 105 men.

Chandel, Manipur - Key Indicators

Charles, Manipal 110y marcators	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-20)	(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	76.9	77.1
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	29.8	33.6
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,077	1,062
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,008	954
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	91.4	56.8
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	53.7	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.9	93.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	68.6	43.8
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	85.2	63.1
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	52.0	17.5
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.4	99.3
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	16.1	1.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	17.6	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	80.2	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	43.3	38.7
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	22.3	18.6
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	1.9	3.0
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	9.9	5.0
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	79.7	79.9
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	56.6	15.4
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	23.6	8.1
22. Female sterilization (%)	4.9	1.7
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	9.0	2.9
25. Pill (%)	4.3	2.4
26. Condom (%)	4.9	1.1
27. Injectables (%)	0.3	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	11.0	29.7
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	4.8	15.5
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	10.6	10.1
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method8 (%)	49.9	(45.4)

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

1Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

2Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin

pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. 
<sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

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.

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.

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

<sup>( )</sup> Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
\* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>7</sup>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:

**Chandel, Manipur - Key Indicators** 

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Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	77.6	71.5
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	66.6	42.9
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	94.5	88.1
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	44.2	25.7
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	21.0	9.3
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	79.9	33.7
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	55.0	39.3
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	10,920	7,725
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.0	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	51.1	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	55.5	38.2
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	37.4	23.6
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	19.3	23.5
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	74.0	62.4
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.9	6.8
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	43.0	27.4
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	19.0	12.0
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	55.5	50.6
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only 12 (%)	(69.9)	(77.0)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.5	86.2
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	69.3	63.3
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	76.6	68.2
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	60.6	58.1
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	7.6	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	2.3	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	76.2	60.7
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	42.8	15.5
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	86.7	85.7
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	8.8	13.7
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.9	4.7
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.2	1.1
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(44.8)	(47.6)

<sup>9</sup>Includes 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.

10Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

11Vaccinated 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.

12Among 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.

13Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

14Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Chandel, Manipur - Key Indicators

Changer, Manipul - Rey indicators		
Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	55.1	63.6
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(68.6)	(82.3)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	15.5	11.9
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet 16, 17 (%)	14.2	11.6
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	34.0	36.1
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	8.3	7.5
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	3.2	3.1
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	14.7	13.2
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	8.7	4.1
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	3.7	6.2
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	33.7	24.4
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	71.2	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	42.4	28.4
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	27.7	23.9
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(20.3)	15.2
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	27.3	23.5
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	37.8	22.5
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.7	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.7	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	13.4	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.0	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.7	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	14.5	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.7	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.4	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	21.7	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	19.8	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.7	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	28.2	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.1	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.1	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	47.9	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	64.7	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.2	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	39.1	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed 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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES

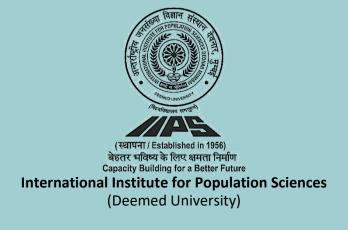


### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-20

# DISTRICT FACT SHEET

# CHURACHANDPUR MANIPUR



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district 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 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, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. 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-5 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-5 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; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. 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, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels 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 HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY and Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Churachandpur. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Manipur was conducted from 25 July, 2019 to 27 January, 2020 by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Churachandpur, information was gathered from 847 households, 872 women, and 119 men.

Churachandpur, Manipur - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-20)	(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	84.0	79.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	34.1	34.6
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,144	997
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,057	983
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	87.4	66.9
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	52.5	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	94.0	91.3
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	62.5	59.9
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	81.2	67.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	62.3	42.2
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.1	100.0
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	18.2	2.0
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	22.7	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	84.2	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	36.6	38.1
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	10.5	13.8
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.6	3.4
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.5	2.7
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	87.4	76.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	61.8	23.6
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	22.6	14.7
22. Female sterilization (%)	5.6	4.9
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	6.3	4.3
25. Pill (%)	4.1	4.7
26. Condom (%)	5.5	0.8
27. Injectables (%)	0.2	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	8.7	23.4
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	4.2	13.2
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	5.0	7.5
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method8 (%)	48.1	39.2

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

1Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

<sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin

pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. 
<sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

- 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.

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.

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

<sup>( )</sup> Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
\* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>7</sup>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:

Churachandpur, Manipur - Key Indicators

	NEUC E	NEUC 4
Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	69.0	68.4
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	61.3	60.1
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	79.5	83.1
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	28.5	21.3
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	11.9	4.8
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	78.1	23.9
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	58.2	56.8
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	10,646	6,119
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.7	1.4
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	56.8	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	72.9	63.2
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	50.4	35.6
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	7.1	4.7
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	80.0	67.7
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.6	9.6
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	23.6	21.9
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.5	10.0
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	64.9	52.2
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(78.9)	(75.0)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	88.9	84.1
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	77.4	60.1
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	76.5	68.4
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	71.9	65.1
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	20.5	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	11.7	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	68.2	52.9
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	37.8	28.7
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	91.7	89.6
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	5.6	7.2
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.0	2.3
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.3	0.6
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(41.5)	*

<sup>9</sup>Includes 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.

10Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

11Vaccinated 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.

12Among 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.

13Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

14Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Churachandpur, Manipur - Key Indicators

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Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	58.5	64.7
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(76.9)	(73.5)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	23.7	14.7
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet 16, 17 (%)	*	(0.0)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	23.6	11.5
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	25.1	35.7
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	12.1	6.6
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	5.8	2.5
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	9.8	11.3
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	4.5	3.1
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	7.1	7.8
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	28.0	22.5
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	54.7	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	41.1	17.5
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	31.0	19.9
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(51.8)	26.9
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	32.0	20.3
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	28.7	16.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	20.1	10.2
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.0	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.6	na na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	13.5	na
Men	10.0	IIa
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.1	no
90. Blood sugar level - riigh (141-160 mg/dl) * (76)  90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.9	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	15.2	na na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)	15.2	Па
,		
Women	0.7	
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.7	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.6	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to contro blood pressure (%)	16.3	na
Men	10.0	na -
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.0	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.8	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		IIa
blood pressure (%)	25.2	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.6	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.5	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.4	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	62.1	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	73.8	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.2	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed 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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-20

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# IMPHAL EAST MANIPUR



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district 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 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, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. 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-5 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-5 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; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. 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, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels 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 HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY and Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Imphal East. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Manipur was conducted from 25 July, 2019 to 27 January, 2020 by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Imphal East, information was gathered from 896 households, 1,021 women, and 161 men.

Imphal East, Manipur - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	87.2	83.1
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	26.0	28.6
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,059	1,057
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	936	874
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	86.1	75.9
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	32.8	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.6	97.1
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	90.2	72.9
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	59.5	47.1
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	79.0	50.1
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.1	99.7
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	7.0	6.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	15.2	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	90.0	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	49.9	48.2
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	15.2	13.2
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	1.0	1.2
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	9.5	10.7
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	76.4	79.4
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	50.1	30.9
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	16.9	15.1
22. Female sterilization (%)	3.9	4.4
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	3.1	3.2
25. Pill (%)	4.1	5.1
26. Condom (%)	5.4	2.0
27. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	16.7	27.3
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	5.4	11.1
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	6.3	11.5
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method8 (%)	(44.5)	53.9

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

1Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

<sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin

pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

- 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.

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.

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

<sup>( )</sup> Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
\* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>7</sup>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:

Imphal East, Manipur - Key Indicators

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Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	78.6	84.1
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	87.1	82.1
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	89.1	93.1
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	55.8	45.1
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	31.9	16.5
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	53.8	35.9
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	85.4	72.8
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	18,578	11,084
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	81.0	no
days of delivery (%)	81.0	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	01.7	90.9
42. Institutional births (%) 43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	91.7 66.7	80.8
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	1.6	51.8 5.3
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel 10 (%)	93.0	86.1
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	35.8	27.2
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	55.6	51.8
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	32.9	23.5
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation	02.0	20.0
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or		
mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	76.2	72.7
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only 12 (%)	72.5	79.2
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.0	95.9
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	79.0	87.2
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	83.3	80.7
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	81.9	81.0
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	10.5	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	4.9	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	81.9	74.9
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	43.0	39.1
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	87.6	91.3
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	10.7	8.7
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	11.7	3.3
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(82.9)	*
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(22.6)	*
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(57.6)	*
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.9	1.5
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health		40.0
provider (%)	44.2	42.3

<sup>9</sup>Includes 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.

10Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

11Vaccinated 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.

12Among 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.

13Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

14Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Imphal East, Manipur - Key Indicators

imphar Last, Manipur - Rey mulcators		
Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	47.4	69.6
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	64.8
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(77.5)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	18.3	`18.2 <sup>´</sup>
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet 16, 17 (%)	19.2	17.6
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	18.4	26.2
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	11.7	7.8
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	2.4	2.4
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	14.4	17.1
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	0.5	1.5
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)	8.7	9.7
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	40.1	30.8
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	59.1	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	50.3	20.8
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	36.3	27.4
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	27.4	24.9
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	35.9	27.3
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	36.0	23.5
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.3	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.4	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	15.9	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.8	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.3	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	18.5	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.9	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.9	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	21.9	na
Men		
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96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	9.8	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	36.0	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	2.3	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	3.3	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.9	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	39.6	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	53.5	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	8.0	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	36.1	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed 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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES

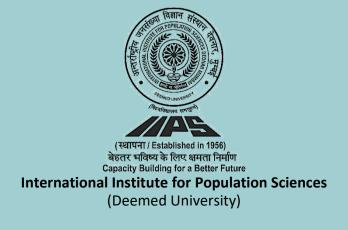


### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-20

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# IMPHAL WEST MANIPUR



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As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. 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-5 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-5 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; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. 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, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels 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 HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY and Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Imphal West. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Manipur was conducted from 25 July, 2019 to 27 January, 2020 by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Imphal West, information was gathered from 885 households, 893 women, and 129 men.

Imphal West, Manipur - Key Indicators

mphartroot, mampar resymmeters	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-20)	(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	89.0	87.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.8	26.7
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,041	1,095
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,039	1,017
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	86.8	66.5
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	49.6	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.4	97.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	89.1	81.7
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	58.7	50.1
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	88.6	63.2
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.0	99.5
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	15.7	3.7
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	23.4	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	92.5	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	61.9	59.6
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	15.3	9.5
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	0.0	0.4
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	10.9	4.4
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	94.6	0.08
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	69.9	20.4
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	16.4	10.9
22. Female sterilization (%)	3.5	2.8
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.2
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	4.5	3.2
25. Pill (%)	3.0	3.2
26. Condom (%)	5.2	1.4
27. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	12.5	33.1
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	6.4	11.4
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	7.1	6.4
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method8 (%)	(35.4)	50.9

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

1Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

<sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. 
<sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

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.

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.

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

<sup>( )</sup> Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
\* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>7</sup>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:

Imphal West, Manipur - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	83.2	78.0
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	93.4	78.8
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	92.7	89.9
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	60.9	54.1
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	36.7	29.9
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	50.0	27.5
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	90.8	78.4
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	14,173	11,731
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	(1.8)
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	04.7	
days of delivery (%)	91.7	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	05.7	01.4
42. Institutional births (%)	95.7	91.4
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	67.6	62.3
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	2.3	3.6
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%) 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	98.0 44.5	95.1 40.0
	73.5	64.3
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	75.5 35.4	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	33.4	34.1
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(74.1)	82.8
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only 12 (%)	(83.6)	88.4
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(94.7)	97.2
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(76.0)	90.9
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(94.4)	93.7
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(88.5)	87.9
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(16.8)	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine 14 (%)	(9.4)	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(94.4)	81.3
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	54.2	60.5
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(90.6)	90.1
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(7.6)	8.4
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.3	8.7
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	65.5
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	18.0
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	35.5
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.4	2.5
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health	*	40.9
provider (%)		40.9

<sup>9</sup>Includes 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.

10Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

11Vaccinated 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.

12Among 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.

13Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

14Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Imphal West, Manipur - Key Indicators

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Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	62.6	59.7
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	82.7
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(76.1)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	11.4	25.7
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	13.0	26.7
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	15.6	21.0
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	9.3	4.7
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	3.1	1.3
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	10.2	8.4
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	2.6	3.0
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	6.3	7.6
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	36.9	30.7
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	70.6	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	41.8	29.3
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	26.4	29.0
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(39.5)	32.2
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	26.8	29.1
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	25.0	22.0
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.7	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.2	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	16.6	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.5	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.8	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	21.8	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.4	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.1	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	27.5	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	24.5	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	10.1	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	38.4	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	2.5	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	2.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.9	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	38.0	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	52.3	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.5	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	39.3	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>1°</sup>Below - 3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
2°DAbove +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
2°Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
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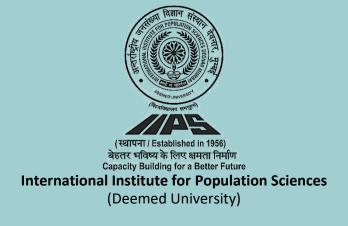


### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-20

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

## SENAPATI MANIPUR



### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district 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 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, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. 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-5 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-5 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; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. 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, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels 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 HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY and Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Senapati. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Manipur was conducted from 25 July, 2019 to 27 January, 2020 by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Senapati, information was gathered from 859 households, 837 women, and 120 men.

Senapati. Manipur - Key Indicators

Ochapati, Manipul Rey maleators		
Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	79.6	80.1
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	33.0	33.6
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,053	986
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	938	858
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	94.5	49.9
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	75.4	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.8	92.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source¹ (%)	64.4	35.2
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	84.4	61.0
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	50.0	19.0
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.8	98.5
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	15.4	0.6
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	26.3	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	81.9	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	39.6	34.2
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	15.5	20.3
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.5	2.6
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.3	9.4
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	84.4	71.7
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	65.2	17.5
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	17.5	11.5
22. Female sterilization (%)	2.8	2.5
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	4.3	3.7
25. Pill (%)	6.1	4.1
26. Condom (%)	3.2	1.0
27. Injectables (%)	0.8	0.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	8.5	30.6
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	4.1	13.7
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	6.4	7.2
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	44.9	(29.9)

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

1Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

<sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin

pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

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.

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.

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

<sup>( )</sup> Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
\* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>7</sup>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:

Senapati, Manipur - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-20)	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	73.9	67.2
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	64.9	39.5
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	85.2	88.0
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	28.4	13.9
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	15.6	5.0
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	77.1	30.4
days of delivery (%)	37.0	37.4
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	12,254	9,764
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.0	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	36.0	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	45.8	38.2
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	36.1	28.4
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	19.3	14.6
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	65.0	52.6
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.8	7.0
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(50.5)	(49.0)
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.0	7.7
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	65.0	58.7
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only 12 (%)	79.9	71.5
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	87.2	90.7
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	70.9	71.0
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	77.1	71.8
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	75.2	69.3
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	12.7	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	14.9	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	77.2	69.3
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	37.8	25.0
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	98.4	98.2
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.6	1.1
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.4	5.1
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	(52.1)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	(24.3)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(38.3)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.3	3.0
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(39.6)	(40.2)

<sup>9</sup>Includes 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.

10Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

11Vaccinated 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.

12Among 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.

13Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

14Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Senapati, Manipur - Key Indicators

89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)  94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	Senapati, Manipul - Rey indicators		
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children         Total         Total         Total           67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth 16 (%)         57.6         61.4         68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed 16 (%)         (63.8)         73.8           68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed 16 (%)         (63.8)         73.8           69. Children age 6-25 months receiving and dequate dide 16 (%)         (83.1)         (80.8)           71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dide 16 (%)         21.9         14.2           73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)17 (%)         27.3         50.0           73. Children under 5 years who are swated (weight-for-age)17 (%)         10.7         8.2           75. Children under 5 years who are swated (weight-for-age)17 (%)         10.7         8.2           76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height)16 (%)         5.5         5.5         5.5           76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height)16 (%)         6.7         6.7         6.6           77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age)17 (%)         9.0         4.7         7.0         6.7         6.6         6.7         6.2         9.7         7.0         6.7         6.2         9.2         7.2	In all and a ma		
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)  88. Children under age 6 nomthe receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk* (%)  89. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk* (%)  71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-28 months receiving an adequate diet (%)  72. Total children age 6-29 months receiving an adequate diet (%)  73. Children under 5 years who are a stunted (height-for-age) (%)  74. Children under 5 years who are a stunted (height-for-age) (%)  74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) (%)  75. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) (%)  76. Children under 5 years who are eververwight (weight-for-height) (%)  77. Children under 5 years who are eververwight (weight-for-height) (%)  78. Women whose Body Mass lander (MM) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)  79. Women who are overweight nor obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)  79. Women who are overweight nor obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)  79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)  79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)  79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)  79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)  79. Women who are overweight wasted-thy ratio (≥0.85) (%)  79. Women who are overweight wasted-thy ratio (≥0.85) (%)  79. Women who are overweight wasted-thy ratio (≥0.85) (%)  80. Women who have high risk wasted-thy ratio (≥0.85) (%)  81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  85. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  89. Blood sugar level - hi		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<ul> <li>69. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastled "(%)</li> <li>69. Children age 6-8 months receiving sold or semi-sold food and breastmilk "(%)</li> <li>70. Breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet "\" (%)</li> <li>71. Non-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet "\" (%)</li> <li>72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet "\" (%)</li> <li>73. Children under 5 years who are susted (height-for-aeigh) "(%)</li> <li>74. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) "(%)</li> <li>75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) "(%)</li> <li>76. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) "(%)</li> <li>77. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) "(%)</li> <li>77. Children under 5 years who are verweight (weight-for-height) "(%)</li> <li>77. Children under 5 years who are verweight (weight-for-height) "(%)</li> <li>77. Children under 5 years who are verweight (weight-for-height) "(%)</li> <li>78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI &lt;18.5 kg/m²)" (%)</li> <li>79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI &lt;18.5 kg/m²)" (%)</li> <li>79. Women who are overweight or obase (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)" (%)</li> <li>80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)</li> <li>80. 22.</li> <li>81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (&lt;11.0 g/dl)" (%)</li> <li>82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (&lt;11.0 g/dl)" (%)</li> <li>83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (&lt;11.0 g/dl)" (%)</li> <li>84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (&lt;11.0 g/dl)" (%)</li> <li>85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (&lt;11.0 g/dl)" (%)</li> <li>86. Biolod sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)" (%)</li> <li>87. Biolod sugar level - high (140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level? (%)</li></ul>			
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving an idequate idert <sup>6, 17</sup> (%)         17.         15.6           71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diert <sup>6, 17</sup> (%)         21.7         15.6           71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diert <sup>6, 17</sup> (%)         21.9         14.2           73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)         27.3         35.0           74. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)         10.7         8.2           75. Children under 5 years who are severely wated (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)         15.5         2.25           76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)         12.9         14.7           76. Children under 5 years who are a coverweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)         12.9         14.7           77. Children under 5 years who are a coverweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)         29.9         14.7           78. Women whose Body Mass lander, (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)         29.2         18.0           80. Women who are overweight wasted-to-ip racit (co.9.85) (%)         29.9         19.0           90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip racit (co.9.85) (%)         29.2         19.0           11. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)         48.5         22.8           81. Children age 6-59 months who are an			
7.0. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,77</sup> (%)  7.2. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,77</sup> (%)  7.2. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,77</sup> (%)  7.3. Children under 5 years who are substed (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)  7.4. Children under 5 years who are substed (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)  7.5. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)  7.5. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)  7.6. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)  7.7. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)  7.7. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)  7.7. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)  7.7. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)  7.7. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)  7.8. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)  8.0. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)  8.0. Women who are overweight on obese (BMI 25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)  8.0. Women who have high risk wais-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)  8.0. Women who have high risk wais-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)  8.1. Children age 5-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  8.2. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  8.3. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  8.4. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  8.5. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  8.6. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  8.7. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  8.8. Blood sugar level - high (140 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  8.9. Blood sugar level - high (140 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  8.9. Blood sugar level - high (140 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  8.1. Blood sugar level - high (140 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  8.1. Blood suga		, ,	
7.1. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%) 2.1. 14. 2 2.1. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%) 2.1. 3. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18,18</sup> (%) 2.1. 3. Children under 5 years who are suted (weight-for-height) <sup>18,18</sup> (%) 2.5. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18,18</sup> (%) 2.5. Children under 5 years who are underweight (tweight-for-height) <sup>18,18</sup> (%) 2.5. Children under 5 years who are underweight (tweight-for-height) <sup>18,18</sup> (%) 2.5. Children under 5 years who are underweight (tweight-for-height) <sup>18,18</sup> (%) 2.5. Children under 5 years who are underweight (tweight-for-height) <sup>18,18</sup> (%) 2.5. Children under 5 years who are underweight (tweight-for-height) <sup>18,18</sup> (%) 3. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>18,18</sup> (%) 3. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>18,18</sup> (%) 3. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%) 3. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%) 3. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%) 3. Pergnant women age 15.49 years who are anaemic (~11.0 gdl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 3. Pergnant women age 15.49 years who are anaemic (~11.0 gdl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 3. Pergnant women age 15.49 years who are anaemic (~11.0 gdl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 3. Pergnant women age 15.49 years who are anaemic (~11.0 gdl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 3. Pergnant women age 15.49 years who are anaemic (~11.0 gdl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 3. Pergnant women age 15.49 years who are anaemic (~11.0 gdl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 3. Pergnant women age 15.49 years who are anaemic (~11.0 gdl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 3. Pergnant women age 15.49 years who are anaemic (~11.0 gdl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 3. Pergnant women age 15.49 years who are anaemic (~11.0 gdl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 3. Pergnant women age 15.49 years who are anaemic (~11.0 gdl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 3. Pergnant women age 15.49 years who are anaemic (~11.0 gdl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 3. Pergnant women age 15.49 years who are anaemic (~11.0 gdl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 3. Pergnant women age 15.49 years who are ana			
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75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)¹¹² (%)       15.5       2.5         76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-leght)²² (%)       6.7       6.2         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-leght)²³ (%)       6.7       6.2         Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%)			
7.6. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-lage)³ (%) 7. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-lage)³ (%) 7. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-lage)³ (%) 7. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-lage)³ (%) 7. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-lage)³ (%) 7. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI 1.8. kg/m²)² (%) 7. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI) ≥50 kg/m²² (%) 8. 90 8. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 8. 91 8. Children and Women 8. Children and Women 8. Children and Women 8. Children and year swho are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%) 8. 2. 82 8. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%) 8. 2. 83 8. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic² (%) 8. Blood Sugar level - high clust (age 15 years and above)  Women 8. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 8. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 8. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 8. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 9. Blood			
7. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)			
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)  78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%)  79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)  80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)  80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)  81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)  82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)  83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)  84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)  85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic²² (%)  86. Blood sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%)  87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%)  88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%)  89. Blood sugar level - wry high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level² (%)  89. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level² (%)  80. Blood sugar level - wry high (>160 mg/dl)²² (%)  81. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level² (%)  82. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00mm of Hg) (%)  83. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00mm of Hg) (%)  84. Pana (%)  85. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00mm of Hg) (%)  86. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)  87. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00mm of Hg) (%)  87. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)  88. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)  89. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)  80. Ever			
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### Anaemia among Children and Women  11. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  22. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  23. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  27. 4 25.1  28. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  27. 4 25.1  28. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  27. 4 25.1  28. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  28. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  ### Women  88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  82. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  84. ana  87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>1410 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  82. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  83. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  84. An anae Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)  ### Women  89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0-99 mm of Hg) (%)  80. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)  81. An anae Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above hym of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0-99 mm of Hg) (%)  81. An anae Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above hym or anae hymertension and anae hymertension and hymertension and hymertension and			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 27.9 25.3 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 27.9 25.3 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 27.4 25.1 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 27.4 25.1 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic (×10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 27.4 25.1 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic (×10.0 g/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 27.8 25.1 86. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 4.8 na 8.8 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 4.8 na 8.8 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%) 9.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%) 4.3 na 91. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 5.9 na 91. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 7.0 na 91. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 7.0 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%) 10.9 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%) 10.9 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 91. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 9.5 na 91. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 9.5 na 91. Blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%) 9.5 na 91. Blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%) 9.5 na 91. Sever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 9.9 Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 9.9 Ever unde		69.2	na
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83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) (18.3) 22.4  48. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%) 27.4 25.1  48. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%) 23.8 22.6  Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 4.8 na 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 4.8 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%) 9.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%) 4.3 na 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 9.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - high (1410 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%) 4.3 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 9.8 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%) 10.9 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%) 10.9 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%) 10.9 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%) 10.9 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥40 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 91. Blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%) 9.5 na 91. Blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%) 9.5 na 91. Blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%) 9.5 na 91. Blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%) 9.5 na 91. Blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine	, , ,		
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85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic²² (%)  Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%)  87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)²³ (%)  88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%)  89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%)  89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%)  80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%)  80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%)  80. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%)  81. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%)  82. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%)  83. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%)  84. 3 na  85. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%)  80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%)  81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%)  82. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl)²² (%)  83. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl)²² (%)  84. 3 na  85. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl)²² (%)  85. Midly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)  87. 1 na  88. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%)  89. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)  80. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)  80. Ever undergone a breast examination for oral cancer (%)  80. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)  80. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)  80. Ever undergone and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  80. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  80. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  80. 23. 40. 46.1  80. 23. 7 na  80. Women age 15 years and ab		(18.3)	
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)			
## 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  ## 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  ## 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  ## 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  ## 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  ## 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  ## 89. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  ## 89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  ## 89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  ## 89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  ## 89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  ## 89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  ## 80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%)  ## 80. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)  ## 80. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)  ## 80. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%)  ## 80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to c		23.8	22.6
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  89. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  80. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  81. Blood sugar level - very high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  81. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  82. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  83. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)  84. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%)  85. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%)  86. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)  87. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%)  88. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)  89. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)  100. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)  101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  104. Date the decided in the properties of t	Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
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103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)		63.7	
		1.2	na
		35.1	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>18</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or mil milk products food group).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 19} \mbox{Below}$  -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the who standard.

<sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

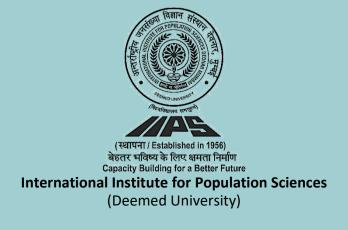


### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-20

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# TAMENGLONG MANIPUR



### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district 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 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, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. 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-5 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-5 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; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. 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, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels 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 HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY and Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Tamenglong. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Manipur was conducted from 25 July, 2019 to 27 January, 2020 by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Tamenglong, information was gathered from 882 households, 839 women, and 133 men.

**Tamenglong, Manipur - Key Indicators** 

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	78.4	72.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	33.2	35.9
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,032	1,031
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	932	1,150
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	90.4	59.3
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	51.8	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	93.6	87.4
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	51.6	40.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	77.9	64.1
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	30.5	12.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.5	99.6
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	16.8	2.6
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	25.4	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	76.8	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	33.1	27.1
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	19.9	18.2
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.3	4.2
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	10.2	9.0
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	71.0	67.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	65.2	16.2
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	22.2	9.6
22. Female sterilization (%)	3.9	2.9
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	12.3	4.8
25. Pill (%)	1.5	1.1
26. Condom (%)	4.4	0.7
27. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	8.4	30.1
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.2	15.4
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	4.0	11.0
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	52.5	(34.6)

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

1Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

<sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin

pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

- · 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.

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.

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

<sup>( )</sup> Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
\* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>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:

**Tamenglong, Manipur - Key Indicators** 

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	69.4	52.5
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	56.4	32.7
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	81.0	75.9
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	31.0	15.4
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	9.9	6.5
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	78.3	36.2
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	52.7	32.3
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	8,744	8,507
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.0	0.5
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	49.2	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	57.7	33.3
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	53.0	29.1
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	11.9	9.0
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	69.9	42.1
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.3	5.2
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	*
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.4	10.2
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	67.4	44.0
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only 12 (%)	78.1	53.2
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	91.2	82.0
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	71.2	63.4
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	78.6	59.7
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	77.8	56.4
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	17.2	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	3.7	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	73.4	57.5
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	41.5	30.9
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	98.2	97.2
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.8	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.2	4.1
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.4	0.9
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(19.8)	(18.9)

<sup>9</sup>Includes 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.

10Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

11Vaccinated 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.

12Among 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.

13Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

14Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Tamenglong, Manipur - Key Indicators

Indicators	ramengiong, wampur - Key mulcators		
67. Children under age 8 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹9 (%)  88. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹8 (%)  89. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid food and breastmilk ¹8 (%)  70. Breastfedding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dief ¹8 ⋅ 17 (%)  71. Non-breastfedeling children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dief ¹8 ⋅ 17 (%)  72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dief ¹8 ⋅ 17 (%)  73. Children under 5 years who are subted (height-for-age) ¹8 (%)  74. Children under 5 years who are subted (height-for-age) ¹8 (%)  75. Children under 5 years who are subted (height-for-age) ¹8 (%)  76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ²8 (%)  77. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ²8 (%)  78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18. kg/m²)²¹ (%)  79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m²)²² (%)  79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m²)² (%)  79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m²)² (%)  70. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)  70. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)² (%)  70. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)² (%)  70. Oxon-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)² (%)  70. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl)²² (%)  70. Diadod sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)² (%)  70. Blood sugar level - high (roll omg/dl)² (%)  70. Blood sugar level - high (roll omg/dl)² (%)  80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level² (%)  80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level² (%)  80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl)² (%)  80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl)² (%)  81. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level² (%)  82. Mildly elevated	Indicators		
67. Children under age 8 months exclusively breastled "6(%) (%)  88. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastled "6(%) (%)  89. Children under age 6 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk" (%) (%) (%) (%) (%) (%) (%) (%) (%) (%)	Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)  9. Children upde 6-8 months receiving and food and breastmik!* (%)  17. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet.* (17 (%)  17. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet.* (17 (%)  17. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet.* (18 (%)  17. Children under 5 years who are sturted (height-16-rage)¹¹² (%)  17. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-16-rheight)¹² (%)  18. Children under 5 years who are svertely wasted (weight-16-rheight)² (%)  18. Children under 5 years who are svertely wasted (weight-16-rheight)² (%)  18. Children under 5 years who are vasted (weight-16-rheight)² (%)  18. Children under 5 years who are vasted (weight-16-rheight)² (%)  18. Children under 5 years who are vasted (weight-16-rheight)² (%)  18. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-16-rheight)² (%)  18. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%)  18. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%)  18. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)  18. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)  18. Children under 5 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)  18. Children under 5 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)  18. Children under 5 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)  18. Anaemia among Children and Women  18. Children under 5 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)  18. Anaemia among Children and Women  18. Children under 5 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)  18. All women age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)  18. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)  18. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)  18. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)  18. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%)  18. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%)  18. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (	-		
69. Children age 6-3 months receiving solid for semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%) 25.1 25.1 7.1 Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%) 25.1 25.1 7.1 Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%) 27.1 37.1 37.1 37.1 Children under 5 years who are sturted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%) 27.1 37.1 7.4 Children under 5 years who are sturted (height-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%) 27.1 37.1 7.5 Children under 5 years who are svasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%) 3.2 3.9 6.6 Children under 5 years who are svereiving wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%) 19.3 16.3 7.7 Children under 5 years who are everly wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%) 19.3 16.3 7.7 Children under 5 years who are everly wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%) 4.0 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 7.8 Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%) 4.6 8.1 7.9 Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%) 4.6 8.1 7.9 Women who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%) 4.6 8.1 7.9 Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 4.6 8.1 7.9 Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 4.6 8.1 7.9 Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 4.6 8.1 7.9 Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 4.7 9.2 9.2 9.2 0.0 Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 37.0 22.9 8.2 Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 37.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 2	, , ,	*	
7.0. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)  7.1. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)  7.2. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)  7.3. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)  7.4. Children under 5 years who are suttated (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)  7.5. Children under 5 years who are suttated (height-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)  7.6. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)  7.6. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)  7.7. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>28</sup> (%)  8.0. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)  8.0. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)  8.0. Women who have high ristal (≈2.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)  8.0. Women who have high ristal (≈2.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)  8.1. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  8.2. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  8.3. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  8.4. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  8.5. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  8.6. Blood sugar Level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  8.7. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  8.8. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  8.9. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  8.9. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  9.0. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  9.0. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  9.1. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood gres	, , ,	*	
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7.2. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16.17</sup> (%)  7.3. Children under 5 years who are sturted (height-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)  7.4. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)  7.5. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)  7.5. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)  7.6. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)  7.6. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)  7.6. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)  7.6. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)  7.6. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)  8.1. 24. 4  7.9. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)  8.0. Women who have high risk waist-to-higr total (≥0.85) (%)  8.1. 24. 4  12			
7.4. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)¹e (%) 7.5. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)¹e (%) 19.3 16.3 3.9 7.6. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)³o (%) 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6		26.5	25.2
7.5. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)³ (%) 7.6. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height)³ (%) 7. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height)³ (%) 7. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)³ (%)  Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 7. Women whose Body Mass Index (BM) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%) 7.9. Women whose Body Mass Index (BM) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%) 7.9. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 7.0. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 7.0. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 7.0. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 7.0. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 7.0. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 7.0. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 7.0. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 7.0. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 7.0. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 7.0. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 7.0. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 7.0. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 7.0. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 7.0. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 8.0. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%) 8.0. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%) 8.0. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≥1.0 g/dl)²² (%) 8.0. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≥1.0 g/dl)²² (%) 8.0. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 8.0. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 8.0. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 8.0. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 8.0. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 8.0. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 8.0. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 8.0. Blood s			
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-ape)¹8 (%)       19.3       16.3         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)²0 (%)       1.6       4.0         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)²0 (%)       8.1       4.0         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²1 (%)	74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	9.6	8.2
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)  Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)  78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%)  24.4 12.4  80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)  37.0 22.9  81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)  82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl)²² (%)  83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)  83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)  84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)  85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)  86. Blood sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%)  87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%)  88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%)  89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%)  91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%)  91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%)  91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%)  91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%)  91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%)  92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)  94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0-99 mm of Hg) (%)  95. Creening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)  96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)  97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)  99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)  99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)  90. Ever undergone a br	75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	3.2	3.9
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	19.3	16.3
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%) 24.6 8.1 12.4 79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%) 64.5 na 24.4 12.4 12.4 80. Women who have high insk waist-ch-pir patio (≥0.85) (%) 64.5 na 24.4 80. Women who have high insk waist-ch-pir patio (≥0.85) (%) 64.5 na 24.4 80. Women who have high insk waist-ch-pir patio (≥0.85) (%) 64.5 na 24.4 80. Women who have high insk waist-ch-pir patio (≥0.85) (%) 37.0 22.9 25.0 kg/m²)²² (%) 37.0 22.9 26.9 26.4 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%) 31.4 34.6 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%) 27.3 27.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27.0		1.6	4.0
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²² (%) 24.4 80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 64.5 na 64.5 na 64.5 ma Manemia among Children and Women  81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%) 37.0 22.9 26.0 26.4 32. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl)²² (%) 31.4 34.6 34. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%) 27.3 27.0 35. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl)²² (%) 27.3 27.0 35. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic² (%) 29.1 16.9 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  **Women**  86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 6.3 na 8. Blood sugar level - high (>160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 4.6 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%) 11.7 na Men  89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 4.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%) 12.7 na 14.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%) 12.7 na 14.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%) 12.7 na 14.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%) 12.7 na 14.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%) 12.7 na 14.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%) 4.9 na 91. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (S			
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²² (%) 24.4 80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 64.5 na 64.5 na 64.5 ma Manemia among Children and Women  81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%) 37.0 22.9 26.0 26.4 32. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl)²² (%) 31.4 34.6 34. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%) 27.3 27.0 35. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl)²² (%) 27.3 27.0 35. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic² (%) 29.1 16.9 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  **Women**  86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 6.3 na 8. Blood sugar level - high (>160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 4.6 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%) 11.7 na Men  89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 4.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%) 12.7 na 14.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%) 12.7 na 14.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%) 12.7 na 14.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%) 12.7 na 14.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%) 12.7 na 14.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%) 4.9 na 91. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (S	, ,	4.6	8.1
### Anaemia among Children and Women  11. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  12. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  13. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  13. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  13. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  13. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  14. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  ### Women  15. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  16. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  17. Rlood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  18. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  19. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  19. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  11. 7 na  #### Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)  #### Women  19. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  15. To na  15. Blood sugar level oblood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)  15. Change in the surface of			
### Anaemia among Children and Women  11. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  12. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  13. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  13. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  13. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  13. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  14. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  ### Women  15. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  16. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  17. Rlood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  18. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  19. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  19. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  11. 7 na  #### Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)  #### Women  19. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  15. To na  15. Blood sugar level oblood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)  15. Change in the surface of			
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82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  33. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  33. 43. 6  34. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  27. 3  27. 0  85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic (×10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic (×10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  86. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  88. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  92. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  93. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  94. Thypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  92. Mildly elevaled blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)  94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%)  95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)  96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)  97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%)  98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)  99. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for breast cancer (%)  90. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)  90. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)		37.0	22.9
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≥2 (%)  85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≥2 (%)  85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic (≥2 (%)  86. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  87. Blood sugar level - high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ≥3 (%)  89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ≥3 (%)  90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ≥3 (%)  91. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ≥3 (%)  92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0-99 mm of Hg) (%)  93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%)  95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%)  96. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of	, , , ,		
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85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)  Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  80. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  81. An a  89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  81. An a  91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  81. An a  92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)  94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥09 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥09 mm of Hg) (%)  95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥09 mm of Hg) (%)  97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%)  97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to			
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)   Women	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
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	99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.7	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		0.3	na
- Charles and Allestine Control and Contro	Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	17.2	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 52.2 na		52.2	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)			na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 33.9 na		33.9	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed 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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
<sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.
<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

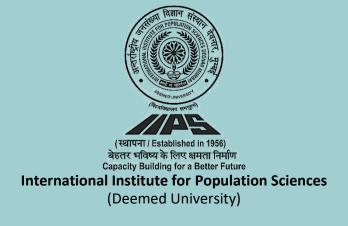


### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-20

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# THOUBAL MANIPUR



### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district 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 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, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. 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-5 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-5 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; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. 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, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels 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 HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY and Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Thoubal. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Manipur was conducted from 25 July, 2019 to 27 January, 2020 by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Thoubal, information was gathered from 893 households, 1,069 women, and 149 men.

Thoubal, Manipur - Key Indicators

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Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	79.9	77.5
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	28.5	29.3
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,095	1,062
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	909	978
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	87.2	63.5
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	40.4	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.6	85.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	72.5	58.3
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	61.3	48.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	74.7	37.1
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.8	99.8
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	19.1	4.0
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	37.4	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	85.4	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	40.7	40.1
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	17.5	13.9
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	0.6	1.4
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.5	9.1
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	81.6	69.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	72.2	24.0
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	17.8	13.1
22. Female sterilization (%)	2.4	2.0
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	5.5	4.8
25. Pill (%)	4.9	4.6
26. Condom (%)	4.8	1.3
27. Injectables (%)	0.2	0.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	6.0	33.1
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	2.3	15.3
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	2.0	7.9
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	(54.2)	46.6

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

1Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

<sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin

pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

- 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.

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.

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

<sup>( )</sup> Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
\* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>7</sup>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:

Thoubal, Manipur - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	90.6	88.2
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	89.9	79.7
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	92.9	91.4
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	68.5	48.3
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	45.3	18.8
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	91.4	31.0
days of delivery (%)	75.6	68.9
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	13,144	10,827
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%) 41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	(3.1)	0.0
days of delivery (%)	73.0	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	07.0	70.5
42. Institutional births (%)	87.8	73.5
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	72.4	49.4
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	3.3	10.9
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%) 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	91.1 20.2	84.6
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	49.3	19.3 37.5
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	49.3 17.5	20.9
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation	17.5	20.9
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or		
mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	74.2	65.4
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only 12 (%)	79.9	74.4
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	98.7	90.8
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	80.2	74.1
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	84.6	77.4
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	77.4	74.3
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	19.7	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	4.9	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	83.2	72.8
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	43.5	42.0
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	96.8	98.6
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	1.5
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.7	8.1
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	60.1
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	13.4
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	38.9
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health	1.1	2.1
provider (%)	(28.6)	40.7

<sup>9</sup>Includes 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.

10Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

11Vaccinated 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.

12Among 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.

13Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

14Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Thoubal. Manipur - Key Indicators

moubal, Manipul - Rey indicators		
In Product	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-20)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	46.5	65.3
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed (%)	(77.7) *	81.3
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%) 70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	23.7	77.1 18.3
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)	23.1 *	10.3
71. Notificative unity children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (70)	22.9	17.4
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	31.5	30.1
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	8.3	7.0
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	2.9	1.7
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	14.9	17.9
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	4.9	3.1
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	7.3	9.7
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	31.3	25.8
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	74.9	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	39.7	24.9
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	23.8	28.6
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	32.0	21.7
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	24.2	28.3
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	19.2	21.6
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.2	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.4	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.6	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.5	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.2	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.9	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.8	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.5	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	23.2	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	20.4	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	10.5	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	22.4	
blood pressure (%)	33.4	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	2.0	no
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	2.9 0.7	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)		na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)  Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0.2	na
	47.9	no
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)		na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	58.5 1.0	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	34.1	na na
107. Mich age 10 years and above who consume alcohol (70)	J <del>4</del> . I	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed 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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.



### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-20

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

## UKHRUL Manipur



### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district 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 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, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. 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-5 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-5 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; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. 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, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels 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 HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY and Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Ukhrul. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Manipur was conducted from 25 July, 2019 to 27 January, 2020 by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Ukhrul, information was gathered from 865 households, 711 women, and 106 men.

**Ukhrul, Manipur - Key Indicators** 

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-20)	(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	83.7	83.3
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	30.9	34.1
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	969	984
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	996	1,041
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	87.3	51.0
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	49.1	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	95.0	78.0
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source¹ (%)	50.9	47.2
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	81.4	62.4
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	22.9	10.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.4	98.0
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	17.0	1.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	17.5	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	86.9	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	49.7	42.5
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.1	15.3
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	5.1	4.1
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	9.8	3.9
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	80.6	79.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	56.9	12.7
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	12.3	6.6
22. Female sterilization (%)	2.0	0.6
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	3.8	3.4
25. Pill (%)	2.0	1.6
26. Condom (%)	2.9	1.1
27. Injectables (%)	0.8	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	12.7	30.7
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	5.2	11.7
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	6.7	8.7
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method8 (%)	(41.4)	*

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

1Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

2Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin

pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

- 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.

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.

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

<sup>( )</sup> Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
\* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>7</sup>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:

**Ukhrul, Manipur - Key Indicators** 

Diament in the part of the par	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-20)	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	58.3	48.5
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	38.8	27.0
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	81.6	75.1
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	25.1	14.4
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	11.7	4.6
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	78.3	29.7
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	44.9	33.6
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	13,190	(8,143)
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.0	0.5
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	44.8	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	44.6	33.7
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	21.0	12.9
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	9.9	9.7
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	54.5	43.4
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.4	5.1
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	24.4	17.1
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.9	12.3
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	39.4	42.4
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only 12 (%)	45.0	(66.5)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	91.5	`78.6 <sup>°</sup>
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine 13 (%)	49.8	53.9
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	53.3	54.2
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	53.2	50.3
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	11.5	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	0.0	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	51.2	45.1
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	34.9	16.0
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	89.4	86.5
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	6.2	12.2
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.1	5.6
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.9	0.9
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(27.9)	(17.0)

<sup>9</sup>Includes 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.

10Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

11Vaccinated 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.

12Among 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.

13Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

14Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

**Ukhrul, Manipur - Key Indicators** 

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In Product	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-20)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	63.6	70.7
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(63.1)	(47.2)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)		(84.1)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%) 71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	13.0	19.8
71. Notifible astreeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)  72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)	15.3	21.2
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	27.1	32.7
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	11.6	7.2
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	5.3	3.2
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	16.0	11.1
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	2.0	3.5
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	9.7	7.7
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	14.5	12.0
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	48.0	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	34.6	26.1
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	21.6	16.0
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(25.7)	(16.7)
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	21.9	`16.0 <sup>´</sup>
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	20.6	17.0
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.5	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.8	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.9	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.6	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.5	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.7	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.3	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.6	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	22.3	na
Men	47.0	
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.3	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	7.1	na
blood pressure (%)	25.0	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	2.0	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.3	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	32.9	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	69.1	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.9	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	36.4	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

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