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National Family Health
Survey (NFHS-4)

2015-16

India



IIPS
International Institute for Population Sciences
Capacity Building for a Better Future

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NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-4)

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INTRODUCTION

The 2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. For the first time, NFHS-4 provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All four NFHS surveys have been conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. MoHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-4 was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), UNICEF, UNFPA, the MacArthur Foundation, and the Government of India. Technical assistance for NFHS-4 was provided by ICF, Maryland, USA. Assistance for the HIV component of the survey was provided by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

Four survey questionnaires—household, woman's, man's, and biomarker—were used to collect information in 19 languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). All women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 in the selected sample households were eligible for interviewing. In the household questionnaire, basic information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socioeconomic characteristics of the household, water and sanitation, health insurance, and number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey. Two versions of the woman's questionnaire were used in NFHS-4. The first version (district module), which collected information on women's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, reproductive health, children's immunizations, and treatment of childhood illnesses, was fielded in the entire sample of NFHS-4 households. Information on these topics is available at the district, state, and national levels. In the second version of the questionnaire (state module), four additional topics, namely, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, husband's background and women's work, and domestic violence, were also included. This version was fielded in a subsample of NFHS-4 households designed to provide information only at the state and national levels. The man's questionnaire covered the man's characteristics, marriage, number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, and lifestyle. The biomarker questionnaire covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; height, weight, haemoglobin, blood pressure, and random blood glucose for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years, and the collection of finger-stick blood for HIV testing in a laboratory. Questionnaire information and biomarkers were collected only with informed consent from the respondents.

The NFHS-4 sample was designed to provide estimates of all key indicators at the national and state levels, as well as estimates for most key indicators at the district level (for all 640 districts in India, as of the 2011 Census). The total sample size of approximately 572,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for each district and for urban and rural areas in districts in which the urban population accounted for 30-70 percent of the total district population. The rural sample was selected through a two-stage sample design with villages as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) at the first stage (selected

with probability proportional to size), followed by a random selection of 22 households in each PSU at the second stage. In urban areas, there was also a two-stage sample design with Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB) selected at the first stage and a random selection of 22 households in each CEB at the second stage. At the second stage in both urban and rural areas, households were selected after conducting a complete mapping and household listing operation in the selected first-stage units.

The figures of NFHS-4 and earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size, and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Manipur was conducted in all nine districts of the state from 5 February to 29 December, 2015 by the Society for Promotion of Youth & Masses, and collected information from 11,724 households, 13,593 women age 15-49 (including 2,119 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 1,886 men age 15-54. Survey response rates were 99 percent for households, 97 percent for women, and 94 percent for men.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-4 survey in Manipur, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. At the time of finalization of this report, wealth quintiles for the country as a whole were not ready. Therefore, on finalization of the national report, the breakup of key indicators by wealth quintiles for all states will be provided as an additional document and uploaded on the official website of MoHFW and IIPS.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

In Manipur, 40 percent of surveyed households are in urban areas. On average, households are comprised of 4.7 members. Eighteen percent of households are headed by women, with 16 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Forty-six percent of households in Manipur have household heads who are Hindu. Thirty-one percent of households have household heads who are Christian and 13 percent of households have household heads who are not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Thirty percent of households in Manipur have household heads who belong to a scheduled tribe and 18 percent to an other backward class (OBC). Forty-four percent of Manipur's household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class. The majority of households (59%) are nuclear, but the population of Manipur is about equally divided between nuclear and non-nuclear households.

Thirty percent of Manipur's population is under age 15; only 7 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,049 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is lower (985 females per 1,000 males). Forty-four percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 6 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 85 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 10 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 5 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all children under five years of age (65%) were registered with the civil authorities, and 31 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Housing characteristics

Eighteen percent of households in Manipur live in a pucca house, while the vast majority of households (92%) have electricity. Half of households do not use improved sanitation facilities, but almost all households in Manipur have some type of facility, improved or unimproved.

Only half of households in Manipur have improved sanitation facilities.

Forty-two percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 17 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (26%) are more likely than rural households (11%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Seventy percent of households treat their drinking water appropriately to make it potable (mostly by boiling). Twice as many households in rural areas (72%) use solid fuel for cooking as in urban areas (36%). Only 42 percent of households in Manipur use a clean fuel for cooking.

Selected household possessions

Almost all urban households (97%) and most rural households (93%) in Manipur have a mobile phone. Thirty-six percent of households have either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 22 percent of households. About three-fourths of households (77%) have a bank or post office account. Agricultural land is owned by 31 percent of rural households and 22 percent of urban households. Overall, 27 percent of all households in Manipur own agricultural land, including 9 percent that own only irrigated land.

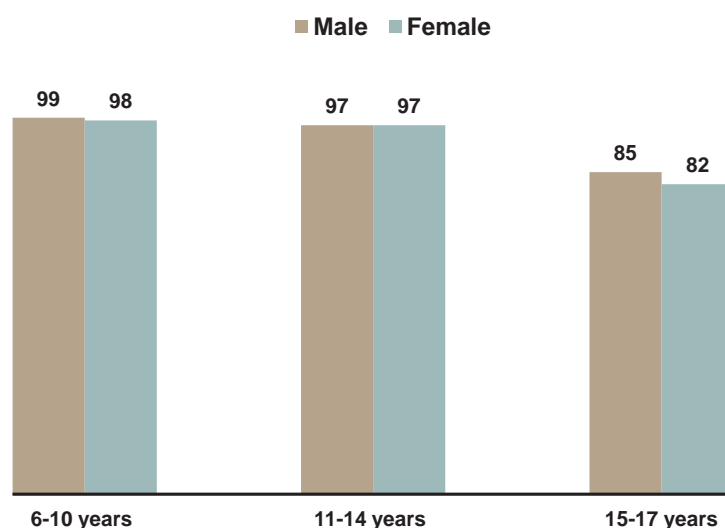
EDUCATION

School attendance among children

Ninety-two percent of children age 6-17 years in Manipur attend school (94% in urban areas and 92% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (97%) at age 6-14 years, and then drops to 83 percent at age 15-17. There is no gender disparity in school attendance in Manipur.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



Literacy, educational attainment, and media exposure

In NFHS-4, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 85 percent of women age 15-49 and 96 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Only 28 percent of women age 15-49 in Manipur have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 35 percent of men.

Eleven percent of women and 3 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 28 percent of women age 15-49 in Manipur have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 35 percent of men.

Media exposure is high among men and women in Manipur. More than 7 in 10 men and women watch television at least once a week. However, men (68%) are much more likely than women (41%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Seventeen percent of women and 9 percent of men are not regularly exposed to any of the forms of media asked about.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

In Manipur, the median age at first marriage is 23.6 years among women age 25-49 years. However, even in the age group 25-29, 27 percent of women and 43 percent of men are not married. Fourteen percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18 years, similar to NFHS-3. Half of women age 20-24 years are never married (51%), compared with 84 percent of men in the same age group.

Fertility levels

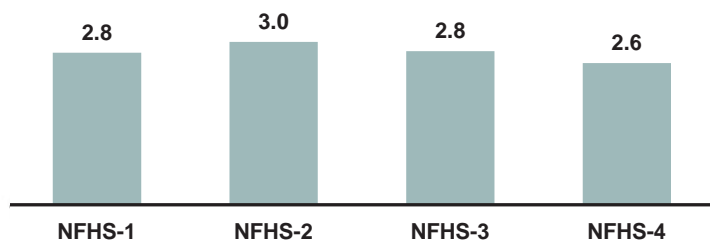
The total fertility rate (TFR) in Manipur is 2.6 children per woman, which is above the replacement level fertility. Fertility decreased by only 0.2 children in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4. The percentage of women age 15-19 who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey has remained unchanged at 7 percent from NFHS-3 to NFHS-4.

Fertility in urban areas, at 2.1 children per woman, is at replacement level, while fertility is almost one child (0.8 children) above replacement level in rural areas (2.9 children per woman). Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 15 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 22 percent in NFHS-3.

The greatest differentials in fertility are by education, caste/tribe group, and religion. At current fertility rates, women with less than five years of schooling have 1.5 children more than women with 12 or more years of schooling. Women belonging to scheduled tribes have 1.1 children more than women of other backward classes (a TFR of 3.2, compared with 2.1). Similarly, Christian women have 0.9 children more than Hindu women in Manipur.

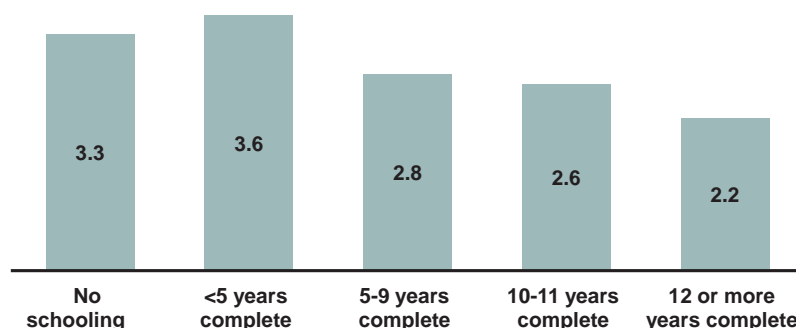
Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Seventy-nine percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 21 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Abortion is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 11 percent of all pregnancies, and miscarriage accounted for 10 percent. Almost half of abortions were performed in the private health sector (49%) and 39 percent were performed in the public health sector. Ten percent of abortions were performed at home. Nine percent of women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion. The majority (73%) of abortions in Manipur are performed by a doctor.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 years in Manipur, 7 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child. The proportion of women who have begun childbearing rises sharply from 2 percent at age 16 years and 5 percent at age 17 years to 13 percent at age 18 years and 19 percent at age 19 years. Young women with less than five years of schooling (23%) are more likely to have begun childbearing than young women with 12 or more years of schooling (3%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Manipur is 40.0 months. Only 6 percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth and 11 percent occur within 24 months. The proportion of births with less than a three-year birth interval (58%) is much higher in the 20-29 age group. Overall, 43 percent of births occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Forty-three percent of births in Manipur occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

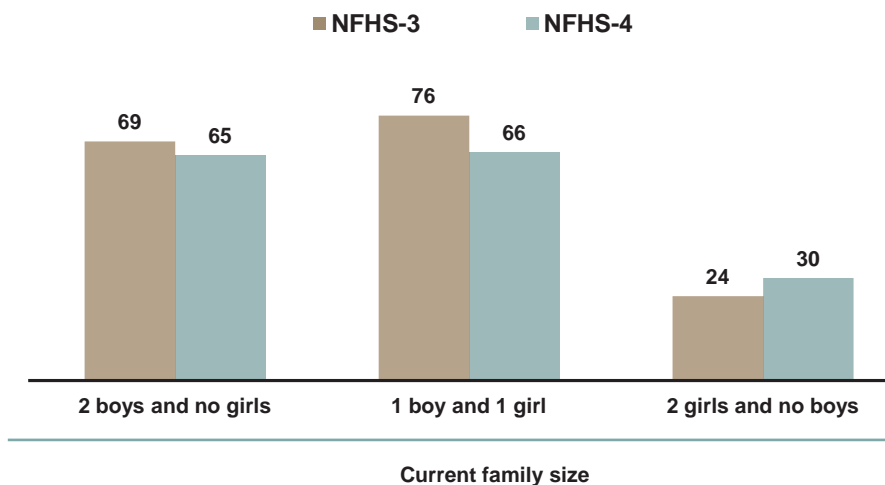
Half of currently married women and men age 15-49 years want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 50 percent of women and 56 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Forty-eight percent of women and 37 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Manipur, there is a strong preference for sons. Twenty-five percent of women and 37 percent of men want more sons than daughters, and 4-5 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, the majority of women (89%) and men (94%) would like to have at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 65 percent with two sons and 66 percent with one son want no more children, compared with 30 percent of women with two daughters. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has declined from 65 percent in the 10-year period since NFHS-3 to 58 percent. By contrast, among currently men with two children, the proportion who want no more children has remained unchanged at 59 percent in the same 10-year period.

How does son preference affect women's desire for children?

Percentage of currently married women with two children who want no more children



In Manipur, there are some unplanned pregnancies. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been 2.3 children per woman, instead of the current level of 2.6 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

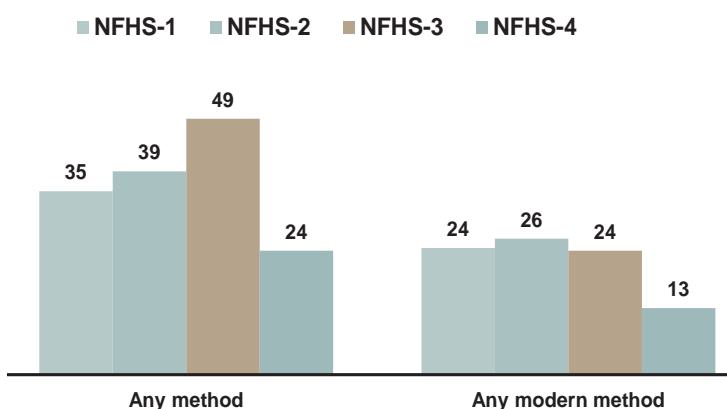
Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Manipur. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 24 percent of currently married women know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and 17 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, only 37 percent know about emergency contraception and 44 percent know about injectables.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 24 percent, a sharp drop from what it was at the time of NFHS-3 (49%). Modern family planning use, at 13 percent, is half of what it was at the time of NFHS-3 (24%). Notably, although the use of female sterilization is much lower in NFHS-4 (3%) than in NFHS-3 (8%), the share of female sterilization in contraceptive method use has declined slightly from 17 percent to 13 percent between the two surveys. Contraceptive use in NFHS-4 first increases sharply with age from 10 percent for women age 15-19 to 29 percent for women age 30-39, but then drops to 18 percent among women age 40-49.

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



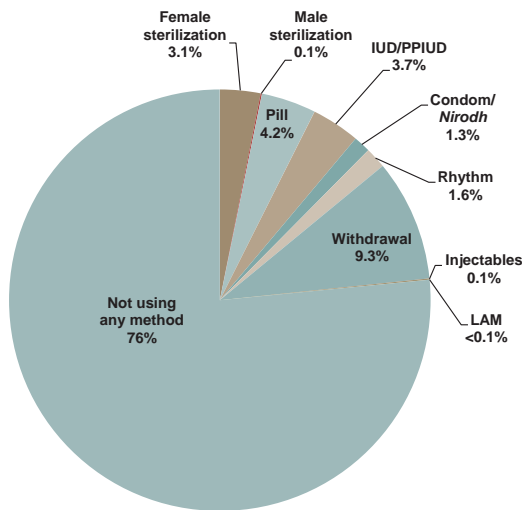
In Manipur, contraceptive prevalence does not vary much by education but does vary by religion and caste/tribe group. Christian women (18%) are less likely to use contraception than women from other religions (24-27%), and women belonging to scheduled tribes (18%) are less likely to use contraception than women from other castes/tribes (23-27%).

Women in Manipur are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 30 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 24 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Manipur are the pill and IUD or PPIUD (4% each). The use of traditional methods is still substantial in Manipur (11%), however, it has declined sharply since NFHS-3 when it was 25 percent. Withdrawal, used by 9 percent women, is the most commonly used traditional method. The use of traditional methods is much higher among the more educated women than among women with no schooling.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



Seventy-four percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 75 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in the public sector. Eighty-five percent of pill users get their supply from the private sector or other source, such as a shop. The remaining 15 percent of pill users get their supply from the public sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for all methods is 41 percent. Forty-three percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year of adopting the method.

The most common reason for discontinuation is "other fertility related reason" which includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant, menopausal, or marital dissolution or separation, followed by the desire to become pregnant.

More than two-fifths (43%) of users of modern spacing methods of contraception discontinued use within the first year of adopting the method.

Informed choice

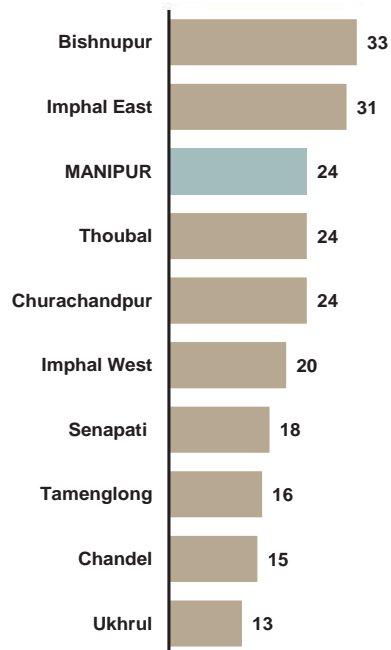
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 52 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 47 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (30%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Fifteen percent of men age 15-49 in Manipur agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. Only one-fifth of (21%) men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. Seventy-eight percent of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women



Unmet need

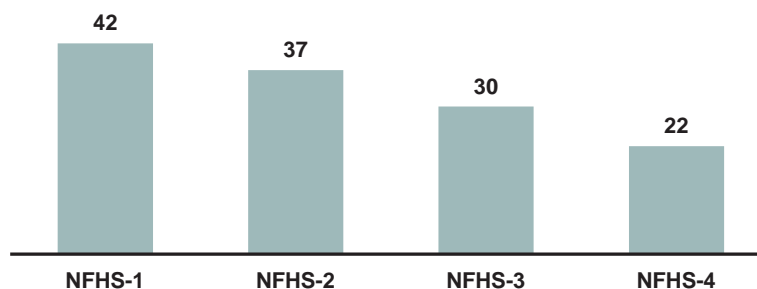
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 30 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, nearly doubling since NFHS-3 (16%). Currently, 44 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 24 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Manipur in NFHS-4 is estimated at 22 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-3 estimate of 30, the NFHS-2 estimate of 37 and the NFHS-1 estimate of 42. The infant mortality rate is much higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Trends in Infant Mortality

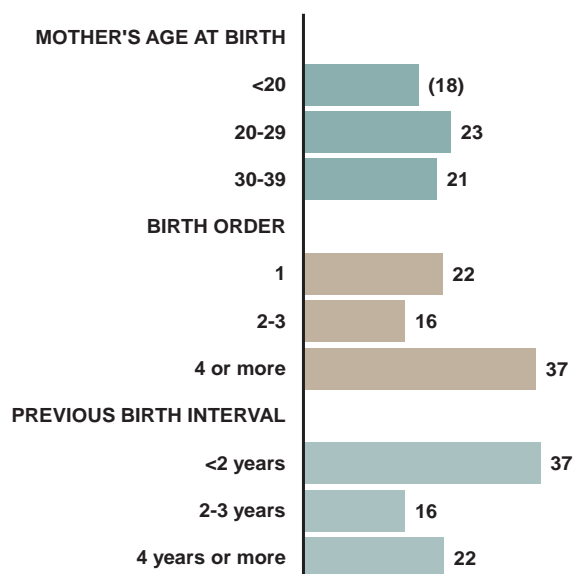
Deaths per 1,000 live births



In Manipur, boys have a slightly higher mortality rate than girls during the entire first five years of life. For example, infant mortality among boys is 24 deaths per 1,000 births compared with 19 deaths per 1,000 births among girls. Children born less than two years after a previous birth are more than twice as likely to die in infancy as children whose mothers waited two to three years between births.

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

Deaths in the first year of life per 1,000 live births



Note: Category "Mother's age at birth 40-49" is not shown since there are fewer than 25 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

Infant mortality rates are higher for Muslims and Christians than for Hindus and those belonging to other religions. By caste/tribe, infant mortality is higher for scheduled tribes and scheduled castes than for other caste/tribe groups. Infant mortality declines sharply with mother's education, from 37 deaths per 1,000 live births for children with mothers who have no schooling to 16 deaths per 1,000 live births for mothers with 10 or more years of schooling complete.

Children whose mothers have no schooling are more than twice as likely to die in infancy as children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of schooling.

MATERNAL HEALTH

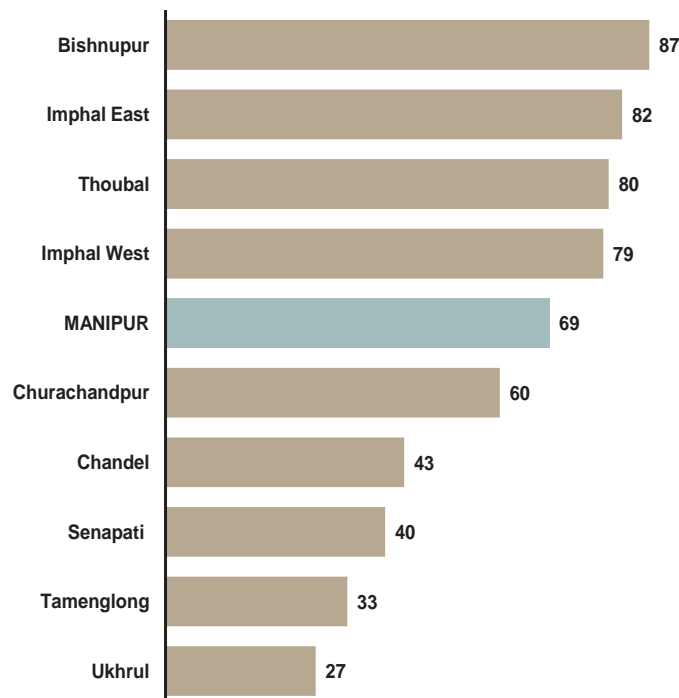
Antenatal Care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 89 percent received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a skilled provider (87% from a doctor). Ten percent did not receive any antenatal care. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, a little more than two-thirds (68%) registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 33 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Just over three-fourths (77%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Sixty-nine percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits; urban women were more likely to receive four or more antenatal visits than rural women (82% in urban areas and 62% in rural areas). The proportion of women who received four or more antenatal care visits and the proportion of women who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last births have both increased substantially in the 10 years since NFHS-3. For 84 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 39 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more. Eighty-nine percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Only 2 percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District

Percentage of last births in the past five years

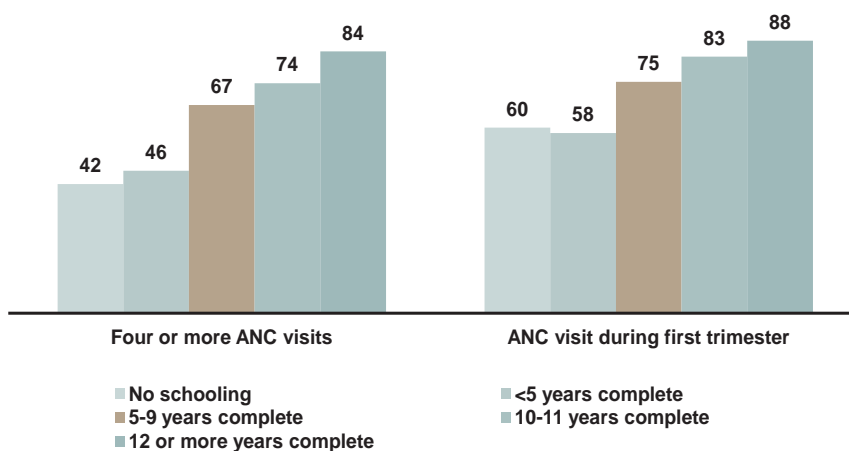


Sixty-nine percent of mothers in Manipur received at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, at least one-fourth received advice on each of five different areas (55% received advice on the importance of institutional delivery, 50% on breastfeeding, 43% on keeping the baby warm, 33% on cord care, and 28% on family planning).

How does appropriate antenatal care vary with schooling?

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Manipur, more than 90 percent of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their blood pressure measured (98%), having their abdomen examined and having their weight taken (95-96%), and having urine and blood samples taken (92% each).

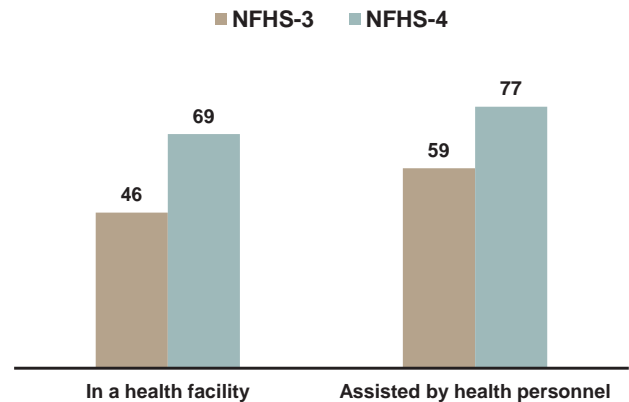
An ultrasound test was performed during 64 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Eighty percent of women with at least 12 years of education had an ultrasound test, compared with 37 percent of women with no schooling. Pregnant women with no sons are more likely than those with one or more sons to have an ultrasound test. For example, among pregnant women with two children, 65 percent with no living son had an ultrasound test, compared with 48 percent with one or more living sons.

Delivery care

More than two-thirds of births (69%) in the five years preceding the survey took place in a health facility (mostly a government health facility) and 31 percent took place at home. Institutional births are more common in urban areas than in rural areas; 86 percent of births in urban areas, compared with 61 percent in rural areas, took place in a health facility. The proportion of institutional births increases sharply with women's number of antenatal care visits and women's education level and declines sharply with an increase in birth order. Births to Muslim and Christian women are less likely than births to women of all other religions to be delivered in a health facility. Similarly births to scheduled tribe women are much less likely than those to women in any other caste/tribe group to take place in a health facility.

Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



The percentage of births in the five years preceding each survey that took place in a health facility increased substantially in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, from 46 percent in NFHS-3 to 69 percent in NFHS-4.

For 95 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 60 percent of home deliveries. Sixty-nine percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

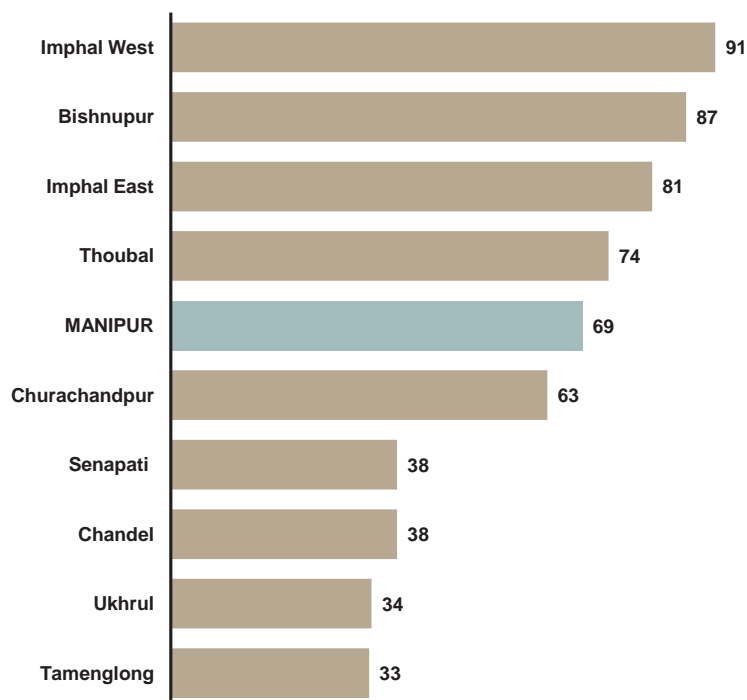
Seventy-seven percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and 13 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Twenty-one percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Thirty-eight percent of caesarean sections (8% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 26 percent received financial assistance under the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women were more likely than urban women to receive financial assistance under JSY. Women belonging to scheduled castes were more likely than women belonging to any other caste/tribe group to receive financial assistance under JSY.

Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Sixty-nine percent of children in Manipur who were born in the last five years were born in a health facility.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Manipur, 71 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 66 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a health facility; 88 percent of births in both private and public health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 8 percent of home births.

Only 12 percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Four percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-one percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Two-thirds of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (78% in urban areas and 61% in rural areas), but only 35 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 20-32 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, prolonged labour, severe abdominal pain, and high blood pressure).

Among fathers with a child less than three years of age, 33-62 percent were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Sixty-two percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 59 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Thirty-three percent were told about family planning or delaying the next child by a health provider or a health worker. Only 37-50 percent of fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility were told about the importance of cord care, the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery, and the importance of keeping the baby warm immediately after birth.

CHILD HEALTH

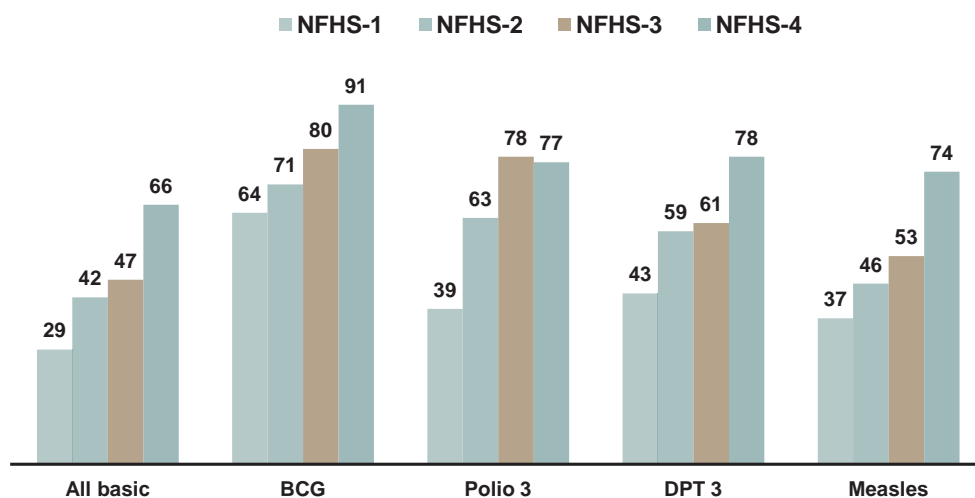
Vaccination of children

Two-thirds (66%) of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, most children are at least partially vaccinated; only 5 percent have not received any vaccinations at all.

Ninety-one percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, only about three-quarters have received other basic vaccinations (77% have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 78% have received the three recommended doses of DPT vaccine, and 74% have been vaccinated against measles). There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 90% to 78%) and polio vaccine (from 93% to 77%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations

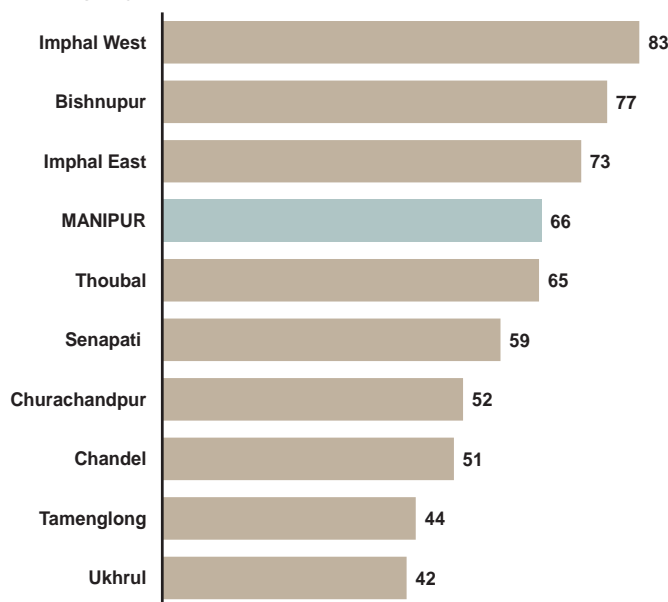


Between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, there was an increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 61% to 78%), a larger increase in coverage for measles (from 53% to 74%), and an increase for BCG (from 80% to 91%), but coverage for three doses of polio vaccine remained almost same. In addition, more than four-fifths of children (85%) have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and over two-thirds of children (70%) have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (74% versus 62%) and is highest for children whose mothers have 12 or more years of schooling and for first births. Differences in vaccination coverage are also found by religion, caste/tribe, and sex of the child.

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 2 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 46 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Eight percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 40 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 6 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Thirty-one percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. More than 9 out of 10 mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 60 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Nine percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and more than two-thirds (68%) were given some type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Fourteen percent were given zinc supplements. Thirteen percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

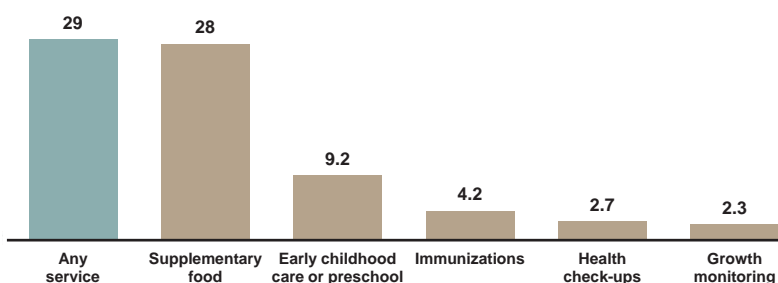
To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Manipur only 15 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal and 47 percent received the same amount to drink as usual. Of great concern is that over one-third (38%) of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing to drink at all. Only 45 percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended. Fifty-five percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORT and continued feeding.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age six years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-5 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi centres*.

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



Twenty-nine percent of children under six years receive services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food (28%). Only 2-9 percent of children received any of the other age appropriate services such as growth monitoring, health check-ups, immunizations, and early childhood care or preschool. Fourteen percent of mothers of children who were weighed at *ananganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. About one-fourth (24%) of mothers of children under six years of age received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and one-fifth (20%) received any service while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Breastfeeding is nearly universal in Manipur (97%), yet only 74 percent of children under six months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Ninety percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only about two-thirds started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While the initiation of breastfeeding indicators shows improvement since NFHS-3, many infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

The WHO also recommends that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and exposes the baby to the risk of infection. However, 23 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 90 percent of children continue breastfeeding at one year and 84 percent continue breastfeeding at two years. The median duration of breastfeeding is three years or more, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. In Manipur, 79 percent of children age 6-8 months receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

The WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. Only 53 percent of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (37%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 19 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every 6 months, starting at age 9 months. In Manipur, less than one-third of children age 9-59 months (32%; up from 11% in NFHS-3) were given a vitamin A supplement in the past 6 months, but about three-fourths of children (76%) age 9-23 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Nearly three-fifths (59%) of children age 9-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey, but only 5 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

Children's nutritional status

In Manipur, 29 percent of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Seven percent children are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 2 percent are severely wasted. Fourteen percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Three percent of children are overweight. Even during the first six months of life, when almost all babies are breastfed, 13 percent of children are stunted, 11 percent are wasted, and 6 percent are underweight.

Children's nutritional status in Manipur has improved considerably since NFHS-3. Stunting decreased from 36 percent to 29 percent in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, and the percentage of children who are underweight decreased from 22 percent to 14 percent. The proportion of wasting decreased marginally by two percentage points (from 9% to 7%).

There are relatively small differences in the level of undernutrition by urban-rural residence or by the sex of the child. However, differences are more pronounced for other background characteristics. Undernutrition generally decreases with increasing mother's schooling, and children whose mothers are undernourished are more likely to be undernourished themselves. There is also variation in all three nutritional indicators by other background characteristics. For example, Muslim children are more likely to be undernourished than children belonging to any other religion.

Adults' nutritional status

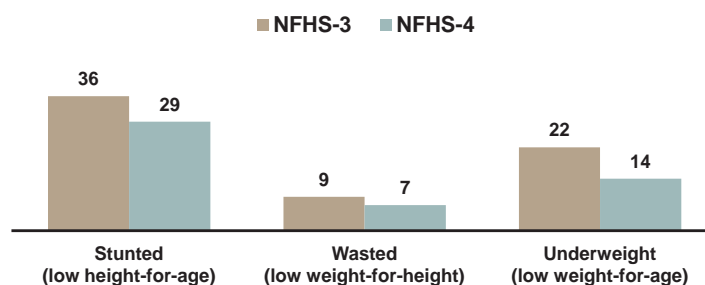
Thirty-five percent of women and 31 percent of men age 15-49 are either too thin or overweight or obese in Manipur. More men and women are overweight or obese than thin or severely thin, which is a reversal of the pattern of NFHS-3. Nine percent of women and 11 percent of men are too thin, but 26 percent of women and 20 percent of men are overweight or obese.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups, among the never married, and among Muslims. Notably, by caste/tribe, women and men belonging to scheduled tribes are least likely to be malnourished. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and well-educated women and men.

The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Nearly all of Manipur's households (99.5%) were using iodized salt at the time of the survey, as was also true in NFHS-3.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

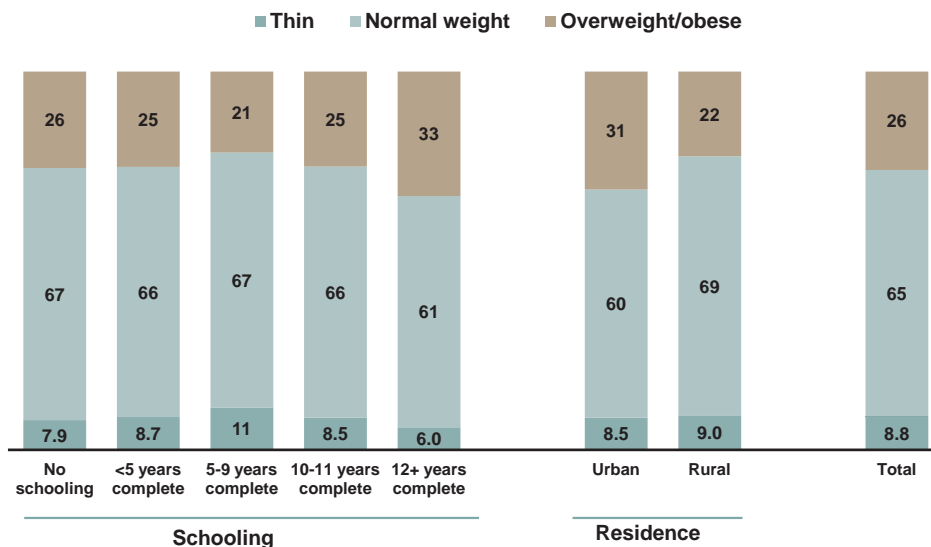
Percentage of children under five years



Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO International Reference Population

How many women are at a healthy weight for their height?

Percent distribution of women

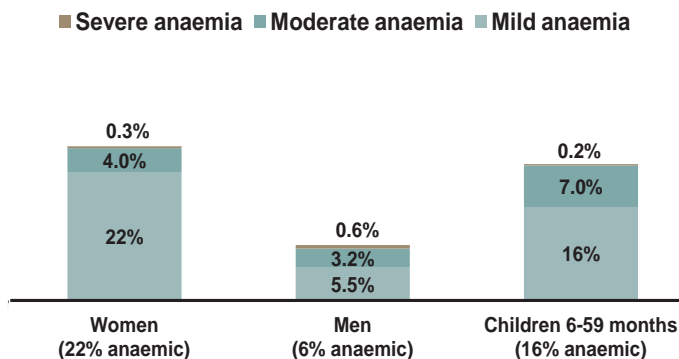


Anaemia

Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for about half of all anaemia globally, but anaemia can also be caused by malaria, hookworm and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and, in children, impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Anaemia is still a health problem in Manipur, especially among women and children.

Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, a substantial proportion (23%) are anaemic. This includes 16 percent who are mildly anaemic, 7 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 0.2 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Boys are slightly more likely than girls to have anaemia. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group, except children age 48-59 months (10%). Twenty percent of children are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



Nine percent of men are anaemic, compared with 26 percent of women in Manipur. Among women, 22 percent are mildly anaemic, 4 percent are moderately anaemic, and less than 1 percent (0.3%) are severely anaemic. Anaemia is particularly high for among breastfeeding women (32%) and Muslim women (32%). Despite lower levels of anaemia among men, those groups that are particularly likely to have anaemia are men age 40-49, men belonging to scheduled castes, and men with no schooling.

Prevalence of anaemia has declined in Manipur among women, men, and children in the 10 years since NFHS-3.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Manipur, 715 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis (TB), based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is higher among men (918) than among women (519) and is higher in rural areas (863) than in urban areas (483). The prevalence of TB is highest among persons 60 years of age or older (2,666) and in households using solid fuel for cooking (780).

Almost all respondents have heard of tuberculosis (96% of women and 89% of men), but among them only 80 percent of women and 86 percent of men know that tuberculosis is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Two-fifths of women (41%) and men (40%) have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 87 percent of women and 89 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 4 percent of women and 5 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 942 women age 15-49 and 1,311 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 1,602 women and 476 men per 100,000 suffer from asthma. The prevalence of goitre or any other thyroid disorder is much higher among women (4,429 per 100,000) than among men (635 per 100,000). Similarly, the prevalence of any heart disease is also much higher among women (3,074 per 100,000) than among men (1,042 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 137 women per 100,000, and 52 men per 100,000 reportedly suffering from cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Thirteen percent of women age 15-49 in Manipur have hypertension, including 9 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. More than half (52%) of women have normal blood pressure, including less than 1 percent of women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 in Manipur is higher than among women. Twenty-one percent of men have hypertension, including 16 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 3 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Twenty-nine percent of men have normal blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension tends to increase sharply with age.

Blood glucose

NFHS-4 included measurement of random blood glucose among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. Five percent of women and men age 15-49 in Manipur have high blood glucose levels, and an additional 3 percent of women and 4 percent of men have very high blood glucose levels. High blood glucose levels increase sharply with age for both women and men.

Health examinations

In Manipur, 17 percent of women have undergone an examination of the cervix, 4 percent have undergone a breast examination, and 15 percent have undergone an examination of the oral cavity.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Seventy-one percent of men and nearly half (49%) of women age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Both women and men in Manipur are much more likely to chew *paan* with tobacco (41% and 43%, respectively) than to use other types of tobacco. The use of any form of tobacco is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. A substantial proportion of men smoke mostly cigarettes (40%), and *bidis* (8%). Among men who smoke cigarettes or *bidis*, about half smoked 3 or more cigarettes or *bidis* in the past 24 hours.

Men are less likely to drink alcohol (53%) than to use tobacco (71%). Six percent of women say they drink alcohol. Among those who drink alcohol, 25 percent of women and 52 percent of men drink alcohol at least once a week.

Source of health care

In Manipur, the public medical sector is the main source of health care for more than three-fourths of (77%) households, more so for rural (80%) than for urban (72%) households. Household members are more likely to go to government/municipal hospitals (52%) than private hospitals (13%).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 4 percent of households in Manipur have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Among those who have health insurance, two types of programmes dominate: *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (36%) and medical reimbursement from an employer (18%).

Only 1 percent of women and 3 percent of men age 15-49 years in Manipur are covered by any health scheme or health insurance.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Nearly all women and men in Manipur have heard of HIV or AIDS (99-100%). Consequently, there is no variation in the proportion of women and men who have heard of HIV or AIDS by residence, age, schooling, caste/tribe group, or religion.

Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 79 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 87 percent of men. Eighty percent of women know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 93 percent of men.

Only 41 percent of women and 58 percent of men in Manipur have a 'comprehensive knowledge' about HIV/AIDS. This means

they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS. The level of comprehensive knowledge varies by age, education, exposure to media, and marital status.

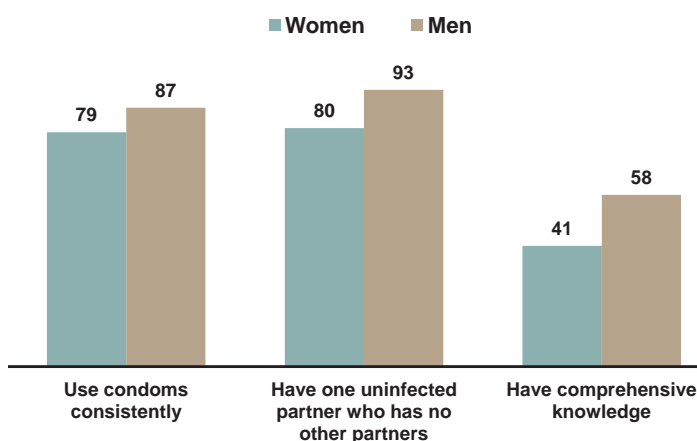
Knowledge that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby is also higher among men (88%) than among women (83%).

HIV-related stigma

Seventy-seven percent of women and 89 percent of men in Manipur would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A higher proportion of women (83%) and men (92%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. More than eight out of 10 adults say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Close to 90 percent of women and men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Overall, more than half (57%) of women and 72 percent of men express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS in Manipur.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV testing prior to NFHS-4, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 41 percent of women and 18 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. Women and men living in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4 than rural women and men. Fifty-one percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (57%) are more likely than rural women (48%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

Fifty-one percent of women who had a live birth in the last five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

In Manipur, women (4%) are less likely than men (10%) to have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (28% of women, compared with 23% of men).

For more than 9 of 10 adults who received an injection in the past 12 months, a disposable syringe was used.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-4 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, higher-risk intercourse, and condom use. In addition, men were asked whether they had paid for sex in the past year. These questions are sensitive and subject to reporting bias, so the results should be interpreted with caution.

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, 4 percent of adults in Manipur reported having had higher-risk sex, particularly men (8%). The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months does not vary by residence. Only 2 percent of male respondents said that they had more than one sex partner in the past 12 months.

More than one-third (37%) of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Less than 1 percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-4, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Manipur, 72 percent each use cloth and sanitary napkins, 6 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 1 percent use tampons. Overall, 76 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection. Women with at least 10 years of schooling, younger women, and those in urban areas are more likely to be using a hygienic method, compared with their respective counterparts. Notably, only 59 percent of Muslim women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 78-80 percent of women from any other religions.

Employment and earnings

In Manipur, about half of all women (51%) age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey, while in the same period 78 percent of all men age 15-49 were employed. Among employed women, 80 percent earned cash, including 13 percent whose earnings were in both cash and in-kind, and 18 percent were not paid at all. Most men who were employed earned cash (91%) and only 5 percent were not paid at all. Seven out of 10 employed women (74%) and men (71%) worked in non-agricultural occupations.

Fifty-one percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 91 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Twenty-seven percent of women who work for cash say that they earn more or about the same as their husbands. Eighty-seven percent of currently married men whose wives have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used, and 23 percent of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more or about the same as them.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. More than eight out of 10 women participate (alone or jointly) in three key decisions in the household; about their own health care (90%), making major households purchases (85%), and visits to her family or relatives (89%). Overall, 77 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 4 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions.

Currently married men were also asked who makes decisions about their own health care and major household purchases. Men are more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wife participate in both these decisions: almost all (96%) participate in making decisions about their own health care and in decisions about major household purchases, while 1 percent do not participate in either of the decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Thirty-two percent of women in Manipur say they have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is higher among urban (39%) than rural (28%) women, increases sharply with age, and is highest among women with 12 or more years of education (48%) and among women who are employed for cash (49%) compared with any other group of women.

Thirty-five percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Thirty-five percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 66 percent, among women who have 12 or more years of schooling. Women's knowledge of microcredit programmes is substantial. Forty-six percent of women know of a microcredit programme in the area, but only 6 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Only 31 percent of women are allowed to go by themselves to all three of the following places: the market, a health facility, and places outside the village/community. The groups of women most likely to be allowed to go to all three places alone are older women age 30-49 (42%) and women with three or more children.

Ownership of assets

Sixty-seven percent of women and 80 percent of men own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 37 percent of women and 55 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Ownership of both a house and land differs by residence mainly for men—a higher proportion of men in rural areas own a house and land.

Two-thirds of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 37 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

Sixty-three percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use 83 percent can read SMS messages. Seventy-two percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 58 percent of rural women. Ownership and use of a mobile phone is more common among women who are age 20-34, are Hindu, and have completed 12 or more years

of schooling. Almost all women (97%) who have a mobile phone and have 12 or more years of schooling can read SMS messages (97%), compared with only 5 percent of women who have a mobile phone but no schooling.

Sixty-three percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

In Manipur, 84 percent of women believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to believe that wife beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (71%), followed by if she neglects the house or children (59%) and if she goes out without telling her husband (45%). In the case of men, 67 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for her in-laws (51%) or if she neglects the house or children (37%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, more women (80%) than men (64%) say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

About half of women (51%) and 68 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all three of the following reasons: if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if her husband has sex with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Men are more likely than women to agree that women can refuse sex with their husband if they know that their husband has an STD (83% of men and 69% of women), if she knows he has intercourse with other women (75% of men and 69% of women), and if she is tired or not in the mood (73% of men and 63% of women). Most men (82%) agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he does not have a right to do even one of the following: get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she does not want to, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among all women age 15-49 in Manipur, 44 percent have experienced physical violence since age 15 and 10 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 46 percent of women have experienced physical or sexual violence. Among those who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator for ever-married women was the husband (93%) and for never-married women, it was a mother/step-mother (46%), followed by father/step-father (42%), and sister/brother (31%).

Close to half (46%) of women age 15-49 in Manipur have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

Three percent of women who have ever been pregnant had ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Among women with five or more children, the proportion who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy is highest, at 6 percent.

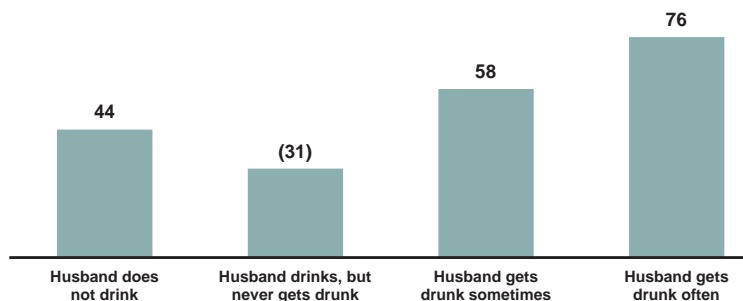
Spousal violence

Half of ever-married women in Manipur have ever experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband. Forty-four percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; 18 percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; and 7-10 percent report having their arm twisted or hair pulled; being punched; or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up. One percent each have experienced being choked or burned on purpose and having been threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or any other weapon. Eleven percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to and 8 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or in other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Fourteen percent report having experienced any type of emotional violence. Overall, 53 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence, and 34 percent have experienced it in the past 12 months. Few ever-married women (3%) have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among more educated women, 42 percent of women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence. Physical or sexual violence is more common in rural areas (56%) than in urban areas (48%). The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves (69%), compared with women whose mothers were not beaten (44%). Women whose husbands consume alcohol are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume alcohol to experience spousal physical or sexual violence, especially if the husband often gets drunk (76%). However, 44 percent of even the women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence. Not surprisingly, prevalence of violence is higher for women who say that they are afraid of their husbands most of the time than among those who say they are never afraid of their husbands.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



More than one in 10 women (12%) who have experienced spousal physical and sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence, and among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence this proportion rises to 23 percent. The most common type of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches.

Help seeking

Only 12 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help. Over three-fourths (77%) of ever-married women and 61 percent of never-married women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Abused women who have sought help most often seek help from their own families. Only 7 percent of abused women who sought help for the violence sought help from the police and 3 percent each sought help from social service organizations or lawyers.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Manipur, 2015-16

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	4,294	7,948	12,242
Households occupied	4,178	7,689	11,867
Households interviewed	4,124	7,600	11,724
Household response rate ¹	98.7	98.8	98.8
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	5,136	8,870	14,006
Number of eligible women interviewed	4,966	8,627	13,593
Eligible women response rate ²	96.7	97.3	97.1
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	714	1,290	2,004
Number of eligible men interviewed	672	1,214	1,886
Eligible men response rate ²	94.1	94.1	94.1

Note: Eligible women and men are women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who stayed in the household the night before the household interview (including both usual residents and visitors). This table is based on the unweighted sample.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate ¹		Number of eligible women interviewed			Eligible women response rate ²		Number of eligible men interviewed			Eligible men response rate ²		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Bishnupur	926	924	1,850	99.5	1,119	1,138	2,257	97.7	146	151	297	94.6	146	151	297	94.6
Chandel	100	792	892	98.6	131	841	972	97.7	22	116	138	93.9	22	116	138	93.9
Churachandpur	60	732	792	96.1	68	784	852	94.6	10	109	119	90.8	10	109	119	90.8
Imphal East	893	927	1,820	99.0	1,130	1,102	2,232	97.1	144	159	303	93.8	144	159	303	93.8
Imphal West	915	923	1,838	99.2	1,029	1,100	2,129	95.0	145	146	291	91.2	145	146	291	91.2
Senapati	41	855	896	98.2	43	1,009	1,052	96.6	9	141	150	96.8	9	141	150	96.8
Tamenglong	128	777	905	98.7	167	797	964	98.0	21	122	143	97.3	21	122	143	97.3
Thoubal	918	923	1,841	99.2	1,129	1,173	2,302	98.3	154	158	312	94.8	154	158	312	94.8
Ukhrul	143	747	890	98.5	150	683	833	98.7	21	112	133	95.7	21	112	133	95.7
Manipur	4,124	7,600	11,724	98.8	4,966	8,627	13,593	97.1	672	1,214	1,886	94.1	672	1,214	1,886	94.1

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 3 Household population by age, schooling, residence, and sex

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by residence and sex, according to age and schooling; and the percentage of individuals who have an *Aadhaar* card, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	9.3	8.3	8.8	11.5	10.8	11.2	10.7	9.8	10.2
5-9	9.2	8.8	9.0	10.8	10.0	10.4	10.1	9.5	9.8
10-14	9.9	9.5	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.9	10.0	9.6	9.8
15-19	7.8	7.6	7.7	8.7	7.6	8.2	8.4	7.6	8.0
20-24	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	8.1	7.8	7.4	7.8	7.6
25-29	7.4	8.4	7.9	7.5	8.6	8.1	7.4	8.5	8.0
30-34	8.8	8.0	8.4	7.3	7.8	7.6	7.9	7.9	7.9
35-39	7.7	8.2	8.0	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.7	7.5
40-44	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.1
45-49	6.4	6.0	6.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.5	5.6
50-54	4.7	5.5	5.1	4.3	5.0	4.7	4.5	5.2	4.8
55-59	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4
60-64	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.4
65-69	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5
70-74	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
75-79	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
80 +	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aadhaar card									
Percentage with an <i>Aadhaar</i> card	52.7	51.8	52.2	38.7	38.3	38.5	44.1	43.7	43.9
Number	10,119	10,940	21,059	16,128	16,605	32,733	26,247	27,545	53,792
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	1,081	na	na	1,030	na	na	1,049
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	988	na	na	983	na	na	985
Schooling²									
No schooling	3.5	14.0	9.0	6.3	20.8	13.7	5.2	18.0	11.8
<5 years complete	15.2	16.4	15.8	21.3	20.6	20.9	18.9	18.9	18.9
5-9 years complete	30.2	30.1	30.1	37.8	34.0	35.9	34.9	32.4	33.6
10-11 years complete	15.5	13.1	14.3	13.8	10.8	12.3	14.5	11.7	13.1
12 or more years complete	35.3	26.1	30.5	20.4	13.5	16.9	26.3	18.6	22.3
Don't know	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	8,992	9,841	18,833	13,947	14,442	28,390	22,939	24,284	47,223
Median number of years of schooling completed	9.1	8.1	8.5	7.7	5.5	7.0	8.2	6.8	7.7

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males

² Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	79.9	84.2	82.4	84.5
Female	20.1	15.8	17.6	15.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.6	4.8	4.7	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	58.1	59.0	58.6	49.4
Non-nuclear	41.9	41.0	41.4	50.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	60.9	36.1	46.0	45.0
Muslim	12.2	8.8	10.1	11.4
Christian	13.0	43.3	31.2	31.0
Other	13.9	11.8	12.7	12.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	8.7	4.2	6.0	5.7
Scheduled tribe	12.3	42.4	30.4	30.2
Other backward class	22.6	15.2	18.1	18.8
Other	54.6	36.5	43.7	43.6
Don't know	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	95.9	90.1	92.4	92.8
No	4.1	9.9	7.6	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	47.1	38.0	41.6	41.5
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	25.7	11.4	17.1	16.7
Public tap/standpipe	16.0	13.7	14.6	14.4
Tube well or borehole	2.3	4.6	3.7	3.8
Other improved ²	3.1	8.3	6.2	6.6
Unimproved source ³	52.5	61.7	58.1	58.1
Other source	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	73.9	50.8	60.0	60.1
Less than 30 minutes	22.4	42.9	34.7	34.6
Thirty minutes or longer	3.6	6.2	5.2	5.2
Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Water treatment prior to drinking⁴				
Boil	55.6	59.4	57.9	57.6
Strain through cloth	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	37.3	22.1	28.2	28.7
Electronic purifier	2.6	1.1	1.7	1.6
Other treatment	22.2	27.1	25.2	26.2
No treatment	19.1	17.3	18.0	17.7
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁵	70.6	69.6	70.0	69.9
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared facility	47.8	51.3	49.9	52.5
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	36.5	26.8	30.7	32.3
Pit latrine with slab	10.9	23.7	18.6	19.5
Other ⁶	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.7
Shared facility ⁷	41.9	27.3	33.1	30.5
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	30.0	15.1	21.1	19.4
Pit latrine with slab	11.6	11.5	11.5	10.6
Other ⁶	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5
Unimproved	10.3	21.4	17.0	17.0
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	1.3	2.3	1.9	1.9
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	8.1	17.0	13.5	13.6
Other unimproved facility ⁸	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
No facility/open space/field	0.5	1.7	1.3	1.2
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house⁹				
<i>Kachha</i>	1.2	6.2	4.2	4.1
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	67.9	83.8	77.5	77.6
<i>Pucca</i>	30.3	9.3	17.7	17.6
Missing	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.9
LPG/natural gas	61.6	27.1	40.9	39.9
Biogas	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1
Coal/lignite	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Charcoal	9.2	4.7	6.5	6.0
Wood	26.7	66.7	50.8	52.5
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
No food cooked in the household	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹⁰	63.3	28.0	42.1	41.1
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹¹	36.0	71.8	57.6	58.7

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	67.5	59.1	62.5	63.8
In the house, no separate room	20.7	16.7	18.3	16.5
In a separate building	10.9	23.8	18.7	19.2
Outdoors	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5
No food cooked in household	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,667	7,057	11,724	55,047
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹¹				
Stove	2.0	0.8	1.1	1.1
<i>Chullah</i>	83.4	68.1	71.9	72.3
Open fire	14.5	31.1	27.0	26.6
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	1,682	5,068	6,750	32,321
Frequency of smoking in the house¹²				
Daily	29.5	41.0	36.5	38.9
Weekly	14.2	15.3	14.9	14.8
Monthly	7.2	6.9	7.0	7.0
Less than monthly	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4
Never	41.6	29.2	34.1	32.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,667	7,057	11,724	55,047

na = Not applicable

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

² Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant

³ Surface water, unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank, tanker truck, bottled water

⁴ Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of purification

⁵ Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and electronic purifying

⁶ Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine and twin pit/composting toilet

⁷ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

⁸ Includes dry toilet

⁹ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called *kachha* houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called *semi-pucca* houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called *pucca* houses.

¹⁰ Electricity, LPG/natural gas, or biogas

¹¹ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

¹² Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Household possessions and land ownership

Percentage of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population possessing various household goods, means of transport, agricultural land, a house and farm animals and having a bank/post office account, health scheme/health insurance, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, Manipur, 2015-16

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	97.7	93.7	95.3	95.5
Pressure cooker	92.4	78.4	83.9	85.2
Chair	85.5	77.9	80.9	82.3
Cot or bed	98.7	97.7	98.1	98.3
Table	89.3	83.4	85.8	87.4
Electric fan	65.6	38.6	49.4	51.4
Radio or transistor	49.6	40.9	44.3	45.3
Television (black and white)	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.7
Television (colour)	78.8	61.2	68.2	70.3
Any television	80.0	62.5	69.5	71.6
Sewing machine	19.3	11.0	14.3	15.7
Mobile telephone	96.9	92.6	94.3	95.7
Landline telephone	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.9
Internet	11.4	6.7	8.6	9.3
Computer	18.1	8.1	12.1	12.9
Refrigerator	34.4	15.8	23.2	24.9
Air conditioner/cooler	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.8
Washing machine	27.1	10.4	17.0	18.5
Watch or clock	86.2	79.0	81.9	83.3
Water pump	24.8	12.8	17.6	19.2
Thresher	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Tractor	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.1
None of the above	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Means of transport				
Bicycle	53.7	46.2	49.1	52.1
Motorcycle or scooter	48.0	28.6	36.3	38.7
Animal-drawn cart	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9
Car	16.7	10.1	12.7	14.1
None of the above	24.4	41.5	34.7	31.8
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	78.4	69.4	73.0	71.2
Agricultural land	21.6	30.6	27.0	28.8
Irrigated land only	6.3	9.9	8.5	8.8
Non-irrigated land only	12.3	16.1	14.6	15.8
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	1.6	3.0	2.4	2.6
Irrigation not determined	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	73.5	76.0	75.0	76.5
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	38.9	65.2	54.8	58.0
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	82.0	73.2	76.7	78.6
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ³	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.8
Percentage having a BPL card	23.9	21.1	22.2	23.5
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Number	4,667	7,057	11,724	55,047

BPL = Below poverty line

¹ Cows, bulls, buffaloes, camels, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens, or ducks

² Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household has a bank account/post office account

³ Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household is covered by a health scheme/health insurance

Table 6 School attendance

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2014-15 school year by sex and residence, according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background Characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	98.9	98.6	98.7	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.6	98.5	98.5
6-13 (Elementary)	98.9	97.2	97.8	98.0	96.9	97.3	98.4	97.1	97.6
11-13 (Upper primary)	98.8	94.6	96.2	97.4	94.4	95.6	98.0	94.5	95.9
14-15 (Secondary)	91.1	89.7	90.2	91.3	87.1	88.8	91.2	88.4	89.5
16-17 (Higher secondary)	75.8	72.6	73.7	73.8	64.2	68.1	74.7	68.6	70.9
11-14 years	97.8	96.5	97.0	97.8	95.7	96.5	97.8	96.1	96.7
15-17 years	86.9	83.4	84.7	83.9	79.9	81.5	85.4	81.7	83.1
6-14 years	97.9	96.8	97.2	97.6	96.1	96.7	97.8	96.4	96.9
6-17 years	94.4	92.3	93.0	93.2	90.8	91.7	93.8	91.5	92.4
Religion									
Hindu	96.8	94.4	95.6	96.8	92.8	94.8	96.8	93.7	95.2
Muslim	89.4	85.9	87.6	82.3	82.8	82.6	85.9	84.3	85.0
Christian	94.7	92.2	92.6	94.5	92.2	92.7	94.6	92.2	92.6
Other	91.6	93.8	92.9	93.1	88.8	90.7	92.4	91.3	91.8
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	91.7	88.2	90.0	97.3	85.3	92.5	94.7	86.9	91.2
Scheduled tribe	95.7	92.1	92.7	94.3	92.3	92.7	95.0	92.2	92.7
Other backward class	93.5	92.7	93.1	88.6	90.3	89.5	91.0	91.5	91.2
Other	94.6	92.7	93.6	94.8	90.1	92.2	94.7	91.4	92.9
Don't know	(98.9)	(94.3)	96.6	(91.1)	(81.1)	86.0	94.7	87.3	91.0

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2014-15 school year (assumed here to be April 2014)

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children
Age							
<5 years	91.6	5.8	1.0	1.7	100.0	1.3	5,572
5-9 years	87.4	6.4	2.4	3.8	100.0	4.4	5,371
10-14 years	81.4	8.0	3.6	7.0	100.0	8.9	5,348
15-17 years	75.4	10.4	3.4	10.9	100.0	13.0	2,791
Residence							
Urban	84.1	8.9	2.3	4.8	100.0	6.3	6,863
Rural	85.8	6.4	2.6	5.3	100.0	5.9	12,219
Sex							
Male	85.4	7.1	2.6	4.8	100.0	6.1	9,655
Female	84.9	7.4	2.4	5.3	100.0	5.9	9,428
Total age <15 years	86.9	6.7	2.3	4.1	100.0	4.8	16,291
Total age <18 years	85.2	7.3	2.5	5.1	100.0	6.0	19,082

¹ Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both parents dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered		Total registered	<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate		
Age				
<2 years	30.4	37.1	67.5	2,248
2-4 years	31.4	31.6	63.0	3,325
Sex				
Male	30.8	33.5	64.3	2,827
Female	31.2	34.1	65.3	2,745
Residence				
Urban	39.4	35.4	74.8	1,868
Rural	26.7	33.0	59.7	3,704
Total	31.0	33.8	64.8	5,572

Table 9 Birth registration of children under age five by district

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Manipur, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Bishnupur	27.1	42.3	69.3	426
Chandel	24.0	32.8	56.8	277
Churachandpur	25.7	41.3	66.9	578
Imphal East	35.1	40.8	75.9	1,059
Imphal West	37.6	28.9	66.5	1,162
Senapati	25.4	24.5	49.9	444
Tamenglong	32.4	26.9	59.3	312
Thoubal	29.6	33.9	63.5	944
Ukhrul	25.2	25.8	51.0	372
Manipur	31.0	33.8	64.8	5,572

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	14.8	16.8	2,009	2,071	293	291
20-24	15.2	16.4	2,061	2,103	288	289
25-29	16.6	12.7	2,259	2,263	223	238
30-34	15.5	15.6	2,110	2,106	273	268
35-39	15.0	14.3	2,035	2,016	250	246
40-44	12.3	11.8	1,670	1,588	207	204
45-49	10.7	12.4	1,449	1,446	216	211
Residence						
Urban	40.5	38.6	5,510	4,966	675	622
Rural	59.5	61.4	8,083	8,627	1,075	1,125
Schooling						
No schooling	10.8	3.1	1,473	1,677	54	62
<5 years complete	6.4	4.2	865	935	73	84
5-9 years complete	36.9	37.9	5,015	5,164	662	678
10-11 years complete	17.9	19.7	2,428	2,355	345	330
12 or more years complete	28.1	35.2	3,813	3,462	616	593
Literacy						
Literate ¹	85.0	96.0	11,558	11,308	1,680	1,664
Not literate	14.6	3.9	1,983	2,230	68	81
Not measured	0.4	0.1	52	55	1	2
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	41.1	68.4	5,589	4,874	1,196	1,109
Watches television at least once a week	72.3	77.4	9,829	9,521	1,354	1,301
Listens to the radio at least once a week	45.7	64.9	6,217	5,928	1,136	1,079
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	3.9	7.6	528	493	133	120
Not regularly exposed to any media	16.7	8.5	2,269	2,587	149	191
Marital status						
Never married	30.4	41.5	4,134	4,086	726	718
Currently married	64.7	57.3	8,795	8,872	1,002	1,007
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.0	0.0	1	1	0	0
Widowed	3.2	0.3	429	418	5	6
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.7	1.0	235	216	17	16
Religion						
Hindu	46.7	43.0	6,346	5,926	752	706
Muslim	11.7	11.2	1,585	1,425	196	183
Christian	29.5	30.5	4,013	4,765	533	633
Other	12.1	15.3	1,649	1,477	268	225

Continued...

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents—Continued

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	6.7	6.7	914	1,033	117	135
Scheduled tribe	28.7	28.8	3,898	4,646	505	605
Other backward class	18.9	22.4	2,571	2,506	392	363
Other	44.2	41.4	6,014	5,252	725	633
Don't know	1.4	0.7	196	156	11	11
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	13,593	13,593	1,749	1,747
Age 50-54	na	7.3	na	na	137	139
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,886	1,886
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	51.2	78.2	1,056	1,083	1,368	1,358
In agricultural occupation	13.4	22.6	277	329	395	445
In non-agricultural occupation	35.8	52.1	738	711	911	859
Don't know	2.0	3.6	41	43	62	54
Not employed	48.8	21.8	1,008	1,036	382	389
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	2,064	2,119	1,749	1,747
Age 50-54	na	7.3	na	na	137	139
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,886	1,886

na = Not applicable

¹ Refers to women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence and women/men who completed standard 6 or higher (who are assumed to be literate)

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, and crude birth rates from NFHS-4 and NFHS-3 by residence, and total from NFHS-2 and NFHS-1, Manipur

Age	NFHS-4			NFHS-3			NFHS-2	NFHS-1
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Total	Total
15-19	0.031	0.050	0.043	0.026	0.050	0.043	0.042	0.037
20-24	0.112	0.164	0.144	0.110	0.148	0.136	0.132	0.152
25-29	0.122	0.161	0.146	0.131	0.188	0.169	0.173	0.170
30-34	0.105	0.125	0.117	0.131	0.139	0.136	0.153	0.128
35-39	0.046	0.064	0.056	0.057	0.068	0.064	0.068	0.057
40-44	0.012	0.018	0.015	0.015	0.013	0.013	0.026	0.010
45-49	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.008	0.005	0.014	(0.000)
TFR (15-49)	2.14	2.92	2.61	2.35	3.07	2.83	3.04	2.76
CBR	17.5	23.7	21.2	21.6	26.8	25.0	26.1	24.4

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1990-92 for NFHS-1, 1996-98 for NFHS-2, 2003-05 for NFHS-3, and 2013-15 for NFHS-4). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

CBR = Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

() Based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility rate, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	2.14	3.9	2.7	1.96
Rural	2.92	5.7	3.3	2.57
Schooling				
No schooling	3.34	4.4	3.8	2.84
<5 years complete	3.60	5.6	3.6	3.13
5-9 years complete	2.78	5.2	3.3	2.49
10-11 years complete	2.64	4.9	2.9	2.37
12 or more years complete	2.15	4.8	2.0	2.00
Religion				
Hindu	2.24	4.1	2.5	2.04
Muslim	2.60	7.1	4.7	2.10
Christian	3.18	5.5	3.7	2.77
Other	2.59	5.0	2.8	2.42
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.67	3.2	2.7	2.52
Scheduled tribe	3.19	5.7	3.7	2.79
Other backward class	2.13	5.3	3.2	1.90
Other	2.42	4.7	2.6	2.19
Don't know	3.09	4.5	(3.2)	2.58
Total	2.61	5.0	3.0	2.33

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.2	0.2	0.4	430
16	0.8	1.6	2.4	434
17	3.1	2.1	5.2	394
18	8.6	4.0	12.7	440
19	13.2	6.2	19.4	311
Residence				
Urban	4.5	1.6	6.1	796
Rural	4.9	3.3	8.2	1,213
Schooling				
No schooling	(10.4)	(12.6)	(23.0)	40
<5 years complete	20.7	2.7	23.3	62
5-9 years complete	4.8	2.8	7.6	1,229
10-11 years complete	3.1	1.9	5.0	509
12 or more years complete	1.8	1.6	3.4	169
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.2	0.2	1,803
Currently married	45.4	24.7	70.1	203
Religion				
Hindu	4.0	2.7	6.6	789
Muslim	7.7	4.5	12.2	327
Christian	3.5	1.9	5.4	641
Other	6.5	2.1	8.6	252
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	5.9	0.4	6.4	129
Scheduled tribe	3.5	2.0	5.5	617
Other backward class	4.6	2.5	7.0	468
Other	5.0	3.8	8.7	769
Total	4.7	2.7	7.4	2,009

Note: Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	89.3	8.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	98
20-29	50.7	31.7	11.3	6.4	100.0	1,719
30-39	25.2	32.0	18.8	24.0	100.0	1,258
40-49	18.4	20.8	10.8	50.0	100.0	150
Residence						
Urban	43.3	37.0	13.0	6.7	100.0	1,047
Rural	39.0	27.5	14.4	19.1	100.0	2,178
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	19.8	20.1	16.4	43.7	100.0	297
<5 years complete	27.4	22.6	17.4	32.6	100.0	232
5-9 years complete	39.7	30.5	15.6	14.2	100.0	1,275
10-11 years complete	46.6	32.2	12.3	8.8	100.0	591
12 or more years complete	48.0	35.6	10.7	5.7	100.0	830
Religion						
Hindu	50.6	35.2	10.3	3.9	100.0	1,300
Muslim	31.6	22.0	18.1	28.3	100.0	387
Christian	30.4	26.2	17.2	26.1	100.0	1,172
Other	45.4	37.3	11.9	5.4	100.0	367
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	48.1	33.8	10.8	7.3	100.0	212
Scheduled tribe	30.5	26.1	17.4	26.0	100.0	1,146
Other backward class	45.1	28.5	14.6	11.8	100.0	494
Other	46.3	34.3	11.3	8.0	100.0	1,321
Don't know	(33.4)	(40.7)	(9.1)	(16.7)	100.0	52
Total	40.4	30.6	13.9	15.1	100.0	3,225
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	31.9	28.6	17.8	21.8	100.0	1,212

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
20-29	8.2	16.0	33.8	21.8	10.8	9.3	100.0	1,229	33.1
30-39	4.9	7.7	20.7	22.5	15.9	28.3	100.0	1,672	44.7
40-49	3.8	3.8	20.7	16.2	12.3	43.3	100.0	306	54.4
Residence									
Urban	4.8	7.1	20.6	23.2	16.5	27.8	100.0	999	45.1
Rural	6.6	12.3	28.0	20.9	12.2	20.0	100.0	2,219	37.7
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	6.0	10.2	30.7	18.3	11.3	23.5	100.0	447	38.1
<5 years complete	8.8	12.9	30.5	19.2	11.3	17.3	100.0	311	35.4
5-9 years complete	5.8	12.7	28.1	19.9	12.5	21.0	100.0	1,237	38.1
10-11 years complete	5.4	8.5	20.8	22.3	16.2	26.8	100.0	513	44.4
12 or more years complete	6.0	8.0	19.8	27.0	15.9	23.3	100.0	709	43.2
Religion									
Hindu	3.0	5.7	17.1	24.3	18.5	31.4	100.0	1,075	48.0
Muslim	6.5	12.1	30.7	22.4	11.8	16.6	100.0	459	36.5
Christian	9.5	15.2	32.3	18.3	9.6	15.2	100.0	1,358	33.2
Other	1.7	5.9	19.4	25.3	16.7	31.1	100.0	326	45.8
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	3.6	3.2	16.0	20.2	27.4	29.6	100.0	159	49.9
Scheduled tribe	9.4	15.3	32.5	18.1	9.5	15.2	100.0	1,334	33.0
Other backward class	6.0	10.2	20.1	21.6	15.7	26.3	100.0	460	43.7
Other	2.9	6.7	21.8	25.1	15.5	28.0	100.0	1,201	45.0
Don't know	4.0	10.6	20.5	30.6	12.1	22.3	100.0	65	43.4
Birth order									
2-3	5.9	10.6	24.5	22.6	14.1	22.4	100.0	2,362	40.9
4-6	6.3	11.2	27.6	19.4	12.9	22.7	100.0	739	38.1
7+	9.3	9.4	37.7	14.0	8.0	21.7	100.0	117	34.6
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	5.7	10.7	25.0	21.3	12.8	24.4	100.0	1,522	40.5
Female	6.4	10.6	26.3	21.8	14.3	20.6	100.0	1,696	39.4
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	5.4	10.3	25.8	21.9	13.8	22.8	100.0	3,100	40.4
Dead	22.9	20.7	22.8	14.0	8.0	11.7	100.0	118	25.6
Total	6.1	10.7	25.7	21.6	13.6	22.4	100.0	3,218	40.0

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes information on births to women age 15-19, which is not shown separately.

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Manipur, 2015-16

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	67.6	23.8	10.7	5.7	4.3	1.7	2.8	14.9
Want another later ³	9.1	43.5	13.0	7.0	2.8	2.6	0.5	16.9
Want another, undecided when	1.2	4.5	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.9
Undecided	3.2	8.4	10.3	8.4	7.8	11.2	7.9	8.7
Want no more	3.8	14.3	55.6	65.1	69.1	68.1	71.0	47.0
Sterilized ⁴	0.0	0.2	2.7	6.0	5.7	6.3	5.5	3.2
Declared infecund	15.0	5.2	6.1	7.1	9.8	9.4	11.7	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	528	2,147	2,643	1,732	960	439	346	8,795
MEN								
Want another soon ²	27.0	28.2	9.8	5.0	7.9	12.9	(1.6)	15.4
Want another later ³	6.3	50.2	22.2	11.4	7.6	7.7	(4.5)	21.4
Want another, undecided when	0.0	4.0	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.8	(2.4)	1.5
Undecided	14.1	5.6	5.6	4.8	9.0	3.0	(7.0)	7.0
Want no more	35.8	9.4	58.3	73.6	69.5	71.3	(75.6)	49.0
Sterilized ⁴	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.2	2.9	2.5	(0.0)	0.8
Declared infecund	16.8	2.5	1.4	4.6	3.1	1.9	(8.9)	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	153	219	285	162	100	54	29	1,002

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

⁴ For women: Includes both female and male sterilization and women who have had a hysterectomy

For men: Includes male sterilization and men who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 17 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16, and by number of living children, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children ¹						Men: Number of living children ¹					
	0	1	2	3	4+	Total	0	1	2	3	4+	Total
Age												
15-24	0.4	6.2	32.8	46.3	*	13.2	*	(1.3)	*	*	*	15.5
25-34	1.1	8.6	49.7	57.0	65.3	37.7	19.4	2.6	40.1	(52.4)	(34.5)	23.5
35-49	10.9	38.9	71.6	79.4	78.3	69.9	53.5	24.5	68.4	80.3	78.7	66.5
Residence												
Urban	5.8	18.1	63.4	76.6	81.5	53.2	(26.1)	9.1	63.1	78.3	(68.6)	48.7
Rural	2.4	12.1	54.0	67.7	72.8	48.3	40.9	9.7	55.8	71.2	74.7	50.4
Schooling												
No schooling	(11.2)	25.4	58.2	67.3	74.1	62.8	*	*	*	*	*	53.2
<5 years complete	(10.6)	21.8	47.0	73.6	72.9	57.4	*	*	*	*	(75.4)	53.6
5-9 years complete	1.3	12.5	56.8	69.4	75.6	48.4	(47.9)	9.6	63.1	73.6	71.4	53.6
10-11 years complete	2.9	12.3	58.2	71.7	82.0	48.3	*	(7.1)	(56.7)	*	(82.5)	47.3
12 or more years complete	4.0	15.2	62.0	74.8	70.0	45.1	26.3	10.5	58.0	73.5	(73.8)	45.6
Religion												
Hindu	4.0	16.9	67.8	83.0	82.4	52.9	25.9	11.7	67.9	84.5	(81.7)	50.2
Muslim	(11.0)	7.1	34.8	47.0	72.1	45.5	*	*	*	*	(51.2)	33.8
Christian	1.6	9.8	35.5	56.0	70.9	44.9	(52.1)	5.6	36.9	(53.8)	74.7	48.4
Other	3.5	16.1	67.1	81.7	87.3	56.0	*	(9.6)	(69.5)	(76.6)	*	60.8
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	(0.0)	15.2	61.1	80.5	80.1	49.1	*	*	*	*	*	56.4
Scheduled tribe	1.6	8.6	33.6	54.9	70.8	44.1	(52.2)	5.6	30.8	(53.1)	74.3	47.0
Other backward class	3.8	11.7	59.7	72.8	79.8	50.9	*	(11.6)	61.2	(66.5)	(54.8)	44.7
Other	5.9	17.7	66.8	79.4	78.3	53.4	36.4	11.5	66.0	88.9	(82.0)	52.8
Don't know	*	*	(75.3)	*	(80.5)	59.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons²												
0	3.8	11.0	29.5	47.7	44.9	17.8	35.8	4.5	(29.0)	(41.5)	*	24.4
1	na	18.1	65.7	75.3	67.6	53.5	na	16.4	60.4	72.1	(64.3)	51.8
2	na	na	64.9	74.8	81.4	73.4	na	na	75.7	88.2	80.0	81.1
3	na	na	na	68.9	78.9	75.8	na	na	na	*	77.2	76.3
4+	na	na	na	na	na	75.4	na	na	na	na	na	(74.3)
Total	3.8	14.5	58.3	71.0	75.1	50.2	35.8	9.5	59.3	73.8	73.3	49.7
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	4.1	15.1	64.6	80.2	86.7	62.5	3.6	11.4	58.5	76.4	84.9	57.4

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 18 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Manipur, 2015-16, and percent distribution women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
WOMEN									
0	6.3	1.9	1.8	2.6	2.2	3.4	1.5	3.6	1.1
1	4.1	6.3	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.2
2	52.0	58.5	49.9	16.3	10.2	4.6	2.1	41.7	41.7
3	20.6	20.0	24.7	38.0	12.2	10.2	5.7	22.3	25.4
4	12.2	10.0	17.4	34.1	56.8	39.8	33.8	20.8	22.0
5	2.1	1.7	1.9	4.7	10.5	26.6	22.0	4.4	3.9
6+	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.3	5.1	12.6	29.0	2.2	2.2
Non-numeric responses	1.9	1.2	2.9	2.5	3.0	2.7	5.8	2.3	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,727	2,347	2,789	1,870	1,025	465	369	13,593	4,512
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.2	3.8	4.2	4.9	2.8	2.9
Number of all respondents	4,639	2,319	2,709	1,824	994	453	347	13,284	4,445
Currently married respondents	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.8	4.3	4.9	3.0	3.1
Number of currently married respondents	528	2,122	2,566	1,687	933	426	324	8,586	2,641
MEN									
0	2.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	1.2	0.4
1	1.5	2.3	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	1.2	2.6
2	39.2	41.7	45.9	15.3	5.7	6.6	(0.0)	34.7	45.0
3	27.5	33.5	33.9	50.6	26.9	16.4	(5.2)	30.8	31.8
4	19.1	15.2	13.6	25.3	40.7	29.8	(33.0)	20.1	13.6
5	4.0	4.6	4.0	3.2	15.7	30.8	(15.6)	5.7	3.2
6+	2.9	1.7	1.6	4.1	9.3	16.5	(36.1)	4.0	1.9
Non-numeric responses	3.6	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.7	0.0	(10.0)	2.2	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	885	224	289	166	100	55	29	1,749	3,694
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.3	4.0	4.5	(5.5)	3.1	2.8
Number of all respondents	853	224	289	165	99	55	26	1,710	3,635
Currently married respondents	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.3	4.0	4.5	(5.5)	3.2	3.0
Number of currently married respondents	153	218	285	160	98	54	26	995	1,953

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 19. Indicators of sex preference

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women				Men					
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Age										
15-19	21.1	5.1	91.5	87.9	1,966	28.5	1.1	97.2	95.6	280
20-29	23.9	3.8	92.5	89.3	4,242	35.7	2.4	94.5	92.0	495
30-39	25.9	4.4	92.5	89.5	4,050	37.7	5.1	94.6	93.3	519
40-49	26.0	6.0	91.6	89.8	3,024	41.7	4.8	97.1	94.2	415
Residence										
Urban	21.7	4.7	90.3	87.6	5,403	32.6	2.4	94.9	94.2	658
Rural	26.6	4.7	93.4	90.4	7,880	39.1	4.4	96.1	93.1	1,051
Schooling										
No schooling	27.9	4.4	93.8	91.9	1,417	50.0	8.2	97.2	95.2	54
<5 years complete	28.1	4.5	95.8	93.1	839	39.2	6.8	94.0	89.1	69
5-9 years complete	26.6	4.1	93.5	90.3	4,893	36.9	3.1	96.1	93.7	645
10-11 years complete	22.7	4.7	91.9	89.3	2,378	34.1	2.0	95.6	93.7	336
12 or more years complete	21.1	5.7	89.0	86.0	3,756	36.1	4.2	95.1	93.6	605
Marital status										
Never married	19.6	5.2	88.0	84.9	4,048	32.5	1.1	95.2	93.7	694
Currently married	26.9	4.4	94.2	91.4	8,586	39.2	5.5	95.8	93.4	994
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	25.2	5.7	90.8	88.3	649	*	*	*	*	22
Religion										
Hindu	20.3	4.1	89.4	86.0	6,197	34.4	3.1	93.6	91.1	741
Muslim	25.6	2.8	94.2	92.5	1,553	40.1	5.3	96.4	96.5	188
Christian	30.8	7.0	95.7	93.9	3,946	39.8	4.6	97.7	95.1	519
Other	25.0	3.2	91.7	87.2	1,587	34.0	1.8	96.7	95.1	261

Continued...

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference—Continued

Background characteristic	Women				Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	22.5	4.8	90.0	87.4	28.1	0.9	93.0	92.5	115
Scheduled tribe	31.0	6.9	95.9	94.1	39.8	4.8	97.5	95.4	490
Other backward class	21.2	3.7	90.8	88.8	38.2	2.6	95.8	93.8	386
Other	22.3	3.8	90.7	86.7	35.4	3.8	94.5	92.2	707
Don't know	21.0	2.9	89.1	86.4	*	*	*	*	11
Total	24.6	4.7	92.1	89.3	36.6	3.6	95.6	93.5	1,710
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	28.4	4.2	95.2	93.2	34.7	3.3	90.7	87.5	3,635

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters.

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

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Manipur, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never Married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.0	99.9	97.0	99.4	99.8	98.8
Any modern method	98.8	99.9	96.7	99.4	99.8	98.8
Female sterilization	83.3	90.2	69.2	80.0	87.5	70.6
Male sterilization	73.1	83.4	52.3	70.1	77.9	61.0
IUD or PPIUD	87.7	96.7	69.1	51.9	63.2	37.6
Injectables	47.2	54.7	32.1	42.9	49.6	34.2
Pill	91.1	96.3	81.0	88.3	92.5	83.1
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	96.8	98.7	93.2	99.3	99.8	98.8
Female condom	22.0	22.7	21.7	38.9	42.6	33.9
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	23.4	28.8	12.9	15.5	21.2	7.0
Emergency contraception	44.9	51.2	33.4	59.3	62.0	56.5
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.4
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	83.1	93.2	62.9	50.6	62.4	35.8
Any traditional method	82.7	94.4	59.0	80.6	90.5	67.4
Rhythm	57.7	69.6	34.3	42.2	56.5	24.4
Withdrawal	79.5	92.4	53.6	79.1	89.2	65.6
Other	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.1	7.9	5.5	6.7	7.4	5.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	5,510	3,386	1,806	675	373	291
RURAL						
Any method	98.4	99.5	95.7	99.2	99.9	98.2
Any modern method	98.2	99.3	95.5	99.1	99.7	98.2
Female sterilization	73.7	80.9	56.1	70.9	79.7	57.4
Male sterilization	60.1	69.5	37.6	54.1	62.1	41.5
IUD or PPIUD	82.9	92.3	59.8	57.9	70.0	39.8
Injectables	40.9	48.1	24.4	42.2	49.8	30.7
Pill	87.5	92.9	74.5	81.3	86.3	73.7
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	96.1	97.8	91.8	98.1	98.8	97.0
Female condom	13.0	13.7	11.5	32.6	35.8	28.6
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	17.2	21.3	7.8	12.8	17.2	6.4
Emergency contraception	32.1	35.5	24.7	54.5	58.7	49.0
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	77.3	87.5	52.6	53.0	63.8	36.7
Any traditional method	78.0	90.3	47.6	79.4	89.7	63.9
Rhythm	49.0	59.8	23.2	42.0	54.3	23.7
Withdrawal	74.3	87.1	42.8	77.0	87.5	61.4
Other	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.3	7.0	4.5	6.2	7.0	5.1
Number of respondents age 15-49	8,083	5,408	2,330	1,075	629	435

Continued...

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Manipur, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	98.6	99.7	96.2	99.3	99.9	98.4
Any modern method	98.5	99.5	96.1	99.2	99.7	98.4
Female sterilization	77.6	84.5	61.8	74.4	82.6	62.7
Male sterilization	65.3	74.9	44.0	60.2	68.0	49.3
IUD or PPIUD	84.8	94.0	63.9	55.6	67.4	38.9
Injectables	43.5	50.6	27.8	42.4	49.7	32.1
Pill	89.0	94.2	77.3	84.0	88.6	77.5
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	96.4	98.2	92.4	98.6	99.2	97.7
Female condom	16.6	17.2	16.0	35.1	38.3	30.7
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	19.7	24.2	10.1	13.9	18.7	6.6
Emergency contraception	37.3	41.5	28.5	56.3	59.9	52.0
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	79.7	89.7	57.1	52.1	63.2	36.3
Any traditional method	79.9	91.9	52.6	79.9	90.0	65.3
Rhythm	52.5	63.6	28.1	42.1	55.1	24.0
Withdrawal	76.4	89.2	47.5	77.8	88.1	63.1
Other	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.6	7.3	5.0	6.4	7.2	5.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	13,593	8,795	4,135	1,749	1,002	726

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method				Number of women					
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	LAM	Other modern method		Any traditional method	Withdrawal		Not currently using	Total
													Rhythm	Withdrawal		
Age																
15-19	9.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.6	2.2	5.3	90.5	100.0	203
20-24	20.1	7.9	0.3	0.0	4.0	2.5	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	12.2	0.8	11.4	79.9	100.0	980
25-29	23.5	12.5	0.7	0.1	4.8	4.6	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	1.2	9.9	76.5	100.0	1,590
30-39	29.3	16.3	3.0	0.0	6.2	4.9	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.1	13.0	2.1	10.9	70.7	100.0	3,433
40-49	18.4	10.7	6.0	0.3	1.5	2.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	7.7	1.5	6.2	81.6	100.0	2,588
Residence																
Urban	25.0	12.9	3.6	0.2	4.0	3.3	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	12.1	2.7	9.4	75.0	100.0	3,386
Rural	22.7	12.6	2.8	0.0	4.3	4.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	10.1	1.0	9.2	77.3	100.0	5,408
Schooling																
No schooling	19.5	12.5	3.7	0.2	4.9	3.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	7.0	1.0	6.0	80.5	100.0	1,179
<5 years complete	22.5	15.8	4.2	0.4	5.6	4.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.5	6.2	77.5	100.0	682
5-9 years complete	25.1	13.7	3.1	0.0	5.0	4.1	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	11.3	1.1	10.2	74.9	100.0	3,115
10-11 years complete	25.3	12.5	2.9	0.0	4.0	3.7	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.1	12.8	2.3	10.5	74.7	100.0	1,534
12 or more years complete	22.8	10.6	2.5	0.1	2.5	3.3	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.1	12.3	2.4	9.8	77.2	100.0	2,285
Religion																
Hindu	25.9	12.8	3.1	0.1	4.6	3.5	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	13.1	1.9	11.2	74.1	100.0	4,160
Muslim	24.1	14.6	3.0	0.2	4.4	3.7	0.7	2.5	0.0	0.1	9.5	0.7	8.8	75.9	100.0	942
Christian	18.4	11.2	3.2	0.0	3.0	4.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	1.0	6.1	81.6	100.0	2,555
Other	26.5	13.9	3.0	0.1	5.3	4.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	12.6	2.8	9.8	73.5	100.0	1,138
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	26.2	12.9	3.7	0.0	4.2	2.9	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.4	13.3	1.9	11.4	73.8	100.0	595
Scheduled tribe	18.0	11.4	3.0	0.0	3.2	4.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.9	5.7	82.0	100.0	2,500
Other backward class	23.2	12.0	2.3	0.1	3.8	3.4	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.1	11.2	0.9	10.3	76.8	100.0	1,500
Other	26.6	13.5	3.5	0.2	4.7	3.7	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	13.2	2.3	10.9	73.4	100.0	4,045
Don't know	27.2	19.5	0.0	0.0	11.2	6.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	7.7	1.2	6.6	72.8	100.0	155

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics- *Continued*

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method				Number of women	
	Any modern method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using		Total
Number of living children																
No children	3.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.8	96.2	100.0	798
1 child	20.0	7.3	0.2	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	11.1	80.0	100.0	2,075
1 son	20.8	8.1	0.2	0.0	3.1	3.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	11.1	79.2	100.0	1,139
No sons	19.1	6.3	0.2	0.0	2.1	2.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	11.1	80.9	100.0	936
2 children	28.8	15.3	2.8	0.1	5.8	4.4	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	11.6	71.2	100.0	2,554
1 or more sons	29.9	16.4	3.1	0.0	6.1	4.8	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.6	11.9	70.1	100.0	2,098
No sons	23.9	10.1	1.1	0.2	4.4	2.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	10.4	76.1	100.0	456
3 children	30.2	17.9	6.1	0.1	5.3	5.2	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	9.7	69.8	100.0	1,662
1 or more sons	31.2	19.1	6.5	0.2	5.5	5.6	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	9.7	68.8	100.0	1,476
No sons	22.6	8.8	2.8	0.0	3.5	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	9.7	77.4	100.0	186
4+ children	22.9	15.9	5.7	0.3	4.5	4.3	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	6.3	77.1	100.0	1,705
1 or more sons	22.9	16.0	5.9	0.3	4.3	4.4	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	6.2	77.1	100.0	1,628
No sons	21.7	12.1	0.5	0.0	8.1	1.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	7.0	78.3	100.0	77
Total	23.6	12.7	3.1	0.1	4.2	3.7	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	9.3	76.4	100.0	8,795
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	48.7	23.6	8.2	0.5	5.3	5.3	0.1	4.1	na	0.0	0.0	8.1	16.6	51.3	100.0	2,681

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table.

na = Not available

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

Table 22 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years using any contraceptive method, any modern method, female sterilization, male sterilization, any modern spacing method, and any traditional method, according to district, Manipur, 2015-16

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Bishnupur	32.7	17.5	4.3	0.2	13.1	15.2	730
Chandel	15.4	8.1	1.7	0.0	6.4	7.3	372
Churachandpur	23.6	14.7	4.9	0.0	9.8	8.9	698
Imphal East	30.9	15.1	4.4	0.1	10.6	15.8	1,865
Imphal West	20.4	10.9	2.8	0.2	8.0	9.5	2,160
Senapati	17.5	11.5	2.5	0.0	9.0	6.0	575
Tamenglong	16.2	9.6	2.9	0.0	6.7	6.6	387
Thoubal	24.0	13.1	2.0	0.1	11.0	10.9	1,572
Ukhrul	12.7	6.6	0.6	0.0	6.0	6.1	436
Manipur	23.6	12.7	3.1	0.1	9.5	10.9	8,795

¹ Includes pill, intrauterine device (IUD)/postpartum intrauterine device (PPIUD), injectables, male condom, female condom, and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)

² Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 23 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Place of hysterectomy (%)			Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
			Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Elsewhere or don't place		
Age							
<30	0.1	6,329	*	*	*	100.0	6
30-39	1.4	4,146	47.4	48.2	4.4	100.0	56
40-49	4.9	3,118	54.3	44.8	0.9	100.0	153
Residence							
Urban	2.0	5,510	47.4	50.4	2.2	100.0	113
Rural	1.3	8,083	57.6	41.1	1.3	100.0	102
Schooling							
No schooling	3.3	1,473	67.3	31.9	0.9	100.0	48
<5 years complete	1.3	865	*	*	*	100.0	12
5-9 years complete	1.3	5,015	63.2	32.9	3.9	100.0	63
10-11 years complete	1.5	2,428	(48.4)	(51.6)	(0.0)	100.0	36
12 or more years complete	1.4	3,813	(30.6)	(69.4)	(0.0)	100.0	55
Religion							
Hindu	1.9	6,346	50.6	46.8	2.6	100.0	119
Muslim	1.3	1,585	*	*	*	100.0	21
Christian	1.2	4,013	55.8	42.7	1.5	100.0	50
Other	1.5	1,649	*	*	*	100.0	25
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	1.9	914	*	*	*	100.0	17
Scheduled tribe	1.2	3,898	59.2	39.2	1.6	100.0	47
Other backward class	1.4	2,571	(54.3)	(45.7)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Other	1.9	6,014	48.0	49.4	2.7	100.0	113
Don't know	1.3	196	*	*	*	100.0	2
Total	1.6	13,593	52.2	46.0	1.8	100.0	214

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Number of men				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not used at last sex
Type of sexual partner															
Currently married	24.5	8.1	0.8	0.0	2.3	1.5	0.1	3.3	0.1	16.4	1.9	14.4	0.1	75.5	100.0
Wife	26.0	8.7	0.7	0.0	2.5	1.6	0.1	3.7	0.1	17.3	1.8	15.3	0.1	74.0	100.0
Other	10.2	2.5	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	2.7	5.0	0.0	89.8	100.0
Not currently married	(54.8)	(32.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(32.9)	(0.0)	(21.9)	(0.0)	(21.9)	(0.0)	(45.2)	100.0
Age															
20-24	17.5	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	11.9	0.0	11.9	0.0	82.5	100.0
25-29	21.4	7.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	14.1	0.0	14.1	0.0	78.6	100.0
30-34	26.5	8.7	0.0	0.0	3.8	1.1	0.0	3.7	0.0	17.8	1.5	16.3	0.0	73.5	100.0
35-39	32.6	14.8	1.1	0.0	2.6	2.7	0.0	8.4	0.0	17.9	1.9	15.5	0.5	67.4	100.0
40-44	24.7	6.9	1.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.0	17.9	0.9	17.0	0.0	75.3	100.0
45-49	20.6	5.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.6	0.6	14.9	4.9	9.9	0.0	79.4	100.0
Residence															
Urban	24.3	8.3	1.0	0.0	1.8	0.7	0.2	4.5	0.0	16.0	2.9	13.2	0.0	75.7	100.0
Rural	25.8	9.0	0.6	0.0	2.5	1.9	0.0	3.8	0.2	16.8	1.3	15.4	0.2	74.2	100.0
Schooling															
No schooling	10.6	7.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	89.4	100.0
<5 years complete	13.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	9.2	0.0	86.7	100.0
5-9 years complete	26.5	7.5	0.6	0.0	3.1	1.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	19.0	2.6	16.1	0.3	73.5	100.0
10-11 years complete	29.7	10.7	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.9	0.0	5.4	0.0	19.0	0.0	19.0	0.0	70.3	100.0
12 or more years complete	25.5	10.1	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.2	5.9	0.4	15.5	2.5	13.0	0.0	74.5	100.0
Marital status															
Never married	(54.8)	(32.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(32.9)	(0.0)	(21.9)	(0.0)	(21.9)	(0.0)	(45.2)	100.0
Currently married	24.5	8.1	0.8	0.0	2.3	1.5	0.1	3.3	0.1	16.4	1.9	14.4	0.1	75.5	100.0
Religion															
Hindu	33.4	11.5	1.4	0.0	3.0	1.3	0.0	5.4	0.3	21.9	2.8	19.1	0.0	66.6	100.0
Muslim	9.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	5.5	1.2	4.3	0.0	90.5	100.0
Christian	16.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.9	0.0	2.4	0.0	10.9	0.3	10.6	0.0	84.0	100.0
Other	28.9	10.6	0.8	0.0	1.7	2.8	0.5	4.8	0.0	18.3	2.3	15.4	0.6	71.1	100.0

Continued...

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse—Continued

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method				Number of men				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not used at last sex
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	37.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.1	0.7	28.5	0.0	63.0	100.0
Scheduled tribe	15.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.9	0.0	2.6	0.0	10.2	0.4	9.8	0.0	84.8	100.0
Other backward class	30.3	11.2	0.6	0.0	1.4	2.4	0.4	6.4	0.0	19.0	3.1	15.9	0.0	69.7	100.0
Other	27.5	10.0	1.4	0.0	2.3	1.5	0.0	4.5	0.3	17.5	2.4	14.9	0.2	72.5	100.0
Total age 15-49	25.3	8.7	0.8	0.0	2.3	1.4	0.1	4.1	0.1	16.5	1.9	14.5	0.1	74.7	100.0
Age 50-54	14.1	7.3	3.9	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	6.7	2.0	4.8	0.0	85.9	100.0
Total age 15-54	24.0	8.6	1.1	0.2	2.0	1.4	0.1	3.7	0.1	15.4	1.9	13.5	0.1	76.0	100.0

Note: Total includes men age 15-19 and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Manipur, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
URBAN					
Public health sector	71.1	13.7	64.7	(7.4)	43.6
Government/municipal hospital	57.9	4.9	34.0	(5.0)	28.9
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Government dispensary	2.6	1.3	5.1	(0.0)	2.4
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.0	1.6	(0.0)	0.4
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	5.7	0.6	8.7	(0.0)	4.0
PHC/Additional PHC	2.5	2.8	13.2	(0.9)	5.1
Sub-centre/ANM	0.7	0.0	0.0	(1.5)	0.4
Government mobile clinic	0.8	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.2
Camp	1.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.3
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	0.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.1
ASHA	0.0	3.7	1.5	(0.0)	1.5
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.7	(0.0)	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.0)	0.2
Private health sector	28.9	85.9	35.3	(87.6)	55.3
Private hospital	26.7	2.1	13.2	(0.0)	11.6
Private doctor/clinic	0.3	3.0	20.6	(2.2)	7.0
Private mobile clinic	1.8	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.5
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	80.8	0.7	(85.4)	36.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.7	(0.0)	0.2
Other source	0.0	0.4	0.0	(3.0)	0.9
Shop	0.0	0.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.1
Husband	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.2)	0.3
other	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.9)	0.5
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	126	137	113	54	442

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Manipur, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL					
Public health sector	75.4	16.3	80.1	21.8	50.9
Government/municipal hospital	65.0	2.3	37.5	3.1	28.4
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	3.6	1.2	4.1	0.0	2.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	2.8	3.7	9.8	0.0	5.0
PHC/Additional PHC	4.0	2.0	23.1	2.2	9.2
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	0.7	2.6	0.5	1.1
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Camp	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.3
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS</i> centre	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
ASHA	0.0	5.9	1.5	13.0	3.7
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.2
Private health sector	22.8	83.2	19.7	72.5	47.9
Private hospital	18.3	0.0	8.4	0.0	7.2
Private doctor/clinic	4.5	1.0	8.4	0.0	4.4
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
Traditional healer	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	81.7	1.8	71.1	35.7
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.3
Other source	1.1	0.5	0.2	3.5	0.8
Shop	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.1	0.4
Husband	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
other	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.4
Missing	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	160	233	216	67	687

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Manipur, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL					
Public health sector	73.5	15.4	74.8	15.3	48.0
Government/municipal hospital	61.9	3.3	36.3	3.9	28.6
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	3.1	1.2	4.4	0.0	2.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.4
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	4.1	2.6	9.4	0.0	4.6
PHC/Additional PHC	3.3	2.3	19.7	1.6	7.6
Sub-centre/ANM	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.9	0.8
Government mobile clinic	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Camp	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.3
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2
ASHA	0.0	5.1	1.5	7.2	2.9
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.2
Private health sector	25.5	84.2	25.0	79.3	50.8
Private hospital	22.0	0.8	10.1	0.0	8.9
Private doctor/clinic	2.7	1.7	12.6	1.0	5.4
Private mobile clinic	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Traditional healer	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	81.4	1.4	77.5	35.8
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.3
Other source	0.6	0.4	0.1	3.3	0.9
Shop	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.3
Husband	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1
other	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4
Missing	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	286	370	329	121	1,130

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status. All modern methods include users of male sterilization and injectables, who are not shown separately.

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Excludes standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and "other" modern methods

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 26 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning they could use, by method, according to residence, Manipur, 2015-16

Method	Percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects	Percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Number of women
URBAN				
Female sterilization ¹	(44.4)	(34.5)	(41.1)	45
Pill	51.3	30.1	62.7	104
IUD or PPIUD	58.7	41.2	51.1	92
Total	52.8	35.2	54.3	241
RURAL				
Female sterilization ¹	35.6	24.0	43.5	57
Pill	36.4	18.3	47.3	200
IUD or PPIUD	56.1	39.4	59.0	161
Total	43.9	27.2	51.3	417
TOTAL				
Female sterilization ¹	39.5	28.6	42.5	101
Pill	41.5	22.4	52.6	304
IUD or PPIUD	57.0	40.0	56.1	252
Total	47.2	30.1	52.4	658

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Among women who were sterilized in the five years preceding the survey

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 27 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Manipur, 2015-16

Method	Reason for discontinuation								Switched to another method ⁴	Number of episodes of use ⁵
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason ¹	Side effects/health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason ²	Other reason	Any reason ³		
Pill	1.6	7.3	6.1	21.1	1.4	9.1	2.7	49.3	5.2	703
IUD or PPIUD	0.7	6.0	1.7	6.5	0.0	5.2	1.9	22.0	1.4	395
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	1.7	11.3	11.9	1.9	2.8	19.9	14.6	64.1	11.1	339
Rhythm	(6.8)	(11.8)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(7.6)	(3.6)	(35.5)	(10.0)	162
Other ⁶	2.8	10.1	15.6	2.1	2.8	3.8	4.2	41.3	4.3	1,304
All modern spacing methods ⁷	1.4	7.9	6.1	12.4	1.3	10.9	5.3	45.3	5.8	1,468
All spacing methods ⁸	2.3	9.1	10.3	7.2	2.0	7.3	4.7	42.9	5.2	2,902
All methods	2.2	8.8	10.0	6.9	1.9	7.1	4.5	41.4	5.0	3,001

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that began 3-62 months preceding the survey. All modern spacing methods includes female sterilization and male sterilization, which are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation

² Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use

³ Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total in this column

⁴ The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within two months of discontinuation.

⁵ Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation

⁶ Includes injectables, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, LAM, withdrawal, and other modern and traditional methods that are not shown separately

⁷ Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

⁸ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 28 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/ unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	19.1	20.7	73.4	14.6	1.5	10.5	100.0	293
20-24	15.6	22.8	78.3	16.0	1.4	4.2	100.0	288
25-29	13.8	15.7	75.9	20.9	0.2	2.9	100.0	223
30-34	12.7	22.8	81.5	13.9	1.9	2.7	100.0	273
35-39	15.3	22.5	80.9	14.7	0.8	3.6	100.0	250
40-44	15.5	20.9	74.6	20.1	1.4	3.8	100.0	207
45-49	14.1	19.7	77.7	18.4	0.0	3.9	100.0	216
Residence								
Urban	18.4	23.8	80.3	15.6	1.2	2.9	100.0	675
Rural	13.3	19.1	75.8	17.3	1.0	5.8	100.0	1,075
Schooling								
No schooling	18.2	22.5	62.5	31.0	0.0	6.5	100.0	54
<5 years complete	12.2	27.3	63.9	24.3	1.4	10.4	100.0	73
5-9 years complete	14.6	21.2	74.7	16.3	1.8	7.2	100.0	662
10-11 years complete	19.4	21.0	80.0	15.8	0.3	3.8	100.0	345
12 or more years complete	13.7	19.6	82.1	15.4	0.8	1.7	100.0	616
Religion								
Hindu	20.2	25.5	80.5	16.9	0.4	2.2	100.0	752
Muslim	14.6	12.3	63.3	26.2	3.9	6.6	100.0	196
Christian	13.7	19.6	71.7	18.7	1.0	8.6	100.0	533
Other	4.9	16.9	91.4	5.0	1.0	2.5	100.0	268
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	11.2	20.0	69.3	21.8	1.1	7.7	100.0	117
Scheduled tribe	13.9	19.5	72.0	18.5	1.1	8.4	100.0	505
Other backward class	15.9	25.2	81.4	11.0	3.0	4.7	100.0	392
Other	16.5	19.6	80.3	17.9	0.1	1.7	100.0	725
Total age 15-49	15.3	20.9	77.6	16.7	1.1	4.7	100.0	1,749
Age 50-54	18.0	23.6	79.7	12.5	1.0	6.7	100.0	137
Total age 15-54	15.4	21.1	77.7	16.4	1.1	4.8	100.0	1,886

Note: Total includes men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes missing values and those who never heard of male condoms

Table 29 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning		Met need for family planning (currently using)		Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	Percentage of demand satisfied ²		
Age									
15-19	27.4	3.6	31.0	9.5	36.9	3.6	40.5	23.5	203
20-24	28.2	6.8	35.0	20.1	44.8	10.2	55.1	36.5	980
25-29	22.6	12.4	35.0	23.5	36.1	22.5	58.6	40.2	1,590
30-34	15.5	16.6	32.1	19.8	25.2	36.4	61.5	47.8	1,715
35-39	7.1	23.8	31.0	29.2	11.9	48.2	60.1	48.5	1,717
40-44	2.2	25.2	27.5	22.1	2.8	46.7	49.6	44.6	1,399
45-49	0.6	17.5	18.1	14.1	0.8	31.4	32.2	43.8	1,189
Residence									
Urban	11.8	18.0	29.8	25.0	19.6	35.2	54.8	45.6	3,386
Rural	13.3	16.9	30.2	22.7	20.5	32.4	52.9	42.9	5,408
Schooling									
No schooling	7.8	18.3	26.1	19.5	10.4	35.2	45.6	42.7	1,179
<5 years complete	9.3	20.5	29.8	22.5	14.6	37.8	52.4	43.0	682
5-9 years complete	13.9	17.2	31.2	25.1	22.5	33.8	56.2	44.6	3,115
10-11 years complete	13.7	17.6	31.3	25.3	23.3	33.2	56.6	44.7	1,534
12 or more years complete	14.0	15.9	29.9	22.8	21.7	31.1	52.7	43.3	2,285
Religion									
Hindu	12.1	18.9	31.0	25.9	20.5	36.4	56.9	45.5	4,160
Muslim	13.1	13.6	26.7	24.1	20.4	30.4	50.8	47.4	942
Christian	13.7	15.2	28.9	18.4	19.5	27.8	47.2	38.9	2,555
Other	12.3	19.8	32.1	26.5	20.4	38.3	58.6	45.2	1,138

Continued...

Table 29 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women—Continued

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	12.9	15.1	28.0	8.0	18.3	26.2	20.9	33.3	54.2	23.8	595
Scheduled tribe	14.0	15.0	29.0	5.8	12.2	18.0	19.8	27.2	47.0	24.3	2,500
Other backward class	11.9	17.8	29.6	7.2	16.0	23.2	19.0	33.8	52.8	22.6	1,500
Other	12.1	18.9	31.0	8.5	18.1	26.6	20.6	37.0	57.6	23.4	4,045
Don't know	15.7	19.7	35.4	6.4	20.9	27.2	22.1	40.5	62.6	31.1	155
Total	12.7	17.4	30.1	7.4	16.1	23.6	20.2	33.5	53.6	23.6	8,795

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum 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 and unmet need for limiting.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand

³ Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, standard days method, diaphragm, foam/jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 30 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, Manipur, 2015-16 and total for NFHS-3.

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Bishnupur	27.5	11.5	15.9	730
Chandel	29.7	15.5	14.2	372
Churachandpur	23.4	13.2	10.2	698
Imphal East	27.3	11.1	16.2	1,865
Imphal West	33.1	11.4	21.7	2,160
Senapati	30.6	13.7	16.9	575
Tamenglong	30.1	15.4	14.7	387
Thoubal	33.1	15.3	17.8	1,572
Ukhrul	30.7	11.7	19.0	436
Manipur	30.1	12.7	17.4	8,795
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	15.6	4.9	10.6	2,681

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum 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 and unmet need for limiting.

Table 31 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	81.4	6.1	12.5	0.0	100.0	103
20-29	83.6	7.6	8.5	0.3	100.0	2,164
30-39	76.6	12.5	10.6	0.3	100.0	2,169
40-49	66.6	19.0	13.5	0.9	100.0	439
Residence						
Urban	76.8	11.8	11.1	0.4	100.0	1,770
Rural	80.1	10.2	9.3	0.3	100.0	3,105
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	80.9	10.6	8.2	0.3	100.0	474
<5 years complete	81.9	8.0	8.8	1.4	100.0	335
5-9 years complete	78.1	11.6	10.2	0.1	100.0	1,863
10-11 years complete	77.7	11.0	10.7	0.6	100.0	920
12 or more years complete	79.4	10.3	10.0	0.2	100.0	1,283
Religion						
Hindu	75.1	14.3	10.3	0.3	100.0	2,209
Muslim	74.9	12.0	12.7	0.4	100.0	563
Christian	88.1	3.4	8.0	0.5	100.0	1,474
Other	74.0	14.9	11.0	0.1	100.0	630
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	81.3	8.8	9.2	0.7	100.0	308
Scheduled tribe	87.9	3.5	8.1	0.5	100.0	1,442
Other backward class	73.5	13.0	13.5	0.1	100.0	807
Other	75.1	14.5	10.1	0.3	100.0	2,223
Don't know	69.7	22.8	7.5	0.0	100.0	94
Total	78.9	10.8	10.0	0.4	100.0	4,875

Table 32 Characteristics of abortions

Among women age 15-49 whose last pregnancy in the last five years ended in an abortion, percent distribution by place of abortion and person who performed the abortion, percentage who had complications from the abortion, and among women who had complications, percentage who sought treatment for the complications, and among women who sought treatment for the complications, percent distribution by the place of treatment, according to residence, Manipur, 2015-16

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	32.3	42.6	38.5
Private health sector ¹	55.0	45.7	49.4
At home	10.9	10.0	10.3
Other	1.8	1.8	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	72.1	72.7	72.5
Nurse/ANM/LHV	17.3	17.5	17.4
Dai (TBA)	0.8	0.0	0.3
Family member/relative/friend	1.4	0.0	0.5
Self	8.5	9.3	9.0
Other	0.0	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	9.7	8.8	9.2
Number of women with abortions	208	318	527
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	*	(59.8)	(62.8)
Number of women with complications	20	28	48
Place of treatment			
Public health sector	*	*	(23.8)
Private health sector ¹	*	*	(69.7)
At home	*	*	(0.0)
Other	*	*	(6.5)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women who sought treatment	14	17	30

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 33 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sexual intercourse according to current age, Manipur, 2015-16

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	0.8	na	na	na	na	89.7	2,009	a	a	a
20-24	1.7	13.7	30.4	na	na	50.9	2,061	a	a	a
25-29	2.5	12.2	24.8	31.7	60.6	27.0	2,259	23.5	23.8	23.4
30-34	3.0	14.3	27.8	34.2	55.5	13.7	2,110	24.0	24.6	24.0
35-39	2.1	12.9	27.2	32.8	55.8	8.4	2,035	24.0	24.9	24.2
40-44	3.1	15.8	29.6	37.1	58.5	7.7	1,670	23.1	24.4	23.2
45-49	4.1	18.1	32.1	38.3	61.3	5.8	1,449	22.9	24.2	22.9
20-49	2.7	14.2	28.4	na	na	20.1	11,584	a	a	a
25-49	2.9	14.4	27.9	34.4	58.2	13.5	9,523	23.6	24.3	23.6
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	97.5	293	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	1.4	6.7	na	na	83.8	288	a	a	a
25-29	1.4	4.9	9.7	15.1	37.8	42.8	223	a	a	a
30-34	0.0	2.4	5.4	8.2	23.7	24.2	273	28.7	28.7	27.6
35-39	0.5	1.6	8.4	12.2	33.5	9.7	250	27.4	27.4	27.5
40-44	0.0	1.7	7.4	10.3	35.7	5.3	207	27.6	27.6	28.2
45-49	0.0	1.1	5.4	10.5	37.9	1.1	216	26.8	27.1	26.8
20-49	0.3	2.1	7.1	na	na	30.2	1,456	a	a	a
25-49	0.4	2.3	7.2	11.2	33.2	17.0	1,169	a	a	a

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women or men were married, began living with their spouse, or had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 34 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-3, NFHS-2 and NFHS-1, by residence, Manipur, 2015-16

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)
URBAN					
0-4	12.7	3.1	15.9	2.4	18.2
5-9	14.5	3.9	18.5	4.0	22.4
10-14	15.0	7.7	22.7	11.1	33.6
NFHS-3 (0-4)	18.9	10.9	29.8	11.1	40.6
RURAL					
0-4	17.0	7.7	24.7	5.3	29.9
5-9	20.0	5.4	25.4	9.0	34.2
10-14	18.1	7.9	26.0	10.4	36.2
NFHS-3 (0-4)	18.6	11.1	29.7	13.1	42.4
TOTAL					
0-4	15.6	6.2	21.7	4.3	25.9
5-9	18.1	4.9	23.0	7.2	30.0
10-14	16.9	7.8	24.8	10.7	35.2
NFHS-3 (0-4)	18.7	11.1	29.7	12.6	41.9
NFHS-2 (0-4)	18.6	18.4	37.0	19.9	56.1
NFHS-1 (0-4)	25.1	17.3	42.4	20.2	61.7

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 35 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	12.7	3.1	15.9	2.4	18.2
Rural	17.0	7.7	24.7	5.3	29.9
Schooling					
No schooling	28.9	7.9	36.9	10.4	46.9
<10 years complete	15.9	8.0	23.9	5.2	28.9
10 or more years complete	12.0	3.7	15.7	1.5	17.1
Religion					
Hindu	8.8	4.6	13.5	3.1	16.6
Muslim	28.4	7.5	35.9	6.0	41.7
Christian	18.9	8.7	27.6	5.8	33.2
Other	14.8	1.9	16.7	1.9	18.6
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	(21.1)	(5.0)	(26.1)	(0.0)	(26.1)
Scheduled tribe	19.2	8.6	27.8	5.9	33.5
Other backward class	14.1	3.9	18.0	3.8	21.7
Other	12.8	4.6	17.4	3.4	20.7
Child's sex					
Male	17.7	6.4	24.1	5.3	29.3
Female	13.3	6.0	19.3	3.2	22.4
Mother's age at birth					
<20	(8.2)	(10.0)	(18.1)	(0.0)	(18.1)
20-29	17.4	5.8	23.2	4.4	27.5
30-39	14.7	6.4	21.0	4.6	25.5
Birth order					
1	14.6	7.3	21.9	3.1	24.9
2-3	11.0	5.2	16.2	4.3	20.4
4+	30.7	5.9	36.6	7.3	43.6
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	30.3	7.1	37.3	6.5	43.6
2-3 years	12.5	3.2	15.7	5.7	21.3
4 years or more	14.6	7.5	22.1	3.5	25.5
Total	15.6	6.2	21.7	4.3	25.9

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

² Excludes first-order births

() Based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Table 36 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Manipur, 2015-16

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high risk category	31.4	1.0	25.0 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	36.3	1.5	6.7
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	2.2	2.5	0.3
Mother's age >34	7.0	2.3	20.1
Birth interval <24 months	6.8	1.7	8.9
Birth order >3	8.5	1.9	7.3
Subtotal	24.5	2.0	36.6
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.1	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.3	*	1.2
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	4.5	3.1	26.5
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.5	(3.3)	1.2
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.3	7.2	2.8
Subtotal	7.8	4.1	31.7
In any avoidable high-risk category	32.3	2.5	68.3
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	5,400	na	8,795

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category.

na = Not applicable

¹ Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or greater than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth of order 3 or higher

² Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3

^a Includes sterilized women

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Risk ratio not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 37 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Community/ village health worker	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	ASHA	Other	No one	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth											
<20	88.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	8.2	100.0	293	91.4
20-34	86.9	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	10.2	100.0	3,426	88.5
35-49	84.3	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	10.7	100.0	602	87.6
Birth order											
1	92.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	6.0	100.0	1,629	93.3
2-3	88.1	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	9.2	100.0	1,997	89.5
4+	69.2	5.9	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	22.4	100.0	696	75.0
Residence											
Urban	93.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	6.0	100.0	1,536	93.7
Rural	83.1	2.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	12.4	100.0	2,786	85.8
Schooling											
No schooling	67.9	4.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	24.2	100.0	415	72.7
<5 years complete	72.8	5.1	0.8	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.1	19.6	100.0	304	77.9
5-9 years complete	85.5	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	10.9	100.0	1,665	87.5
10-11 years complete	92.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	5.9	100.0	806	93.4
12 or more years complete	94.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.3	100.0	1,132	95.4
Religion											
Hindu	91.9	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	7.0	100.0	1,909	92.5
Muslim	89.8	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	8.2	100.0	500	90.8
Christian	75.7	4.7	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	17.2	100.0	1,381	80.3
Other	93.2	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	5.0	100.0	531	94.1
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	90.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	7.5	100.0	275	92.1
Scheduled tribe	75.2	4.7	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	17.6	100.0	1,349	79.9
Other backward class	92.6	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	5.5	100.0	692	93.6
Other	91.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	6.9	100.0	1,924	92.4
Don't know	86.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	10.4	100.0	82	88.1
Total	86.6	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	10.1	100.0	4,321	88.6

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table.

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services;

ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, and lady health visitor

Table 38 Antenatal care services and information received

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Manipur, 2015-16

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Both public and private health sector ¹	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	97.4	95.5	96.9	98.3	99.4	45.3	96.2
Blood pressure measured	99.1	97.3	98.7	99.2	99.8	51.5	98.0
Urine sample taken	94.6	90.6	92.6	95.2	96.8	38.2	92.1
Blood sample taken	96.7	89.8	92.5	96.3	98.4	40.3	92.3
Abdomen examined	96.7	93.5	94.4	97.8	98.8	64.0	94.7
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	23.2	16.9	18.2	23.4	25.1	8.4	19.2
Convulsions	13.0	11.2	10.8	14.6	14.1	7.5	11.9
Prolonged labour	22.1	19.5	19.6	23.7	24.5	10.7	20.5
Severe abdominal pain	22.4	19.0	19.1	23.0	22.1	14.9	20.2
High blood pressure	26.5	22.4	22.2	28.3	27.7	21.3	23.9
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	41.3	40.1	39.3	46.1	49.6	34.8	40.6
Number of women	1,444	2,440	2,744	1,669	603	59	3,884

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations and trust hospitals/clinics

Table 39 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who had full antenatal care ²	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Age at birth									
<20	72.0	79.2	87.3	88.6	85.3	40.2	36.8	2.2	293
20-34	69.8	77.3	84.9	89.3	83.9	38.8	33.6	2.2	3,426
35-49	63.3	74.3	80.9	86.0	80.7	40.9	34.4	2.6	602
Birth order									
1	80.6	84.9	90.8	92.1	93.9	50.5	44.7	2.3	1,629
2-3	70.8	77.5	83.9	89.7	84.3	38.9	33.5	2.7	1,997
4+	36.8	57.0	71.4	78.6	57.3	13.7	9.9	1.1	696
Residence									
Urban	81.7	84.9	87.2	92.0	92.6	50.9	45.1	2.9	1,536
Rural	62.0	72.6	83.0	87.1	78.6	32.7	27.8	2.0	2,786
Schooling									
No schooling	41.6	59.8	68.8	74.4	59.5	19.8	15.5	0.4	415
<5 years complete	45.9	58.1	73.2	79.3	61.5	18.9	15.9	1.8	304
5-9 years complete	67.1	74.6	85.4	89.4	82.6	33.6	28.6	2.4	1,665
10-11 years complete	74.1	82.7	90.2	93.0	89.9	44.1	38.3	2.4	806
12 or more years complete	84.4	87.8	88.0	92.8	95.2	56.4	50.2	2.8	1,132
Religion									
Hindu	82.3	84.5	88.7	92.0	93.6	53.7	47.4	3.3	1,909
Muslim	66.6	75.8	81.5	87.3	79.4	27.0	24.8	1.7	500
Christian	45.4	63.4	78.7	83.9	67.3	20.8	15.6	1.4	1,381
Other	84.8	86.7	87.2	91.8	93.9	46.5	41.6	1.6	531
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	79.6	83.4	85.3	89.6	92.9	54.5	46.2	4.2	275
Scheduled tribe	44.3	63.1	78.9	83.6	66.8	19.8	14.6	1.1	1,349
Other backward class	78.6	83.4	88.6	92.9	89.0	43.9	40.9	1.5	692
Other	81.0	83.4	86.8	90.9	91.9	49.1	43.4	3.2	1,924
Don't know	76.6	78.6	85.7	89.7	86.5	35.2	29.2	0.0	82
Total	69.0	77.0	84.5	88.8	83.6	39.2	33.9	2.3	4,321

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her 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

² Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

Table 40 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, and among women with registered pregnancies, percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by district, Manipur, 2015-16

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who had full antenatal care ¹	Number of women	Percentage of women who received an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
Bishnupur	87.0	87.9	43.5	90.7	41.3	350	51.9	282
Chandel	42.9	71.5	25.7	84.3	16.1	196	33.7	113
Churachandpur	60.1	68.4	21.3	77.5	17.7	386	23.9	239
Imphal East	82.1	84.0	45.1	91.0	43.7	873	35.9	612
Imphal West	78.7	78.0	54.1	83.6	43.9	985	27.5	692
Senapati	39.5	67.2	13.9	83.4	10.1	305	30.4	193
Tamenglong	32.7	52.5	15.4	71.8	9.7	211	36.2	103
Thoubal	79.7	88.2	48.3	87.7	43.2	770	31.0	588
Ukhrul	27.0	48.5	14.4	69.6	9.8	245	29.7	115
Manipur	69.0	77.0	39.2	84.5	33.9	4,321	32.8	2,937

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid tablets or syrup

¹ Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

Table 41 Advice received during pregnancy

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, percentage who received different types of advice, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy ¹
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breast-feeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Age at birth						
<20	53.5	34.3	49.2	47.3	18.3	74
20-34	53.6	33.2	49.1	42.3	28.2	755
35-49	61.3	33.8	56.7	47.3	30.8	118
Birth order						
1	56.6	35.3	50.5	46.4	23.6	388
2-3	55.6	34.2	53.3	45.4	29.5	438
4+	44.4	23.9	36.8	26.1	34.6	121
Residence						
Urban	55.5	35.5	51.6	48.9	28.3	316
Rural	54.1	32.2	49.3	40.6	27.5	632
Schooling						
No schooling	45.7	28.5	39.6	29.6	18.1	71
<5 years complete	51.3	37.5	46.8	43.3	22.0	62
5-9 years complete	55.2	33.4	52.7	43.2	25.9	379
10-11 years complete	52.7	30.8	49.8	45.5	31.9	175
12 or more years complete	58.0	35.3	50.0	45.9	31.7	260
Religion						
Hindu	57.5	34.8	51.7	47.5	29.0	485
Muslim	57.8	33.5	47.3	38.0	29.4	119
Christian	44.1	25.1	45.1	36.0	22.4	214
Other	57.7	41.2	54.5	44.7	30.3	130
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	64.5	36.6	59.8	58.7	39.1	67
Scheduled tribe	42.6	24.8	44.5	35.2	22.8	207
Other backward class	55.8	26.7	46.1	32.7	25.0	187
Other	57.7	39.5	52.4	48.9	29.2	472
Total	54.5	33.3	50.0	43.4	27.8	947

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Community health worker includes auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), *anganwadi* worker, and other community health worker

Table 42 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	65.5	745	47.3	40.9	4.8	6.9	100.0	487
20-34	64.7	5,814	43.1	40.6	8.5	7.8	100.0	3,762
35-49	56.7	979	37.2	37.7	18.9	6.1	100.0	555
Residence								
Urban	75.7	2,604	42.0	40.1	10.3	7.6	100.0	1,971
Rural	57.4	4,934	43.4	40.5	8.6	7.5	100.0	2,834
Antenatal care visits²								
None	34.1	538	49.0	35.0	7.8	8.3	100.0	183
1-3	45.9	1,155	46.5	38.9	5.7	9.0	100.0	530
4+	75.8	4,392	42.7	40.1	10.4	6.8	100.0	3,330
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	37.1	736	48.4	36.8	7.2	7.6	100.0	273
<5 years complete	39.0	557	39.7	44.9	10.1	5.3	100.0	217
5-9 years complete	61.6	2,961	42.8	41.2	8.6	7.4	100.0	1,824
10-11 years complete	70.6	1,373	42.0	41.5	8.8	7.6	100.0	969
12 or more years complete	79.6	1,911	42.8	38.5	10.8	7.9	100.0	1,521
Religion								
Hindu	75.6	3,203	41.8	40.3	10.7	7.1	100.0	2,422
Muslim	57.4	984	44.7	37.1	7.8	10.3	100.0	565
Christian	46.1	2,427	45.3	43.0	5.5	6.3	100.0	1,120
Other	75.5	925	40.8	38.8	11.8	8.6	100.0	698
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	76.8	429	38.3	45.3	9.1	7.2	100.0	330
Scheduled tribe	45.3	2,378	45.4	42.4	5.5	6.7	100.0	1,078
Other backward class	69.2	1,257	42.2	38.5	8.8	10.6	100.0	870
Other	73.3	3,323	42.4	39.3	11.4	7.0	100.0	2,435
Don't know	61.0	150	47.7	42.1	5.1	5.2	100.0	92

Continued...

Table 42 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done—*Continued*

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	80.3	2,802	44.4	40.7	7.0	7.9	100.0	2,251
1 child	65.6	2,243	43.5	39.4	9.8	7.3	100.0	1,470
0 sons	67.6	1,139	44.8	39.0	9.8	6.4	100.0	770
1 son	63.5	1,103	42.1	39.9	9.7	8.3	100.0	700
2 children	53.0	1,286	36.9	42.3	12.5	8.3	100.0	681
0 sons	64.5	395	39.9	41.9	11.8	6.4	100.0	254
1 or more sons	47.9	892	35.2	42.5	12.9	9.4	100.0	427
3 children	40.0	616	41.0	38.0	16.1	4.9	100.0	246
0 sons	61.5	113	42.7	35.2	16.8	5.4	100.0	69
1 or more sons	35.1	503	40.4	39.1	15.8	4.6	100.0	177
4+ children	26.3	592	42.5	38.0	14.1	5.3	100.0	156
0 sons	46.6	57	(31.4)	(59.9)	(3.4)	(5.4)	100.0	27
1 or more sons	24.2	535	44.8	33.5	16.3	5.3	100.0	129
Total	63.7	7,538	42.8	40.3	9.3	7.5	100.0	4,804

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women who don't know the number of antenatal care visits, which are not shown separately.

¹ For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth

² Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 43 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, the percentage by the timing of the registration and the percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration		Percentage of mothers given an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later		
Mother's age at birth						
<20	70.7	293	83.4	16.6	38.2	207
20-34	68.1	3,426	85.9	13.6	32.9	2,334
35-49	65.7	602	84.7	15.1	29.5	396
Birth order						
1	74.7	1,629	86.5	12.8	34.5	1,217
2-3	68.5	1,997	86.1	13.5	33.5	1,367
4+	50.7	696	80.3	19.7	24.5	353
Residence						
Urban	70.6	1,536	87.8	12.1	30.4	1,084
Rural	66.5	2,786	84.3	15.1	34.2	1,853
Schooling						
No schooling	48.9	415	83.2	16.2	27.9	203
<5 years complete	50.4	304	84.4	14.9	26.9	153
5-9 years complete	69.0	1,665	83.7	15.9	33.6	1,148
10-11 years complete	74.0	806	85.7	13.9	35.6	597
12 or more years complete	73.9	1,132	88.8	10.7	32.0	836
Religion						
Hindu	73.3	1,909	87.4	12.1	34.4	1,399
Muslim	67.4	500	82.4	17.3	27.7	337
Christian	57.9	1,381	81.4	18.4	30.4	800
Other	75.5	531	90.4	9.0	36.4	400
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	78.4	275	90.5	9.5	34.7	215
Scheduled tribe	57.4	1,349	81.6	18.1	29.5	774
Other backward class	74.7	692	87.6	11.5	31.6	517
Other	71.8	1,924	86.5	13.1	34.7	1,382
Don't know	59.0	82	(78.1)	(19.1)	(36.8)	48
Total	68.0	4,321	85.6	14.0	32.8	2,937

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage of live births delivered by skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and by type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Manipur, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	86.3	60.5	69.1
Public sector	55.3	40.9	45.7
NGO/trust	0.1	0.2	0.1
Private sector	31.0	19.5	23.3
At home	13.4	39.1	30.5
Own home	12.4	37.4	29.0
Parent's home	0.5	1.2	1.0
Other home	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other ¹	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	84.4	58.3	67.0
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	7.8	10.5	9.6
Other health personnel	0.2	0.8	0.6
Dai (TBA)	5.2	16.8	12.9
Friends/relatives	1.8	12.3	8.8
Other	0.4	1.1	0.9
No one	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	92.4	69.5	77.2
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	5.9	9.1	8.0
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	33.0	15.2	21.1
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	11.8	6.1	8.0
Number of births	1,805	3,595	5,400
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	60.7	60.1	60.2
Clean blade used to cut the cord	97.0	94.9	95.2
Either of the above	98.2	96.7	97.0
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	67.3	69.3	69.0
Number of births delivered at home	189	972	1,161
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than 4 hours	63.9	48.0	53.7
4-23 hours	10.8	7.4	8.6
1-2 days	3.5	3.7	3.6
3-41 days	3.8	2.9	3.2
Don't know ¹	1.9	1.8	1.9
No postnatal check	16.0	36.1	29.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care—Continued

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage of live births delivered by skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and by type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Manipur, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	74.8	50.7	59.2
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	8.6	10.8	10.0
Other health personnel	0.0	0.1	0.1
Dai (TBA)	0.5	1.4	1.1
Other	0.0	0.9	0.6
No postnatal check	16.0	36.1	29.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last births	1,536	2,786	4,321

NGO = Nongovernmental organization; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes missing

² If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table

³ Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel

⁴ A caesarean section for which the decision to have the operation was made after the onset of labour

⁵ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

⁶ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

Table 45 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	48.5	18.4	66.8	76.0	441	72.9	66.8	293
20-34	45.5	23.6	69.1	77.2	4,291	70.6	65.6	3,426
35-49	44.7	25.8	70.5	77.7	668	72.5	67.4	602
Residence								
Urban	55.3	31.0	86.3	92.4	1,805	84.0	78.2	1,536
Rural	40.9	19.6	60.5	69.5	3,595	63.9	59.1	2,786
Birth order								
1	55.1	27.0	82.1	88.3	2,183	82.6	76.5	1,629
2-3	43.8	24.0	67.8	76.9	2,362	70.5	65.9	1,997
4+	26.7	12.9	39.6	49.3	856	45.2	41.0	696
Antenatal care visits²								
None	22.5	11.3	33.8	41.6	438	32.1	28.0	438
1-3	35.2	11.0	46.1	60.0	884	48.3	44.8	884
4+	56.0	30.4	86.4	92.6	2,982	83.4	77.7	2,982
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	29.2	10.7	39.9	48.6	553	45.9	43.3	415
<5 years complete	28.5	13.8	42.3	50.2	417	44.8	41.7	304
5-9 years complete	49.6	17.7	67.3	75.6	2,121	69.3	64.3	1,665
10-11 years complete	53.5	24.1	77.6	86.1	955	77.9	73.1	806
12 or more years complete	46.1	40.1	86.1	93.2	1,354	84.8	77.9	1,132
Religion								
Hindu	59.8	29.4	89.1	94.0	2,168	85.1	78.8	1,909
Muslim	39.4	19.9	59.4	67.9	667	59.0	55.2	500
Christian	27.7	18.1	45.9	56.8	1,953	50.8	46.3	1,381
Other	59.7	23.1	82.8	92.6	612	84.3	80.8	531
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	51.6	28.6	80.2	94.5	315	80.1	74.3	275
Scheduled tribe	27.2	17.7	44.9	56.0	1,908	50.3	45.9	1,349
Other backward class	53.7	23.6	77.3	85.5	828	76.8	72.0	692
Other	57.4	27.5	85.0	89.7	2,249	81.9	76.2	1,924
Don't know	48.9	22.5	71.4	75.6	100	76.2	74.7	82
Place of delivery								
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	2,467	93.0	87.5	2,087
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.3	1,265	94.1	88.1	1,057
Home	na	na	na	26.3	1,650	11.1	7.6	1,161
Total	45.7	23.4	69.1	77.2	5,400	71.0	65.9	4,321

Note: Total includes information on births to women who don't know the number of antenatal care visits and women belonging to "other" religions, which is not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

² Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

³ Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

⁴ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

Table 46 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility, percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel and percentage delivered by caesarean section, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Manipur, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women with postnatal check within two days of delivery ²	Number of women
Bishnupur	63.1	23.4	86.5	92.5	23.4	410	83.9	350
Chandel	23.6	14.7	38.2	62.4	6.8	268	41.3	196
Churachandpur	35.6	27.5	63.2	67.7	9.6	549	58.2	386
Imphal East	51.8	29.1	80.8	86.1	27.2	1,032	73.2	873
Imphal West	62.3	29.1	91.4	95.1	40.0	1,132	79.2	985
Senapati	28.4	9.8	38.2	52.6	7.0	437	40.5	305
Tamenglong	29.1	4.2	33.3	42.1	5.2	302	36.7	211
Thoubal	49.4	24.0	73.5	84.6	19.3	912	69.5	770
Ukhrul	12.9	20.8	33.7	43.4	5.1	358	38.0	245
Manipur	45.7	23.4	69.1	77.2	21.1	5,400	65.9	4,321

¹ Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

² Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth.

Table 47 Delivery costs and financial assistance

The average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility by type of facility, and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY), according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) ¹			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	8,958	21,811	12,363	36.3	276
20-34	10,228	23,193	14,674	26.3	2,466
35-49	12,168	27,417	17,593	18.9	403
Birth order					
1	10,682	24,549	15,170	30.2	1,763
2-3	10,088	23,160	14,916	24.0	1,136
4+	9,098	19,544	12,149	8.3	245
Residence					
Urban	11,007	23,641	15,579	21.2	1,341
Rural	9,886	23,694	14,302	30.0	1,803
Schooling					
No schooling	9,887	20,753	12,544	24.3	187
<5 years complete	9,768	18,267	12,584	22.4	143
5-9 years complete	9,666	22,217	12,910	32.0	1,178
10-11 years complete	10,285	23,361	14,310	26.3	645
12 or more years complete	11,730	25,567	18,199	20.3	992
Religion					
Hindu	10,754	25,296	15,600	25.0	1,712
Muslim	10,790	20,787	14,118	24.8	307
Christian	8,199	19,078	12,529	25.4	677
Other	11,321	28,687	15,971	33.0	448
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	12,429	26,333	17,469	32.3	224
Scheduled tribe	8,133	19,070	12,431	25.5	650
Other backward class	11,019	26,158	15,886	23.4	547
Other	10,632	24,545	15,056	26.8	1,663
Don't know	(10,660)	(26,958)	(16,313)	(21.7)	61
Total	10,348	23,670	14,848	26.2	3,145

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 48 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the three years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, Manipur, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Bishnupur	15.4	245	96.7	30.0	350	30.8	305
Chandel	44.9	160	78.1	21.7	196	33.2	83
Churachandpur	42.4	318	82.4	16.1	386	26.2	258
Imphal East	28.4	594	94.9	21.3	873	28.2	718
Imphal West	14.0	678	85.9	15.1	985	18.1	910
Senapati	39.0	275	80.0	26.4	305	25.0	124
Tamenglong	47.8	197	65.4	17.9	211	24.5	76
Thoubal	23.6	548	95.1	27.5	770	32.5	583
Ukhrul	45.9	210	59.3	17.8	245	33.4	88
Manipur	29.0	3,225	86.6	21.3	4,321	26.2	3,145

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

Table 49 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the five years preceding the survey by time after birth of first health check, and the percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Time after birth of newborn's first health check						No health check ¹	Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	3.4	3.9	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.0	89.1	100.0	10.5	401
20-34	5.6	4.6	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.3	87.5	100.0	11.5	3,372
35-49	6.3	4.3	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.1	87.1	100.0	12.8	549
Birth order										
1	6.1	4.8	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.1	86.3	100.0	13.1	1,629
2-3	5.5	4.4	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.4	87.9	100.0	11.1	1,997
4-5	4.2	4.3	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.2	88.8	100.0	10.3	519
6+	2.3	3.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	93.7	100.0	6.3	177
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	5.0	5.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.1	87.1	100.0	12.3	2,087
Private health facility ²	10.5	6.1	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.3	81.0	100.0	18.1	1,057
Home	1.9	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.6	0.4	94.7	100.0	4.3	1,161
Residence										
Urban	6.8	6.4	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.4	84.0	100.0	15.1	1,536
Rural	4.7	3.5	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.2	89.6	100.0	9.6	2,786
Religion										
Hindu	6.6	4.8	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.3	85.6	100.0	13.4	1,909
Muslim	1.7	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	95.6	100.0	3.9	500
Christian	5.0	4.7	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.3	87.9	100.0	11.3	1,381
Other	5.9	5.2	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.0	86.9	100.0	12.5	531
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	5.2	6.3	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.4	85.1	100.0	13.7	275
Scheduled tribe	5.4	4.9	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.3	87.3	100.0	11.9	1,349
Other backward class	5.6	3.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	90.0	100.0	9.5	692
Other	5.7	4.5	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.2	87.0	100.0	12.1	1,924
Don't know	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	97.2	100.0	1.3	82
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	2.8	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.4	0.3	93.5	100.0	5.8	415
<5 years complete	4.7	3.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	90.3	100.0	9.1	304
5-9 years complete	4.9	5.3	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.1	88.0	100.0	11.4	1,665
10-11 years complete	5.7	4.3	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.2	87.7	100.0	11.5	806
12 or more years complete	7.4	5.1	0.6	1.5	0.7	0.5	84.1	100.0	14.6	1,132
Total	5.5	4.5	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.3	87.6	100.0	11.5	4,321

Note: Total includes information on births delivered in an "other" place of delivery, which is not shown separately.

¹ Includes newborns who received a health check after the first week

² Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

Table 50 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, Manipur

Indicator	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	93.6	95.2
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	83.5	71.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	84.1	80.4
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	47.1	10.3
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	86.8	71.2
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	92.8	85.2
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	86.7	84.5
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	62.1	49.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	71.7	59.2
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	28.6	4.6
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	63.6	40.8
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	72.4	52.7
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	89.0	87.5
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	69.3	55.2
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	75.9	65.2
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	34.8	6.2
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	71.1	49.2
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	79.0	61.6

¹ Based on the last birth to women in the three years preceding the survey

² Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and having taken iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

³ Based on all births in the three years preceding the survey

⁴ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel

Table 51 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care, percentage who were present for at least one antenatal check-up, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Manipur, 2015-16

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	98.0	86.7	90.5
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	77.8	60.9	66.6
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	27.5	21.3	23.4
Convulsions	23.6	18.3	20.1
Prolonged labour	35.1	25.9	29.0
Severe abdominal pain	35.9	25.3	28.8
High blood pressure	35.3	29.6	31.5
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications	29.5	38.3	35.4
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	87.0	60.0	69.0
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	66.5	54.6	58.6
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	68.1	58.4	61.7
Family planning or delaying his next child	34.9	31.7	32.7
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	134	265	399
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Cord care	*	33.9	36.9
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	47.5	49.4
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	48.5	50.0
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	17	106	124

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

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹			BCG			DPT			Polio ¹			Measles vaccinations ²	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Sex																	
Male	27.8	86.4	82.5	73.6	91.0	91.3	86.5	79.4	39.0	93.3	87.6	78.8	75.4	68.4	5.4	72.2	571
Female	23.9	82.4	77.6	65.8	91.5	89.5	85.4	76.0	37.8	93.4	89.9	74.3	72.9	63.1	5.0	66.5	532
Birth order																	
1	28.9	92.0	88.0	77.5	96.0	95.8	92.5	86.2	42.4	96.5	92.3	81.7	82.2	74.2	1.7	78.6	442
2-3	28.0	86.4	83.0	72.8	92.1	90.9	87.5	80.6	40.9	94.8	91.2	80.1	77.1	68.8	4.4	70.2	476
4-5	13.0	63.3	59.3	48.8	79.9	77.3	69.1	53.5	23.0	82.7	75.6	58.2	54.7	46.1	14.5	49.4	130
6+	14.3	58.2	41.4	32.5	72.3	73.2	60.7	43.1	21.9	80.1	69.8	49.3	30.4	20.3	18.6	38.1	55
Residence																	
Urban	31.1	90.7	88.0	78.1	95.5	95.1	91.9	84.9	48.2	97.0	94.1	84.7	81.8	74.2	2.4	77.6	365
Rural	23.4	81.5	76.3	65.8	89.1	88.1	83.1	74.3	33.6	91.5	86.1	72.7	70.4	61.7	6.6	65.5	739
Mother's schooling																	
No schooling	10.3	54.8	44.0	36.0	72.4	69.7	54.6	39.4	14.7	82.1	67.4	45.4	39.7	29.8	16.1	37.8	104
<5 years complete	18.6	64.5	58.4	38.9	82.2	76.5	71.3	51.6	24.9	84.9	79.3	56.8	50.0	39.7	10.1	51.0	75
5-9 years complete	22.1	81.5	77.0	67.0	89.5	89.3	85.2	75.8	34.6	91.7	86.7	73.3	70.3	61.3	6.4	71.3	435
10-11 years complete	34.8	95.9	92.5	82.1	98.2	99.0	95.4	90.7	52.2	98.2	95.3	88.1	85.4	78.6	1.0	81.0	217
12 or more years complete	33.1	97.1	95.2	86.1	98.2	97.1	95.9	92.7	46.5	98.7	97.7	90.3	91.5	84.1	1.2	74.8	271
Religion																	
Hindu	31.4	94.7	92.0	84.7	98.2	97.9	96.0	93.0	43.5	98.9	96.6	89.8	90.2	84.2	0.6	83.7	431
Muslim	19.0	64.6	57.9	42.0	79.6	80.6	71.8	50.9	31.1	86.7	78.9	61.8	48.0	38.5	13.0	48.5	143
Christian	20.2	77.3	72.2	60.5	86.2	84.0	78.2	67.4	32.0	88.8	82.1	64.7	63.1	52.1	8.4	58.6	418
Other	34.9	97.8	92.3	82.8	97.7	97.7	94.4	92.2	52.6	97.3	95.6	89.2	87.1	81.7	1.0	82.1	112

Continued...

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹				DPT				Polio ¹			Measles vaccinations ²	All basic vaccinations ²	No Vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children	
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2						3
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	32.6	91.9	88.3	81.0	93.1	93.7	91.6	88.4	43.5	96.7	92.6	80.3	77.5	71.1	3.3	74.4	67
Scheduled tribe	20.2	76.3	71.2	58.9	85.5	82.9	77.2	65.8	31.2	88.1	81.4	63.4	61.6	50.8	9.1	56.6	398
Other backward class	32.7	85.4	79.5	67.8	93.5	94.7	87.8	77.5	44.8	94.4	90.5	79.7	73.1	69.2	4.7	71.9	163
Other	27.4	91.3	87.8	79.9	95.9	95.5	93.3	87.8	42.3	97.4	94.6	86.8	85.8	77.3	2.0	79.8	452
Total	25.9	84.5	80.1	69.8	91.2	90.4	86.0	77.8	38.5	93.3	88.7	76.6	74.2	65.8	5.2	69.5	1,104
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	na	na	na	na	80.0	77.4	72.3	61.2	23.1	93.5	90.2	77.5	52.8	46.8	6.5	51.3	354

Note: Total includes information on children whose caste/tribe is not known, which is not shown separately.

na = Not available

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth and hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth

² Fully vaccinated with BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

³ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

Table 53 Selected vaccinations by district

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility, by district, Manipur, 2015-16

District	3 doses of Hepatitis B	BCG	3 doses of DPT	3 doses of polio	Measles	All basic vaccinations ¹	No vaccinations ²	Number of children	Percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility	Number of children who received any vaccinations
Bishnupur	79.2	96.0	87.3	84.9	82.3	77.2	0.7	77	96.3	76
Chandel	60.7	86.2	68.1	63.3	58.1	50.6	11.7	60	85.7	53
Churachandpur	52.9	84.1	68.3	60.1	65.1	52.2	9.2	112	89.6	102
Imphal East	74.9	95.9	80.7	87.2	81.0	72.7	0.0	193	91.3	193
Imphal West	81.3	97.2	93.7	90.9	87.9	82.8	1.5	241	90.0	237
Senapati	69.3	90.7	71.8	71.0	69.3	58.7	4.8	98	98.2	94
Tamenglong	57.5	82.0	59.7	63.4	56.4	44.0	10.0	66	97.1	59
Thoubal	72.8	90.8	77.4	74.1	74.3	65.4	7.4	188	98.5	174
Ukhrul	45.0	78.6	54.2	53.9	50.3	42.4	16.0	68	86.5	57
Manipur	69.8	91.2	77.8	76.6	74.2	65.8	5.2	1,104	92.8	1,046

¹ Fully vaccinated with BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

² Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.

Table 54 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and percentage with symptoms of ARI and fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	2.0	5.5	498	*	*	10	(58.4)	28
6-11	1.5	11.0	503	*	*	7	37.1	55
12-23	2.7	10.2	1,104	(49.3)	(26.1)	30	43.8	112
24-35	0.8	8.6	1,049	*	*	9	39.0	91
36-47	1.6	8.4	1,105	*	*	18	35.3	93
48-59	1.5	5.4	1,019	*	*	15	37.4	55
Sex								
Male	2.2	8.9	2,690	47.8	39.0	58	44.8	239
Female	1.2	7.5	2,588	(42.1)	(20.9)	31	34.6	195
Residence								
Urban	1.8	8.8	1,777	*	*	32	47.7	157
Rural	1.7	7.9	3,501	41.0	30.3	58	36.0	277
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	1.9	6.7	530	*	*	10	(34.2)	36
<5 years complete	1.4	8.4	401	*	*	6	(29.1)	34
5-9 years complete	1.9	8.4	2,073	(47.7)	(29.7)	39	36.6	174
10-11 years complete	2.1	8.4	942	*	*	19	44.3	79
12 or more years complete	1.2	8.3	1,332	*	*	16	48.4	110
Religion								
Hindu	1.7	8.5	2,138	(53.0)	(30.1)	37	41.3	181
Muslim	2.2	12.1	642	*	*	14	41.6	77
Christian	1.1	6.5	1,896	(30.1)	(26.2)	21	35.0	122
Other	2.9	8.7	602	*	*	17	46.8	53
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	2.3	8.4	306	*	*	7	(61.9)	26
Scheduled tribe	1.1	6.2	1,852	(32.0)	(20.5)	20	36.5	114
Other backward class	1.4	9.9	812	*	*	11	43.0	80
Other	2.2	9.3	2,209	(48.6)	(42.7)	49	39.4	205
Don't know	2.5	7.8	98	*	*	3	*	8
Total	1.7	8.2	5,278	45.8	32.6	90	40.2	433

¹ Symptoms of ARI (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing or difficulty in breathing which was chest related)

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹										Other treatments																									
		Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Any ORT					Percentage given antibiotic drug	Percentage given other drug ²	Percentage given zinc supplements	Percentage given intravenous solution	Percentage given home remedy/herbal/other	Percentage not receiving any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea																			
Age in months																																					
<6	4.4	498	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22											
6-11	6.7	503	(39.0)	(9.1)	(41.8)	(8.6)	(47.8)	(15.0)	(9.7)	(14.5)	(0.0)	(33.6)	(18.2)	(33.6)	(18.2)	(33.6)	(18.2)	(33.6)	(18.2)	(33.6)	(18.2)	(33.6)	(18.2)	(33.6)	34												
12-23	9.0	1,104	43.9	13.1	68.4	12.0	73.7	18.4	5.3	21.8	2.5	36.6	8.4	36.6	8.4	36.6	8.4	36.6	8.4	36.6	8.4	36.6	8.4	36.6	99												
24-35	6.3	1,049	18.4	10.0	72.5	17.8	76.2	7.4	0.7	12.0	0.0	27.3	10.6	27.3	10.6	27.3	10.6	27.3	10.6	27.3	10.6	27.3	10.6	27.3	66												
36-47	4.3	1,105	27.2	5.8	77.4	16.5	77.4	23.8	10.0	8.4	0.0	22.4	7.3	22.4	7.3	22.4	7.3	22.4	7.3	22.4	7.3	22.4	7.3	22.4	47												
48-59	3.5	1,019	(29.7)	(3.8)	(54.3)	(11.3)	(55.8)	(14.0)	(13.3)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(10.5)	(24.6)	(10.5)	(24.6)	(10.5)	(24.6)	(10.5)	(24.6)	(10.5)	(24.6)	(10.5)	(24.6)	(10.5)	36												
Sex																																					
Male	6.0	2,690	28.8	7.9	60.5	14.8	65.7	16.2	7.4	15.5	1.5	27.7	14.7	27.7	14.7	27.7	14.7	27.7	14.7	27.7	14.7	27.7	14.7	27.7	14.7	161											
Female	5.5	2,588	33.9	10.5	66.8	14.7	71.3	13.4	5.5	12.5	0.0	28.6	10.6	28.6	10.6	28.6	10.6	28.6	10.6	28.6	10.6	28.6	10.6	28.6	10.6	143											
Residence																																					
Urban	6.2	1,777	37.0	4.0	60.4	25.4	68.2	21.1	5.1	15.2	0.0	16.8	11.1	16.8	11.1	16.8	11.1	16.8	11.1	16.8	11.1	16.8	11.1	16.8	11.1	110											
Rural	5.5	3,501	28.0	12.0	65.2	8.7	68.4	11.4	7.3	13.4	1.3	34.5	13.7	34.5	13.7	34.5	13.7	34.5	13.7	34.5	13.7	34.5	13.7	34.5	13.7	194											
Mother's schooling																																					
No schooling	5.9	530	(26.1)	(15.7)	(70.4)	(10.8)	(71.6)	(14.8)	(7.0)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(14.9)	(10.3)	(14.9)	(10.3)	(14.9)	(10.3)	(14.9)	(10.3)	(14.9)	(10.3)	(14.9)	(10.3)	(14.9)	(10.3)	31											
<5 years complete	5.9	401	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24										
5-9 years complete	6.9	2,073	32.4	6.7	59.2	14.8	64.4	11.0	6.3	10.3	1.7	34.9	14.9	34.9	14.9	34.9	14.9	34.9	14.9	34.9	14.9	34.9	14.9	34.9	14.9	143											
10-11 years complete	6.2	942	34.3	14.4	73.5	14.8	75.1	23.1	13.8	14.8	0.0	23.9	9.2	23.9	9.2	23.9	9.2	23.9	9.2	23.9	9.2	23.9	9.2	23.9	9.2	58											
12 or more years complete	3.6	1,332	(30.0)	(2.9)	(59.7)	(23.2)	(72.1)	(17.5)	(0.0)	(26.9)	(0.0)	(20.7)	(8.2)	(20.7)	(8.2)	(20.7)	(8.2)	(20.7)	(8.2)	(20.7)	(8.2)	(20.7)	(8.2)	(20.7)	(8.2)	48											
Religion																																					
Hindu	6.1	2,138	38.5	6.5	69.1	20.5	75.2	18.7	11.1	14.5	0.0	25.3	8.8	25.3	8.8	25.3	8.8	25.3	8.8	25.3	8.8	25.3	8.8	25.3	8.8	131											
Muslim	7.8	642	(28.4)	(4.1)	(46.9)	(5.5)	(48.4)	(19.0)	(8.3)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(40.7)	(18.5)	(40.7)	(18.5)	(40.7)	(18.5)	(40.7)	(18.5)	(40.7)	(18.5)	(40.7)	(18.5)	(40.7)	(18.5)	50											
Christian	3.7	1,896	22.1	19.6	64.7	5.3	68.3	9.9	0.0	5.9	1.4	27.6	18.3	27.6	18.3	27.6	18.3	27.6	18.3	27.6	18.3	27.6	18.3	27.6	18.3	70											
Other	8.7	602	(28.0)	(6.3)	(63.6)	(22.0)	(70.3)	(8.2)	(2.1)	(28.9)	(2.8)	(23.9)	(10.1)	(23.9)	(10.1)	(23.9)	(10.1)	(23.9)	(10.1)	(23.9)	(10.1)	(23.9)	(10.1)	(23.9)	(10.1)	53											

Continued...

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)				Other treatments								
				Percentage given ORS packets	Percentage given fluid from ORS packets	Percentage given either ORS or gruel	Percentage given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percentage given antibiotic drug	Percentage given other drug ²	Percentage given zinc supplements	Percentage given intravenous solution	Percentage given home remedy/herbal/other	Percentage not receiving any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea	
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	5.6	306	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Scheduled tribe	3.7	1,852	22.7	57.5	20.2	65.5	6.9	67.9	10.2	0.0	6.1	1.4	27.9	18.8	68	
Other backward class	7.3	812	35.5	53.5	3.2	55.5	10.7	58.7	5.8	7.7	12.9	2.5	32.0	17.4	59	
Other	6.9	2,209	30.7	64.2	7.4	65.9	17.2	70.9	20.5	9.3	16.3	0.0	24.6	9.4	152	
Don't know	7.1	98	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	
Total	5.8	5,278	31.2	60.2	9.1	63.5	14.8	68.3	14.9	6.5	14.1	0.8	28.1	12.8	304	

Note: ORT includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

² Includes antimotility drugs, other drugs, and unknown drugs

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 5.6 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percentage given ORT and continued feeding ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea				
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less					Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know
Age in months																		
6-11	(8.6)	(56.1)	(32.1)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(52.8)	(36.2)	(5.8)	(3.4)	(1.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.6)	(41.8)	34
12-23	12.0	48.0	31.4	7.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	5.4	40.2	41.2	10.6	0.9	1.1	0.4	100.0	9.3	62.6	99
24-35	17.8	47.3	31.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.0	50.0	30.5	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.7	62.9	66
36-47	16.5	46.9	28.8	6.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	2.5	28.4	49.6	18.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.2	58.4	47
48-59	(11.3)	(37.4)	(39.6)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(38.2)	(47.2)	(14.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.3)	(47.0)	36
Sex																		
Male	14.8	45.7	30.6	7.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	4.1	41.1	37.1	14.1	1.3	2.3	0.0	100.0	9.1	52.4	161
Female	14.7	49.2	30.9	4.3	0.3	0.6	100.0	2.7	42.2	38.5	10.6	0.3	5.4	0.3	100.0	10.1	58.0	143
Residence																		
Urban	25.4	43.9	25.9	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.8	43.1	36.6	8.9	0.0	5.6	0.0	100.0	18.2	58.6	110
Rural	8.7	49.3	33.5	6.8	1.3	0.4	100.0	2.1	40.8	38.4	14.5	1.3	2.7	0.2	100.0	4.6	53.0	194
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	(10.8)	(50.0)	(30.2)	(7.4)	(1.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(41.0)	(38.8)	(17.4)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(1.2)	100.0	(3.8)	(51.4)	31
5-9 years complete	14.8	50.4	29.8	4.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	4.5	45.1	32.6	12.0	0.8	5.0	0.0	100.0	10.3	51.5	143
10-11 years complete	14.8	48.5	29.0	5.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	2.8	41.0	43.0	11.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	10.8	65.7	58
12 or more years complete	(23.2)	(40.8)	(31.8)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.9)	(34.9)	(44.6)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(6.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(13.1)	(62.0)	48
Religion																		
Hindu	20.5	44.1	30.1	4.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	5.8	40.0	40.6	12.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.0	64.9	131
Muslim	(5.5)	(49.7)	(36.8)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(39.7)	(42.7)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.2)	(36.2)	50
Christian	5.3	46.3	34.1	11.2	2.0	1.2	100.0	2.2	39.8	40.7	13.5	2.0	1.2	0.5	100.0	2.3	52.4	70
Other	(22.0)	(54.9)	(22.1)	(1.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.2)	(49.9)	(22.2)	(12.8)	(0.0)	(12.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(12.0)	(51.7)	53

Continued...

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea—Continued

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percentage given ORT and continued feeding ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea					
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less				Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled tribe	6.9	47.1	31.2	11.5	2.1	1.2	100.0	2.3	40.5	37.9	12.7	2.1	4.0	0.6	100.0	2.3	50.0	68
Other backward class	10.7	49.5	37.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.1	37.4	39.8	9.9	2.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	6.9	47.9	59
Other ²	17.2	47.8	30.4	4.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	3.8	44.4	37.8	12.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	13.4	61.3	152
Total	14.8	47.4	30.7	6.0	0.8	0.3	100.0	3.4	41.6	37.8	12.5	0.9	3.8	0.1	100.0	9.6	55.0	304

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Total includes children age <6 months, children whose mothers have less than 5 years of schooling, schedule caste children, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

ORT = Oral rehydration therapy, which includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids

¹ Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode

² Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 57 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	94.8	2,009	95.7	95
20-24	96.1	2,061	96.9	772
25-34	96.8	4,369	97.0	2,415
35-49	96.2	5,154	96.2	1,040
Residence				
Urban	97.5	5,510	98.7	1,536
Rural	95.2	8,083	95.7	2,786
Schooling				
No schooling	92.1	1,473	90.6	415
<5 years complete	93.2	865	92.5	304
5-9 years complete	96.2	5,015	97.2	1,665
10-11 years complete	96.8	2,428	98.4	806
12 or more years complete	97.9	3,813	98.3	1,132
Religion				
Hindu	97.2	6,346	98.0	1,909
Muslim	97.7	1,585	98.5	500
Christian	93.4	4,013	93.4	1,381
Other	97.6	1,649	99.5	531
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	97.7	914	99.6	275
Scheduled tribe	93.3	3,898	93.3	1,349
Other backward class	97.8	2,571	98.8	692
Other	97.2	6,014	98.0	1,924
Don't know	93.3	196	98.5	82
Total	96.2	13,593	96.8	4,321

ORS = Oral rehydration salt

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age six years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
Age in months										
<12	22.9	22.6	2.8	1.7	1,001	na	na	0.6	1,001	*
12-23	31.0	30.3	4.6	2.4	1,104	na	na	2.6	1,104	(21.1)
24-35	33.3	32.6	5.5	4.7	1,049	na	na	3.3	1,049	(18.8)
36-47	32.0	31.2	5.0	2.6	1,105	10.0	1,105	2.0	1,105	*
48-59	27.3	27.0	3.7	2.3	1,019	10.0	1,019	2.8	1,019	(5.5)
60-71	23.7	23.3	3.3	2.6	1,023	7.4	1,023	na	na	na
0-35	29.2	28.6	4.3	2.9	3,154	na	na	2.2	3,154	19.5
36-71	27.8	27.3	4.0	2.5	3,147	9.2	3,147	na	na	na
Sex										
Male	28.6	28.0	4.1	2.6	3,174	9.7	1,588	2.4	2,690	18.8
Female	28.4	27.9	4.2	2.8	3,126	8.6	1,559	2.2	2,588	8.8
Residence										
Urban	26.0	25.4	3.5	3.2	2,132	10.3	1,105	2.5	1,777	(6.0)
Rural	29.7	29.2	4.5	2.5	4,168	8.6	2,042	2.2	3,501	19.1
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	23.1	22.6	2.5	1.4	665	7.7	381	1.2	530	*
<5 years complete	28.5	27.9	5.6	3.6	496	9.5	272	2.2	401	*
5-9 years complete	28.4	27.8	4.4	2.2	2,430	8.5	1,182	2.1	2,073	8.4
10-11 years complete	30.9	30.8	4.7	3.1	1,137	10.2	557	2.6	942	(9.8)
12 or more years complete	29.2	28.3	3.7	3.5	1,572	10.0	755	2.7	1,332	(24.6)

Continued...

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
Religion										
Hindu	30.8	30.0	3.9	2.8	2,576	11.5	1,293	2.2	2,138	(9.1)
Muslim	13.4	13.2	2.1	2.3	771	4.2	400	1.9	642	*
Christian	27.0	26.7	3.4	2.2	2,232	6.3	1,094	2.1	1,896	22.0
Other	40.7	40.0	9.7	4.4	721	15.1	359	3.6	602	*
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	34.6	34.4	5.7	3.5	375	11.5	169	2.7	306	*
Scheduled tribe	26.8	26.6	3.2	2.1	2,179	5.8	1,066	2.1	1,852	22.4
Other backward class	29.3	29.0	4.6	2.7	962	8.9	477	2.1	812	*
Other	29.0	28.0	4.7	3.1	2,662	11.3	1,362	2.5	2,209	13.2
Don't know	22.0	22.0	2.8	1.4	123	13.8	73	1.1	98	*
Total	28.5	27.9	4.2	2.7	6,300	9.2	3,147	2.3	5,278	14.2

na = Not applicable.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

¹ AWC benefits for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and early childhood care/preschool

² Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 59 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Percentage of children under age six years whose mothers received specific benefits from an anganwadi centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy				Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence									
Urban	23.9	23.6	0.6	2.3	20.2	20.1	0.6	1.6	2,130
Rural	24.1	23.9	0.8	2.2	19.3	19.0	0.7	1.4	4,162
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	15.4	15.4	0.5	0.7	12.7	12.7	0.5	0.9	664
<5 years complete	21.6	21.6	0.3	0.5	19.7	19.7	0.0	0.7	496
5-9 years complete	25.0	24.6	0.9	3.1	20.9	20.5	0.7	2.0	2,425
10-11 years complete	26.7	26.7	0.6	2.0	21.0	20.9	0.5	1.3	1,136
12 or more years complete	24.9	24.8	0.8	2.4	19.4	19.3	0.9	1.4	1,571
Religion									
Hindu	29.4	29.3	1.0	2.9	22.3	22.0	0.7	1.9	2,574
Muslim	12.2	11.6	0.4	1.3	7.9	7.7	0.8	0.5	770
Christian	18.8	18.8	0.5	1.2	16.3	16.3	0.4	0.8	2,228
Other	33.4	32.9	0.9	4.3	32.6	32.0	1.1	3.1	720
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	24.2	24.2	1.4	1.9	22.7	22.4	1.3	0.9	375
Scheduled tribe	18.4	18.4	0.5	1.2	15.9	15.9	0.3	0.8	2,175
Other backward class	26.9	26.5	1.2	2.3	22.6	22.6	0.9	1.1	962
Other	27.9	27.6	0.6	3.1	21.3	20.8	0.7	2.3	2,657
Don't know	16.5	16.5	1.8	2.0	14.6	14.6	0.0	2.0	123
Total	24.0	23.8	0.7	2.3	19.6	19.4	0.6	1.5	6,292

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

¹ Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis and food given in the form of take home rations

² Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first six months of breastfeeding

Table 60 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹					Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age						
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Number of children
Age in months																	
<6	6.1	13.4	-0.1	3.7	10.8	11.0	-0.0	2.9	6.4	1.7	-0.2	465					
6-8	2.7	12.7	-0.4	2.0	5.0	8.9	0.1	1.4	6.3	2.5	-0.3	288					
9-11	6.5	20.2	-0.8	1.8	4.2	7.7	0.0	0.5	7.8	2.8	-0.5	209					
12-17	8.9	27.7	-1.3	0.7	5.8	4.2	-0.1	1.4	10.7	0.5	-0.7	561					
18-23	12.4	35.0	-1.5	2.2	6.3	1.5	-0.2	2.2	11.9	0.2	-0.9	543					
24-35	8.9	31.4	-1.4	1.8	6.6	1.1	-0.4	3.1	14.6	0.5	-1.0	1,059					
36-47	10.0	35.9	-1.5	2.2	6.2	1.1	-0.4	2.8	18.7	0.2	-1.2	1,117					
48-59	8.7	29.6	-1.4	3.0	7.8	1.3	-0.5	2.5	17.1	0.3	-1.2	1,020					
Sex																	
Male	9.4	29.9	-1.3	2.7	7.7	3.4	-0.3	2.0	14.4	0.7	-0.9	2,676					
Female	8.1	27.9	-1.2	1.7	5.9	2.7	-0.3	2.9	13.2	0.6	-0.9	2,585					
Birth interval in months³																	
First birth ⁴	7.2	25.5	-1.2	1.9	7.0	3.0	-0.3	2.2	12.3	0.8	-0.9	2,040					
<24	13.3	38.4	-1.5	2.5	7.1	2.8	-0.3	4.2	17.2	0.2	-1.1	498					
24-47	10.7	32.1	-1.3	2.5	7.4	3.2	-0.3	2.5	14.6	0.6	-0.9	1,428					
48+	6.8	26.2	-1.1	2.3	6.2	3.1	-0.3	1.5	13.8	0.8	-0.8	1,086					
Birth order³																	
1	7.2	25.6	-1.2	1.9	7.0	3.1	-0.3	2.2	12.4	0.8	-0.9	2,028					
2-3	8.9	28.5	-1.2	2.1	6.6	3.0	-0.3	2.5	14.0	0.6	-0.9	2,236					
4-5	10.9	37.8	-1.4	3.4	7.6	3.1	-0.3	2.0	16.2	0.7	-1.0	578					
6+	14.9	39.0	-1.5	3.2	8.5	3.7	-0.2	2.6	17.5	0.0	-1.0	210					
Size at birth³																	
Very small	14.4	37.6	-1.4	5.3	13.9	1.3	-0.8	8.4	26.3	0.0	-1.4	101					
Small	13.7	37.8	-1.6	4.5	9.5	4.0	-0.6	6.5	24.5	0.5	-1.3	550					
Average or larger	7.8	27.0	-1.2	1.8	6.4	3.0	-0.3	1.6	12.0	0.7	-0.8	4,280					
Don't know	14.2	43.6	-1.6	3.1	8.1	3.5	-0.3	3.6	17.7	0.0	-1.1	122					

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Number of children	
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD		Mean Z-score (SD)
	6.8	24.1	-1.1	1.8	6.4	2.6	2.4	13.1	0.9		-0.8
Residence											
Urban	9.8	31.4	-1.3	2.4	7.0	3.3	2.4	14.2	0.6	-0.9	1,776
Rural											3,485
Mother's schooling⁵											
No schooling	16.6	40.3	-1.6	3.4	9.3	2.6	4.1	22.2	0.1	-1.2	518
<5 years complete	13.0	35.8	-1.5	3.8	8.4	3.0	2.3	17.3	0.6	-1.1	389
5-9 years complete	8.7	30.6	-1.3	2.2	7.2	3.0	2.9	14.9	0.6	-0.9	2,014
10-11 years complete	7.5	26.8	-1.2	1.1	5.8	3.9	1.9	12.4	0.9	-0.8	905
12 or more years complete	5.3	20.8	-0.9	2.1	5.9	2.9	1.3	8.5	1.0	-0.7	1,291
Religion											
Hindu	5.7	21.7	-1.0	1.5	6.1	2.8	1.6	11.5	1.0	-0.8	2,062
Muslim	14.8	42.5	-1.5	2.6	8.5	1.3	4.7	24.8	0.0	-1.3	668
Christian	10.9	33.8	-1.3	3.0	7.4	3.9	2.5	12.9	0.7	-0.9	1,882
Other	6.2	24.0	-1.2	1.7	6.0	3.2	2.5	12.5	0.3	-0.9	649
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	11.9	32.0	-1.4	0.9	7.6	5.8	2.4	19.8	1.0	-1.0	264
Scheduled tribe	11.0	34.3	-1.4	2.9	7.1	4.1	2.5	12.6	0.7	-0.9	1,841
Other backward class	8.5	28.3	-1.3	0.9	7.3	2.0	3.3	16.8	0.1	-1.0	874
Other	6.5	24.3	-1.1	2.3	6.5	2.4	2.0	12.9	0.9	-0.9	2,171
Don't know	9.9	27.1	-1.2	2.0	3.5	0.2	1.5	13.5	0.0	-1.0	111
Mother's interview status											
Interviewed	8.7	28.8	-1.2	2.2	6.9	3.1	2.4	13.8	0.7	-0.9	5,053
Not interviewed but in the household	13.7	32.2	-1.4	2.5	4.5	5.3	6.5	14.2	1.6	-1.0	65
Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁶	9.6	31.0	-1.4	1.4	3.9	1.4	3.4	15.6	0.0	-1.1	144

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Number of children	
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD		Mean Z-score (SD)
Mother's nutritional status⁷											
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	12.1	36.8	-1.5	2.4	8.8	2.3	4.9	19.6	0.0	-1.2	376
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	9.4	29.9	-1.3	2.3	7.2	3.4	2.6	14.4	0.6	-0.9	3,456
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	5.7	23.3	-1.0	1.9	5.5	2.4	1.0	10.4	1.1	-0.7	1,237
Missing	(11.8)	(33.6)	(-1.2)	(3.5)	(6.3)	(7.4)	(3.5)	(12.7)	(2.3)	(-0.9)	46
Child's living arrangements											
Living with both parents	8.9	29.4	-1.2	2.3	6.9	3.0	2.5	14.0	0.7	-0.9	4,771
Living with one or neither parent	7.4	24.7	-1.1	1.6	6.7	4.0	1.9	11.9	0.5	-0.8	491
Total	8.8	28.9	-1.2	2.2	6.8	3.1	2.4	13.8	0.7	-0.9	5,261
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	13.1	35.6	-1.4	2.1	9.0	2.2	4.7	22.1	0.5	-1.2	1,735

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used 1977 NCHS/CDC/WHO Reference. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight.

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Standards population median

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

⁴ First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval

⁵ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

⁶ Excludes children whose mothers are deceased

⁷ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 70.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 61 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed, and the percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour and one day of birth, and among last-born children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past two years:			Among last-born children born in the past two years who were ever breastfed:		
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth ¹	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth ²	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	97.2	64.1	90.6	662	24.8	644
Rural	97.1	66.4	90.3	1,429	21.6	1,388
Sex						
Male	96.9	66.5	89.9	1,041	23.4	1,009
Female	97.4	64.7	90.9	1,050	21.8	1,022
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	96.1	74.2	91.6	192	14.7	185
<5 years complete	96.7	68.4	88.6	143	16.5	138
5-9 years complete	97.0	67.3	89.7	853	22.1	827
10-11 years complete	97.9	62.3	91.2	380	24.0	372
12 or more years complete	97.2	61.5	91.0	524	26.9	509
Religion						
Hindu	97.6	65.7	89.4	842	27.5	822
Muslim	94.1	68.5	88.3	258	23.6	243
Christian	97.4	65.1	91.7	761	15.9	741
Other	97.8	64.0	92.0	230	26.0	225
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	95.5	59.4	87.8	140	25.8	134
Scheduled tribe	97.3	64.8	91.3	740	15.9	720
Other backward class	97.3	69.3	88.9	309	27.1	300
Other	97.3	65.6	90.9	864	25.9	840
Don't know	(93.6)	(74.8)	(83.2)	39	(31.6)	37
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ⁴	97.4	64.0	90.3	1,685	24.1	1,642
Dai (TBA)	98.0	69.1	91.0	212	20.0	208
Other/no one	93.4	75.8	90.4	194	12.1	181
Place of delivery						
Health facility	97.2	63.0	90.4	1,525	24.9	1,482
At home	96.9	72.6	90.4	558	16.1	540
Total	97.1	65.6	90.4	2,091	22.6	2,031

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the past two years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes children who were delivered in an "other" place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding immediately after birth

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

³ Children given something other than breastmilk during the first three days of life

⁴ Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 62 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under two years living with the mother by breastfeeding status, percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under two years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Manipur, 2015-16

Age in months	Not breast-feeding	Breastfeeding and consuming:				Complementary foods	Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under two years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under two years
		Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk						
<2	2.8	85.7	5.5	0.0	1.7	4.2	100.0	97.2	118	8.7	121
2-3	1.8	79.5	4.7	1.0	5.9	7.2	100.0	98.2	184	10.8	185
4-5	2.1	60.5	7.9	0.0	4.7	24.7	100.0	97.9	191	13.6	192
6-8	2.4	11.2	5.5	0.8	1.3	78.8	100.0	97.6	290	12.8	292
9-11	5.5	5.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	85.0	100.0	94.5	210	14.7	211
12-17	9.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	86.7	100.0	90.1	547	13.9	560
18-23	15.4	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.8	81.4	100.0	84.6	515	12.2	543
<4	2.2	81.9	5.0	0.6	4.3	6.0	100.0	97.8	301	10.0	306
<6	2.2	73.6	6.2	0.4	4.5	13.3	100.0	97.8	492	11.4	498
6-9	3.1	10.1	5.0	0.6	1.1	80.1	100.0	96.9	361	11.8	364
12-15	9.8	0.5	1.0	0.3	1.2	87.2	100.0	90.2	351	15.3	355
12-23	12.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.9	84.1	100.0	87.4	1,061	13.1	1,104
20-23	16.4	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.5	80.6	100.0	83.6	339	13.4	363

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids/juice, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus children who receive breastmilk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

Table 6.3 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who were fed with appropriate feeding practices based on the number of food groups and times they were fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹					Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predo-minant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency ⁴	Milk or milk products ⁵	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	Breast-milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children
Age in months																	
6-8	na	na	na	na	13.5	70.1	12.3	*	*	*	*	7	98.6	13.1	70.3	12.0	290
9-11	na	na	na	na	29.7	38.9	10.2	*	*	*	*	12	97.3	29.1	40.0	10.0	210
12-17	na	na	na	na	41.1	50.2	19.7	51.1	51.5	64.2	20.1	54	95.2	42.1	51.6	19.7	547
18-23	na	na	na	na	50.6	50.3	27.7	32.7	35.9	52.2	11.1	78	89.7	48.4	50.6	25.1	514
Sex																	
Male	≥36.0	4.5	4.9	1,489	36.3	50.9	19.0	44.1	38.2	57.9	13.9	71	95.0	36.5	51.6	18.6	798
Female	≥36.0	4.5	5.2	1,475	37.5	54.4	19.6	39.4	39.6	59.2	14.2	81	93.6	37.7	54.9	19.1	763
Residence																	
Urban	≥36.0	4.6	5.1	993	40.7	53.8	21.1	(48.5)	(49.9)	(66.3)	(34.1)	38	96.2	41.4	54.7	22.1	503
Rural	≥36.0	4.4	5.0	1,971	35.0	52.1	18.4	39.3	35.3	56.0	7.5	114	93.4	35.0	52.5	17.3	1,058
Mother's schooling																	
No schooling	31.9	3.6	4.9	267	37.6	51.9	15.1	*	*	*	*	13	91.1	37.3	48.8	13.7	136
<5 years complete	≥36.0	(3.7)	(4.1)	201	35.7	52.9	19.5	*	*	*	*	14	89.8	34.1	51.7	17.7	105
5-9 years complete	≥36.0	4.5	5.2	1,170	35.3	53.8	20.7	44.6	43.7	63.3	12.8	58	95.0	36.1	54.6	20.0	639
10-11 years complete	31.5	4.9	5.2	549	39.7	52.3	19.2	(42.7)	(28.8)	(58.8)	(9.2)	30	94.2	38.6	53.0	18.2	293
12 or more years complete	≥36.0	4.5	5.1	778	37.4	51.2	18.6	(54.6)	(46.9)	(70.4)	(27.4)	37	95.6	38.3	53.0	19.4	388
Religion																	
Hindu	≥36.0	4.8	5.2	1,248	42.6	49.9	20.7	(66.9)	(50.1)	(77.9)	(37.2)	32	98.3	43.0	51.3	21.6	630
Muslim	(27.5)	4.2	5.4	343	29.4	50.1	14.8	(12.0)	(43.2)	(35.4)	(2.8)	28	87.4	31.3	47.9	13.1	193
Christian	28.8	3.9	4.5	1,022	30.9	55.0	16.9	39.6	33.5	56.7	10.1	86	91.1	31.3	55.3	15.9	583
Other	≥36.0	5.6	5.6	352	42.0	58.5	26.8	*	*	*	*	6	98.8	41.8	59.8	25.7	156

Continued...

Table 6.3 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices—Continued

Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who were fed with appropriate feeding practices based on the number of food groups and times they were fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹			Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:							
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predo- minant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency ⁴	Milk or milk products ⁵	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	Breast- milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	≥36.0	(4.8)	(5.2)	201	43.1	47.8	18.8	94	*	*	*	10	93.2	43.2	50.4	20.1	105
Scheduled tribe	28.2	3.8	4.4	998	29.9	56.2	17.1	474	39.0	57.2	9.9	87	90.5	30.6	56.4	16.0	561
Other backward class	≥36.0	5.0	5.5	459	37.4	55.0	19.3	206	*	*	*	21	94.5	39.1	54.7	19.5	227
Other	≥36.0	4.9	5.4	1,255	40.8	49.7	21.1	606	(48.1)	(58.2)	(15.9)	31	97.5	40.7	50.1	20.8	637
Don't know	*	*	*	51	*	*	*	29	*	*	*	3	(100.0)	(44.6)	(57.0)	(19.5)	32
Total	≥36.0	4.5	5.1	2,964	36.9	52.6	19.3	1,409	41.6	58.6	14.0	152	94.3	37.1	53.2	18.8	1,561

na = Not applicable

¹ Median durations are based on the distributions at the time of the survey of the proportion of births by months since birth. Includes children living and deceased at the time of the survey. It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

² Either exclusively breastfed or received breastmilk and plain water and/or non-milk liquids only

³ Food groups are: a. infant formula, milk other than breastmilk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; g. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts; h. foods made with oil, fat, ghee, or butter

⁴ 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

⁵ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁶ Nonbreastfed children ages 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three infant and Young Child Feeding Practices if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group

⁷ Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁸ Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 4 and 6

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 64 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district

Among last-born children in the past 2 years, percentage breastfed within one hour of birth, percentage of youngest children under age 6 months living with the mother who are exclusively breastfed, and percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by district, Manipur, 2015-16

District	Among last-born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹		Height-for-age ²		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within one hour of birth	Number of children	Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³		Percentage below -2 SD ³		Percentage below -2 SD ³	
					Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children
Bishnupur	70.8	159	83.3 (82.3)	37	24.7	6.9	13.7	409		
Chandel	63.9	103	(73.5)	20	36.1	7.5	13.2	263		
Churachandpur	64.8	208	64.8	45	35.7	6.6	11.3	529		
Imphal East	72.5	370	82.7	80	26.2	7.8	17.1	1,025		
Imphal West	58.7	429	73.8	110	21.0	4.7	8.4	1,051		
Senapati	63.5	183	52.5	47	34.9	8.2	14.7	424		
Tamenglong	68.9	124	81.3	30	37.1	8.2	16.3	296		
Thoubal	65.2	384	(47.1)	88	30.1	7.0	17.8	910		
Ukhrul	66.6	132	73.6	33	32.7	7.2	11.1	355		
Manipur	65.6	2,091	73.6	492	28.9	6.8	13.8	5,261		

¹ Based on the youngest child living with the mother

² Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children.

³ Based on the WHO Child Growth Standards population median

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16 and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	
Age in months					
6-11	23.3	15.5	0.2	39.0	470
12-23	23.8	13.6	0.3	37.7	1,112
24-35	15.7	5.1	0.0	20.8	1,062
36-47	11.5	3.2	0.1	14.9	1,113
48-59	8.0	1.8	0.1	9.9	1,013
Sex					
Male	17.0	7.7	0.2	24.8	2,454
Female	14.4	6.2	0.2	20.7	2,316
Birth order¹					
1	15.3	6.9	0.1	22.3	1,856
2-3	15.7	7.9	0.3	23.9	1,979
4-5	17.9	4.1	0.0	21.9	539
6+	13.5	7.4	0.2	21.0	193
Residence					
Urban	16.5	8.0	0.0	24.5	1,619
Rural	15.3	6.4	0.2	22.0	3,151
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	13.3	7.2	0.4	20.9	471
<5 years complete	17.0	7.8	0.0	24.8	361
5-9 years complete	15.9	7.2	0.1	23.1	1,818
10-11 years complete	19.2	7.3	0.2	26.7	817
12 or more years complete	13.6	6.2	0.2	20.0	1,163
Religion					
Hindu	16.2	7.4	0.2	23.9	1,867
Muslim	17.7	7.3	0.0	25.0	602
Christian	14.1	5.7	0.2	20.0	1,731
Other	16.8	8.7	0.0	25.5	570
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	20.4	8.6	0.0	29.0	242
Scheduled tribe	13.9	5.8	0.2	19.8	1,690
Other backward class	15.7	7.5	0.2	23.4	776
Other	16.5	7.7	0.2	24.3	1,959
Don't know	20.5	4.3	0.0	24.8	103
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	15.7	7.0	0.2	22.9	4,568
Not interviewed but in the household	15.2	5.6	0.0	20.8	63
Not interviewed, and not in the household ³	15.7	5.3	0.0	21.0	139

Continued...

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16 and totals for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	15.8	7.2	0.2	23.1	4,321
Living with one or neither parent	14.7	5.1	0.0	19.7	448
Mother's anaemia status⁴					
Not anaemic	13.7	5.7	0.2	19.5	3,102
Mildly anaemic	20.2	10.0	0.2	30.4	1,239
Moderately/severely anaemic	18.7	8.7	0.1	27.6	242
Total	15.7	7.0	0.2	22.8	4,770
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	25.6	15.2	0.3	41.1	1,533

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl).

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

² For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁴ Mildly anaemic is classified as 10.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/severely anaemic is <10.0 g/dl. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known.

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother			Children age 9-59 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage iron supplements given past 7 days	Percentage deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	
Age in months											
6-8	na	na	na	na	na	3.3	6.5	292	99.5	299	
9-11	59.5	45.4	210	38.8	211	3.2	3.8	211	99.3	211	
12-17	76.9	59.9	547	44.1	560	6.3	5.5	560	99.3	581	
18-23	81.0	63.3	515	43.2	543	5.1	8.0	543	99.8	559	
24-35	na	na	na	34.0	1,049	5.1	9.5	1,049	99.3	1,094	
36-47	na	na	na	27.0	1,105	3.8	11.6	1,105	99.2	1,151	
48-59	na	na	na	21.6	1,019	4.0	10.6	1,019	99.3	1,055	
Sex											
Male	75.2	58.1	661	32.7	2,320	4.8	9.7	2,459	99.3	2,536	
Female	76.2	59.7	610	31.4	2,167	4.2	8.6	2,321	99.5	2,415	
Birth order											
1	74.7	60.2	518	36.8	1,842	5.4	10.5	1,959	99.7	1,910	
2-3	76.1	58.3	552	33.2	1,931	4.3	9.0	2,065	99.1	2,044	
4-5	75.9	55.8	143	19.1	522	3.3	6.0	553	99.4	548	
6+	79.7	61.0	59	10.3	193	1.4	6.7	202	97.5	201	
Breastfeeding status											
Breastfeeding	75.1	59.6	1,127	40.3	2,275	5.2	9.2	2,558	99.5	2,552	
Not breastfeeding	80.1	53.6	145	23.6	2,213	3.8	9.1	2,222	99.1	2,150	
Residence											
Urban	79.5	63.1	408	39.1	1,530	5.8	10.5	1,625	99.7	1,683	
Rural	73.8	56.9	863	28.4	2,958	3.9	8.5	3,154	99.2	3,267	

Continued...

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother			Children age 9-59 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested		
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage iron supplements given past 7 days	Percentage deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children		
Mother's schooling												
No schooling	72.9	57.2	114	15.0	461	2.4	5.5	483	98.6	489		
<5 years complete	81.8	51.7	85	17.1	348	3.4	4.2	368	97.5	366		
5-9 years complete	76.9	61.4	517	30.3	1,748	3.7	9.1	1,871	99.5	1,869		
10-11 years complete	75.3	58.6	242	36.8	807	5.2	10.6	857	99.6	857		
12 or more years complete	73.3	57.4	313	43.0	1,124	6.5	11.2	1,200	99.7	1,227		
Religion												
Hindu	77.7	65.0	513	42.2	1,812	5.3	10.4	1,932	99.3	1,954		
Muslim	73.4	60.2	157	25.9	551	2.6	8.7	586	99.8	631		
Christian	72.3	50.3	481	19.9	1,629	3.3	7.4	1,731	99.1	1,777		
Other	83.6	65.6	120	41.9	496	7.8	10.9	531	99.8	588		
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	76.8	51.4	81	41.7	248	7.0	10.7	273	100.0	246		
Scheduled tribe	72.4	50.0	461	19.7	1,586	3.6	7.5	1,687	99.1	1,734		
Other backward class	80.1	63.4	186	32.4	688	3.1	8.4	731	99.7	805		
Other	76.9	65.6	518	41.0	1,878	5.7	10.5	1,997	99.4	2,057		
Don't know	*	*	26	34.1	86	0.0	11.0	93	99.1	108		
Total	75.7	58.9	1,272	32.1	4,488	4.5	9.2	4,780	99.4	4,950		
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	76.3	59.1	428	11.2	1,594	2.3	14.7	1,722	99.0	1,780		

Note: Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Information on vitamin A supplementation is based on the vaccination card (where available) and mother's recall.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, carrots, and sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mango, papaya, cantaloupe, and jackfruit

² Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, or eggs

³ Deworming for intestinal worms

⁴ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed except for birth order, breastfeeding status, and mother's schooling, excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

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

Table 67 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	99.7	4,643
Rural	99.4	7,047
Religion of household head		
Hindu	99.6	5,377
Muslim	99.5	1,183
Christian	99.3	3,653
Other	99.5	1,478
Caste/tribe of household head		
Scheduled caste	99.8	701
Scheduled tribe	99.2	3,556
Other backward class	99.8	2,122
Other	99.5	5,105
Don't know	98.4	207
Total	99.5	11,691
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	98.8	3,479

Table 68 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, by district, Manipur, 2015-16

District	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Bishnupur	99.8	921
Chandel	99.3	527
Churachandpur	100.0	999
Imphal East	99.7	2,406
Imphal West	99.5	2,909
Senapati	98.5	731
Tamenglong	99.6	507
Thoubal	99.8	1,935
Ukhrul	98.0	756
Manipur	99.5	11,691

Table 69 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Manipur, 2015-16

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	17.7	23.7	45.0	13.6	100.0	13,593
Pulses or beans	12.2	68.9	18.7	0.2	100.0	13,593
Dark green leafy vegetables	75.7	23.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	13,593
Fruits	15.5	42.0	40.9	1.6	100.0	13,593
Eggs	5.1	44.0	47.5	3.5	100.0	13,593
Fish	18.2	46.4	34.7	0.7	100.0	13,593
Chicken or meat	2.9	39.1	53.0	5.0	100.0	13,593
Fish or chicken or meat	20.4	56.8	22.5	0.3	100.0	13,593
Fried foods	15.3	41.5	41.2	2.0	100.0	13,593
Aerated drinks	1.4	13.8	75.2	9.7	100.0	13,593
MEN						
Milk or curd	11.9	33.0	42.1	12.9	100.0	1,749
Pulses or beans	26.4	60.2	13.1	0.3	100.0	1,749
Dark green leafy vegetables	73.8	24.5	1.7	0.0	100.0	1,749
Fruits	19.5	50.2	30.0	0.3	100.0	1,749
Eggs	6.0	49.6	42.4	2.1	100.0	1,749
Fish	18.9	58.2	22.6	0.2	100.0	1,749
Chicken or meat	3.6	53.1	42.4	1.0	100.0	1,749
Fish or chicken or meat	20.9	65.4	13.6	0.1	100.0	1,749
Fried foods	8.2	42.2	46.5	3.2	100.0	1,749
Aerated drinks	1.2	29.1	58.7	10.9	100.0	1,749

Table 70 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹					Body Mass Index: Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	20.2	5.7	5.9	0.4	1,931	23.7	7.4	7.2	1.0	290
20-29	10.6	2.5	15.8	2.4	3,843	10.8	2.5	13.7	1.8	501
30-39	4.5	0.9	34.6	7.2	3,879	6.4	1.0	23.7	2.9	518
40-49	4.7	0.8	40.4	9.3	3,075	8.7	2.1	31.1	5.0	419
Marital status										
Never married	14.1	3.7	12.7	2.1	4,092	15.5	5.0	10.4	0.7	715
Currently married	6.2	1.4	32.4	6.6	7,977	8.0	1.2	26.7	4.4	993
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	6.0	1.3	30.9	7.5	659	*	*	*	*	21
Residence										
Urban	8.5	2.1	31.2	7.2	5,215	11.5	3.3	21.8	3.2	669
Rural	9.0	2.1	22.4	3.9	7,514	10.9	2.4	18.5	2.5	1,059
Schooling										
No schooling	7.9	1.7	25.5	5.1	1,390	16.0	2.1	5.9	0.6	54
<5 years complete	8.7	2.0	25.2	3.7	806	13.4	5.2	12.2	0.0	72
5-9 years complete	11.2	2.8	21.4	4.1	4,685	14.8	4.3	13.4	2.0	653
10-11 years complete	8.5	2.1	25.1	6.5	2,279	11.5	1.7	18.0	2.8	341
12 or more years complete	6.0	1.3	32.9	6.3	3,567	6.2	1.4	29.8	4.1	609
Religion										
Hindu	8.6	2.1	30.3	6.7	6,005	10.8	2.5	23.4	3.7	747
Muslim	13.2	4.0	22.7	4.1	1,458	18.7	5.1	13.5	1.6	192
Christian	7.1	1.3	19.3	2.9	3,730	6.5	1.7	13.8	1.7	522
Other	9.1	2.4	28.6	6.1	1,536	15.5	4.0	26.1	3.5	267
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	10.5	2.9	28.0	4.2	873	11.2	1.1	18.7	2.0	115
Scheduled tribe	7.1	1.3	19.0	2.9	3,614	5.7	1.5	14.1	1.8	494
Other backward class	10.9	2.8	26.8	4.8	2,414	12.4	3.4	24.8	4.5	384
Other	8.7	2.2	29.6	6.9	5,643	14.1	3.6	21.3	2.8	724
Don't know	6.8	2.1	33.2	8.2	184	*	*	*	*	11
Total age 15-49	8.8	2.1	26.0	5.2	12,728	11.1	2.8	19.8	2.8	1,728
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	7.1	0.3	34.3	3.2	135
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	10.8	2.6	20.9	2.8	1,863
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	14.8	3.1	13.3	1.9	4,091	16.3	3.6	9.2	0.9	3,483

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

na = Not applicable

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

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

Table 71 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Age										
15-19	17.6	2.8	0.0	20.5	1,997	5.7	2.4	0.7	8.9	290
20-29	20.8	4.2	0.2	25.1	4,289	3.2	1.2	0.6	5.1	500
30-39	23.6	4.2	0.6	28.4	4,134	4.5	3.8	0.2	8.6	518
40-49	22.8	4.2	0.3	27.3	3,093	9.4	5.3	0.9	15.6	421
Marital status										
Never married	17.4	3.0	0.3	20.6	4,096	4.7	2.1	0.7	7.5	712
Currently married	23.7	4.4	0.3	28.3	8,755	6.2	3.9	0.5	10.6	995
Widowed/divorced/separated/ deserted	21.5	4.7	0.5	26.7	662	*	*	*	*	22
Maternity status										
Pregnant	16.0	8.8	0.4	25.2	674	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	28.2	4.0	0.2	32.4	2,964	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	20.1	3.6	0.3	24.0	9,875	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	21.7	4.1	0.3	26.1	5,462	5.5	3.0	0.2	8.7	669
Rural	21.6	3.9	0.3	25.8	8,051	5.5	3.3	0.9	9.7	1,060
Schooling										
No schooling	22.8	5.2	0.4	28.4	1,465	4.8	6.9	2.9	14.6	54
<5 years complete	22.0	6.8	0.7	29.6	864	6.2	2.1	0.0	8.3	72
5-9 years complete	22.3	3.4	0.2	25.9	4,993	6.6	2.8	0.4	9.8	651
10-11 years complete	20.8	4.2	0.3	25.2	2,418	6.3	5.0	0.6	12.0	341
12 or more years complete	20.8	3.5	0.3	24.6	3,773	4.0	2.4	0.7	7.1	611
Religion										
Hindu	23.4	3.9	0.3	27.7	6,301	5.5	3.8	1.0	10.3	750
Muslim	25.0	5.9	0.6	31.5	1,578	4.7	3.2	0.8	8.7	192
Christian	16.5	3.4	0.2	20.1	3,995	5.2	2.1	0.3	7.5	520
Other	24.2	3.6	0.3	28.1	1,640	6.9	3.7	0.0	10.6	267
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	24.4	4.2	0.5	29.0	910	10.2	4.5	1.1	15.8	115
Scheduled tribe	16.4	3.4	0.2	20.0	3,877	5.3	1.4	0.3	7.0	492
Other backward class	24.1	3.7	0.2	28.1	2,563	4.4	2.7	0.8	7.9	387
Other	23.4	4.4	0.4	28.2	5,970	5.5	4.5	0.6	10.7	723
Don't know	25.7	5.1	0.0	30.7	194	*	*	*	*	11
Total age 15-49	21.6	4.0	0.3	25.9	13,513	5.5	3.2	0.6	9.3	1,729
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	9.8	4.9	1.4	16.2	135
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	5.8	3.3	0.7	9.8	1,864
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	29.8	5.1	0.5	35.4	4,343	6.8	4.2	0.4	11.4	3,462

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29).

Haemoglobin in g/dl = grams per decilitre.

na = Not applicable

¹ For pregnant women the value is 10.0-10.9 g/dl

² For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl

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

Table 72 Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Manipur, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ¹	Number of women	Women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women ²
Bishnupur	21.4	371	26.8	1,094	11.0	24.5	1,035
Chandel	26.6	245	22.9	577	6.2	24.4	545
Churachandpur	17.2	492	20.2	1,103	7.8	22.5	1,017
Imphal East	20.8	945	27.3	2,914	9.7	30.8	2,720
Imphal West	29.3	937	29.1	3,335	7.6	30.6	3,203
Senapati	19.8	377	22.5	871	8.9	19.0	810
Tamenglong	21.6	269	25.4	545	8.1	12.4	503
Thoubal	24.9	810	28.3	2,380	9.7	25.8	2,242
Ukhrul	16.7	324	11.7	694	7.7	12.0	654
Manipur	22.8	4,770	25.9	13,513	8.8	26.0	12,728

Note: Table is based on children/women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude (and smoking status for women) using the CDC formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

¹ For pregnant women, the value is <11.0 g/dl

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

Table 7.3 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a baby, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	98.9	99.3	74.0	86.4	76.4	91.8	38.0	57.5	79.9	83.7	641	581
15-19	98.5	98.9	66.9	84.1	73.8	90.0	34.9	51.6	77.5	81.2	351	293
20-24	99.5	99.7	82.5	88.8	79.4	93.6	41.7	63.6	82.8	86.3	290	288
25-29	99.4	99.7	82.9	88.6	79.2	93.5	41.9	56.1	81.5	92.0	343	223
30-39	99.3	99.9	83.7	88.6	83.7	95.1	46.4	61.8	84.5	88.8	587	523
40-49	98.5	99.6	77.2	86.2	82.4	92.9	36.6	54.7	88.1	92.6	493	423
Residence												
Urban	99.1	99.7	83.0	91.3	83.8	95.6	45.8	65.0	85.1	90.2	796	675
Rural	99.0	99.6	76.4	84.7	78.2	91.8	37.4	53.5	82.4	87.3	1,268	1,075
Schooling												
No schooling	95.1	96.9	58.6	53.6	65.0	80.7	19.0	23.1	75.5	71.1	204	54
<5 years complete	98.7	96.6	73.1	75.0	74.7	86.4	24.1	24.6	76.4	79.3	140	73
5-9 years complete	99.1	99.7	73.9	85.9	78.7	91.0	33.2	47.4	82.2	84.6	800	662
10-11 years complete	99.7	100.0	87.4	90.8	80.8	94.6	44.5	63.1	86.2	93.6	362	345
12 or more years complete	100.0	99.9	89.7	91.2	89.5	96.9	61.0	73.4	88.0	92.3	558	616
Regular media exposure³												
Yes	99.6	99.7	82.9	87.7	82.7	94.3	44.3	59.9	85.3	89.8	1,705	1,601
No	96.3	98.6	60.2	83.2	69.0	82.4	23.5	36.9	74.7	73.1	358	149
Marital status												
Never married	99.0	99.4	75.5	87.3	78.0	92.2	41.2	60.3	80.9	84.1	650	726
Currently married	99.1	99.8	80.5	87.4	81.2	93.9	39.7	56.1	84.9	91.3	1,302	1,002
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	98.4	*	81.5	*	84.6	*	48.5	*	81.1	*	111	22

Continued...

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a baby, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Whether been away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months³												
Been away	100.0	99.5	75.6	82.2	71.8	93.6	30.8	56.9	79.8	89.5	93	429
Not been away	99.0	99.6	79.1	88.9	80.8	93.1	41.1	58.3	83.6	88.1	1,971	1,321
Whether been away from home for six months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	(100.0)	98.7	(80.8)	84.5	(87.9)	93.4	(45.4)	55.1	(69.2)	85.8	27	139
Not been away	99.0	99.7	78.9	87.5	80.3	93.2	40.6	58.2	83.6	88.6	2,037	1,611
Religion												
Hindu	99.7	100.0	83.4	89.6	85.5	96.0	44.0	60.9	84.7	90.2	942	752
Muslim	98.7	100.0	71.7	83.2	73.6	93.4	30.9	51.2	74.7	84.1	229	196
Christian	97.8	99.3	72.6	80.9	73.8	87.9	35.6	49.3	83.9	86.9	636	533
Other	99.7	98.8	85.1	96.5	83.8	96.0	49.6	71.6	85.5	89.5	257	268
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	100.0	98.9	73.2	83.6	82.6	90.5	37.3	55.3	84.1	86.9	168	117
Scheduled tribe	97.7	99.3	72.3	81.1	73.6	87.8	34.1	48.8	83.9	86.4	605	505
Other backward class	99.6	100.0	84.4	96.3	82.0	97.8	50.2	71.3	84.3	88.4	436	392
Other	99.4	99.7	82.0	87.3	84.2	94.9	41.6	58.1	82.6	90.3	833	725
Total	99.0	99.6	79.0	87.3	80.4	93.3	40.7	57.9	83.4	88.4	2,064	1,749

Note: Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Partner who has no other sex partners

² 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

³ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

⁴ For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 74. Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:					Percentage of men who:					Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express attitudes on all four indicators	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express attitudes on all four indicators		
Age												
15-24	78.9	82.2	82.9	83.1	55.0	87.7	81.1	92.2	88.6	68.3	577	
15-19	77.7	80.4	80.9	82.8	53.4	84.0	79.3	89.8	85.8	63.1	290	
20-24	80.3	84.4	85.3	83.6	56.9	91.5	83.0	94.7	91.5	73.6	287	
25-29	76.8	83.7	82.9	84.4	59.9	88.4	81.8	90.0	92.3	72.5	222	
30-39	74.2	87.5	82.7	85.9	58.9	89.9	85.9	92.4	89.5	71.8	523	
40-49	79.6	79.6	83.0	86.4	54.5	91.3	86.2	91.2	93.1	75.7	421	
Residence												
Urban	84.4	89.7	86.9	85.9	64.3	89.6	87.8	93.8	90.1	74.5	672	
Rural	72.9	79.4	80.3	84.3	52.1	89.2	81.4	90.5	90.6	69.9	1,070	
Schooling												
No schooling	61.6	67.6	70.0	80.0	43.2	80.2	71.5	81.4	85.5	51.8	53	
<5 years complete	61.9	74.2	71.0	77.6	40.5	88.0	70.1	81.8	81.4	56.9	70	
5-9 years complete	77.2	80.2	78.9	83.9	52.7	87.0	78.2	86.8	88.9	65.0	660	
10-11 years complete	82.5	88.7	86.8	87.4	61.7	91.5	87.1	95.9	91.6	77.3	345	
12 or more years complete	83.6	92.1	93.3	88.2	68.2	91.6	90.7	96.8	92.8	79.0	615	
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	81.0	86.8	86.6	86.8	60.9	90.7	85.5	93.4	91.7	74.1	1,596	
No	59.3	66.3	64.5	75.4	36.5	74.8	65.7	74.4	77.0	45.7	147	
Marital status												
Never married	80.6	84.9	86.3	85.0	59.1	88.3	82.5	92.4	88.5	68.5	721	
Currently married	76.0	82.9	81.3	84.8	55.4	89.9	84.7	91.2	91.8	73.7	1,000	
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	74.4	79.6	80.2	85.9	59.7	*	*	*	*	*	22	

Continued...

Table 74 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS—Continued

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep family member got infected with HIV/AIDS		Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators
Religion										
Hindu	82.8	87.5	86.2	88.3	91.6	88.0	94.1	92.9	78.3	752
Muslim	66.0	76.7	75.8	73.3	83.8	82.3	88.3	79.2	58.4	196
Christian	70.9	77.7	80.1	81.3	84.2	78.2	88.0	87.7	62.8	530
Other	83.1	87.9	83.5	91.4	97.4	84.5	95.1	97.2	80.6	264
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	85.2	85.6	85.5	83.7	88.3	91.0	93.9	90.5	75.6	115
Scheduled tribe	69.2	77.2	79.9	81.5	83.7	78.0	87.8	87.8	62.3	501
Other backward class	79.2	89.4	89.4	84.0	89.1	87.2	94.6	90.0	74.3	392
Other	81.2	84.0	80.9	88.0	93.6	85.4	92.9	92.6	76.5	723
Total	77.4	83.4	82.8	84.9	89.3	83.9	91.8	90.4	71.7	1,743

Note: Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

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

Table 75 Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and any injections for women and men age 15-49 by residence, Manipur, 2015-16

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	2.1	0.0	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.7
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	7.3	1.1	3.9	7.7	0.6	3.8	7.5	0.8	3.8
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	1.7	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.6
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	355	425	780	626	753	1,380	981	1,179	2,160
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	(38.5)	*	(32.8)	35.7	*	33.9	36.7	*	33.5
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	26	4	30	48	4	52	74	9	83
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	410	513	922	704	876	1,580	1,114	1,389	2,503
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.3	na	na	0.3	na	na	0.3	na	na
Number of men	675	na	na	1,075	na	na	1,749	na	na
Among women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC									
Number of women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	192	na	na	391	na	na	583	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	18.0	44.0	32.1	17.4	39.5	29.4	17.7	41.3	30.4
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	10.9	4.1	7.2	9.3	4.1	6.5	9.9	4.1	6.8
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	21.9	26.5	24.4	24.1	29.3	26.9	23.2	28.2	25.9
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.8	6.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.3	4.7	5.6	5.3
Number of respondents	675	796	1,470	1,075	1,268	2,343	1,749	2,064	3,813
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	91.4	91.5	91.5	93.5	89.3	91.0	92.7	90.1	91.2
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	147	211	359	259	372	631	406	583	989

na = Not applicable

ANC = Antenatal care

¹ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived with the respondent

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 76 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24 by residence, Manipur, 2015-16

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹	64.0	42.6	52.9	53.6	35.2	43.9	57.5	38.0	47.3
Percentage who know a condom source	85.0	64.1	74.1	80.5	47.9	63.3	82.2	53.9	67.4
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	19.1	26.6	23.0	22.8	30.0	26.6	21.4	28.7	25.2
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.9	1.4	0.6	1.7	1.2
HIV testing, injections and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	4.0	18.2	11.4	7.6	22.1	15.2	6.2	20.6	13.8
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	4.9	1.4	3.1	7.8	1.6	4.5	6.7	1.5	4.0
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	18.6	19.6	19.1	24.1	27.3	25.8	22.0	24.4	23.3
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	2.4	3.9	3.2	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0
Number age 15-24	221	239	459	360	402	762	581	641	1,221
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	(89.0)	95.3	92.4	95.0	87.1	90.6	93.1	89.6	91.2
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	41	47	88	87	110	197	128	157	284
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	(19.4)	12.9	15.5	11.5	8.2	9.5	14.2	9.8	11.5
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	42	65	107	82	123	205	124	188	312
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	(51.2)	6.7	22.1	41.7	2.5	16.6	44.7	3.9	18.4
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	28	53	80	60	108	168	88	160	248
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who used a condom at their last higher-risk sexual intercourse	*	*	*	(36.6)	*	(33.0)	(39.5)	*	(34.1)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	14	4	18	25	3	28	39	6	46
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	86.2	95.0	90.3	87.0	97.9	92.1	86.7	96.8	91.4
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	7.2	1.9	4.7	7.6	0.9	4.4	7.4	1.3	4.5
Number never married	207	183	390	320	285	605	527	468	995

¹ 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

² Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 77 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Manipur, 2015-16

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	292	292	11,030
Male	686	686	10,364
Age			
<15	65	65	5,835
15-59	530	530	13,267
60 +	1,273	1,273	2,292
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	587	587	7,999
Other fuel	421	421	13,394
Total	483	483	21,394
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	666	666	16,900
Male	1,066	1,062	16,753
Age			
<15	435	435	10,457
15-59	629	628	19,885
60 +	3,639	3,629	3,312
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	846	843	24,322
Other fuel	916	916	9,332
Total	865	863	33,654
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	519	519	27,930
Male	921	918	27,117
Age			
<15	303	303	16,291
15-59	590	589	33,153
60 +	2,671	2,666	5,603
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	782	780	32,321
Other fuel	624	624	22,726
Total	717	715	55,047

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis

² Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment

³ Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

Table 78 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

Background characteristic	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16													
	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:								
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age														
15-19	95.2	2,009	74.4	32.1	76.2	5.2	1,913	89.6	293	80.7	33.1	84.9	4.4	263
20-34	96.4	6,430	81.7	39.1	87.2	3.8	6,196	88.1	783	86.2	41.2	87.8	5.5	690
35-49	95.3	5,154	81.1	45.9	89.5	3.5	4,910	88.4	673	87.4	42.7	91.1	3.9	595
Residence														
Urban	96.8	5,510	84.9	42.5	89.4	3.5	5,331	92.6	675	89.9	44.3	90.5	4.7	625
Rural	95.1	8,083	77.2	39.4	84.4	4.2	7,688	85.9	1,075	82.9	37.7	87.4	4.7	923
Schooling														
No schooling	93.1	1,473	61.3	36.7	74.7	4.9	1,371	73.4	54	56.6	17.7	73.8	10.2	40
<5 years complete	93.2	865	67.6	37.2	80.1	6.1	806	83.2	73	63.5	35.4	77.9	6.3	61
5-9 years complete	96.1	5,015	75.8	37.2	82.8	4.4	4,819	87.8	662	80.5	35.1	83.3	5.0	582
10-11 years complete	96.3	2,428	86.3	42.1	89.5	3.6	2,337	89.2	345	90.1	44.9	90.9	5.1	307
12 or more years complete	96.7	3,813	92.5	46.5	95.1	2.6	3,686	90.7	616	93.3	45.5	95.0	3.7	559
Religion														
Hindu	95.9	6,346	85.5	41.3	90.7	2.9	6,086	89.9	752	90.7	44.8	91.4	3.5	676
Muslim	98.1	1,585	75.9	41.1	79.5	10.5	1,555	83.2	196	91.5	43.8	84.6	8.4	164
Christian	93.5	4,013	73.4	40.1	81.9	3.5	3,753	84.7	533	76.8	38.0	85.2	6.4	452
Other	98.6	1,649	81.6	39.1	88.0	2.0	1,625	95.7	268	84.8	31.0	89.8	2.5	256

Continued...

Table 7.8 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:						Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:							
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing			Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Believe that TB can be cured	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret		
			Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB								Number of men	
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	97.1	914	83.0	44.5	89.2	3.2	888	87.9	117	93.1	33.0	93.9	4.1	102
Scheduled tribe	93.4	3,898	73.1	39.8	81.6	3.5	3,640	85.5	505	77.0	37.9	85.2	5.7	432
Other backward class	97.9	2,571	84.9	43.3	87.2	6.3	2,516	95.4	392	92.8	45.8	93.1	5.0	374
Other	96.3	6,014	82.9	39.8	89.2	3.3	5,789	86.7	725	86.9	40.7	87.3	3.7	629
Don't know	94.9	196	72.2	30.0	74.6	1.9	186	*	11	*	*	*	*	11
Total	95.8	13,593	80.4	40.7	86.5	3.9	13,019	88.5	1,749	85.7	40.4	88.6	4.7	1,548

¹ Misconceptions about the transmission of TB include that it can be spread by sharing utensils, by touching a person with TB, through food, through sexual contact, through mosquito bites, or through any other means except through the air when coughing or sneezing

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

Table 79 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by any health scheme or health insurance by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of men
Age				
15-19	0.1	2,009	0.7	293
20-24	0.3	2,061	1.6	288
25-34	1.0	4,369	4.6	496
35-49	1.3	5,154	3.8	673
Residence				
Urban	1.1	5,510	2.0	675
Rural	0.8	8,083	3.8	1,075
Schooling				
No schooling	0.5	1,473	0.0	54
<5 years complete	0.3	865	2.9	73
5-9 years complete	0.5	5,015	2.6	662
10-11 years complete	0.7	2,428	2.7	345
12 or more years complete	1.8	3,813	4.3	616
Religion				
Hindu	1.4	6,346	3.8	752
Muslim	0.3	1,585	4.6	196
Christian	0.3	4,013	2.0	533
Other	0.9	1,649	2.4	268
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	0.4	914	1.2	117
Scheduled tribe	0.3	3,898	2.1	505
Other backward class	1.4	2,571	6.6	392
Other	1.1	6,014	2.4	725
Don't know	0.0	196	*	11
Total age 15-49	0.9	13,593	3.1	1,749
Age 50-54	na	na	2.9	137
Total age 15-54	na	na	3.1	1,886

na = Not applicable

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

Table 80 Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, type of health insurance/scheme coverage, according to residence, Manipur, 2015-16

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	71.9	80.0	76.8
Government/municipal hospital	54.8	50.5	52.2
Government dispensary	2.4	2.8	2.6
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.4	0.3	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	8.1	12.8	10.9
PHC/additional PHC	6.2	12.7	10.1
Sub-centre	0.1	1.1	0.7
Private health sector	28.0	19.9	23.1
Private hospital	15.2	11.8	13.2
Private doctor/clinic	12.1	6.5	8.7
Private paramedic	0.0	0.1	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.6	1.0	0.8
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.2	0.2
Other private health sector	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other source	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	3.4	3.7	3.6
Number of households	4,667	7,057	11,724
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	11.3	6.3	8.2
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	16.1	11.2	13.0
State health insurance scheme	4.4	1.9	2.8
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	8.9	52.0	35.6
Community health insurance programme	0.3	0.0	0.1
Other health insurance through employer	1.6	0.9	1.1
Medical reimbursement from employer	21.5	15.5	17.8
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	25.6	10.4	16.2
Other	11.6	2.5	6.0
Number of households	161	261	422

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health Centre; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; NGO = Nongovernmental organization; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

Table 81 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000					
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Age											
15-19	194	1,122	4,102	1,766	0	162	245	779	0	0	293
20-34	326	1,323	4,018	2,559	130	632	47	891	1,296	116	783
35-49	2,002	2,137	5,069	4,226	198	2,602	1,076	274	1,201	0	673
Residence											
Urban	1,250	1,666	4,629	3,316	197	1,580	531	774	868	0	675
Rural	732	1,558	4,292	2,909	96	1,142	442	547	1,152	84	1,075
Schooling											
No schooling	1,406	2,099	3,992	4,273	143	0	1,059	1,560	0	0	54
<5 years complete	1,309	1,701	5,227	3,759	421	619	0	0	2,926	0	73
5-9 years complete	715	1,622	4,466	2,997	91	1,342	831	585	996	0	662
10-11 years complete	641	1,486	4,145	3,164	183	770	464	979	1,604	263	345
12 or more years complete	1,171	1,435	4,548	2,499	101	1,777	106	488	647	0	616
Marital status											
Never married	336	1,286	4,217	2,267	38	509	99	798	823	125	726
Currently married	1,168	1,611	4,497	3,252	136	1,920	760	530	1,224	0	1,002
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	1,729	3,455	4,835	5,746	763	*	*	*	*	*	22
Religion											
Hindu	1,043	1,741	4,861	3,234	236	1,905	936	470	1,146	0	752
Muslim	1,616	1,378	3,521	3,999	0	258	0	696	0	0	196
Christian	482	1,412	3,383	2,388	78	311	243	371	1,178	170	533
Other	1,026	1,744	6,184	3,240	29	2,406	0	1,576	1,246	0	268

Continued...

Table 81 Health problems—Continued

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	1,691	1,392	4,437	2,237	153	914	1,948	560	0	1,754	0	117
Scheduled tribe	472	1,526	3,273	2,287	119	3,898	329	256	392	1,116	180	505
Other backward class	1,026	1,837	5,414	2,999	253	2,571	2,302	914	702	229	0	392
Other	1,101	1,546	4,536	3,480	101	6,014	1,377	197	879	1,333	0	725
Don't know	846	2,720	11,147	11,149	0	196	*	*	*	*	*	11
Total age 15-49	942	1,602	4,429	3,074	137	13,593	1,311	476	635	1,042	52	1,749
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	5,068	725	350	5,956	0	137
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,583	494	614	1,398	48	1,886

na = Not applicable

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

Table 82 Health examinations

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific health examinations by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of examination			Number of women
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity	
Age				
15-19	2.1	1.1	11.8	2,009
20-24	7.2	2.7	13.7	2,061
25-34	16.4	4.0	15.1	4,369
35-49	27.7	6.3	16.7	5,154
Residence				
Urban	17.4	5.7	17.9	5,510
Rural	17.1	3.2	13.1	8,083
Schooling				
No schooling	20.1	3.7	12.5	1,473
<5 years complete	18.1	2.9	11.0	865
5-9 years complete	15.6	3.2	11.7	5,015
10-11 years complete	16.8	4.3	14.5	2,428
12 or more years complete	18.3	6.1	21.6	3,813
Religion				
Hindu	18.4	5.1	18.0	6,346
Muslim	15.8	3.5	13.7	1,585
Christian	14.6	2.3	10.0	4,013
Other	20.1	6.4	17.3	1,649
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	17.5	5.6	20.2	914
Scheduled tribe	14.3	2.2	9.4	3,898
Other backward class	17.6	4.4	18.6	2,571
Other	18.8	5.4	16.4	6,014
Don't know	19.9	3.8	12.9	196
Total	17.2	4.2	15.0	13,593

Table 83.1 Blood pressure status: Women

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg							
Age													
15-19	2.8	71.1	26.7	2.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.5	2,001				
20-24	4.6	67.2	29.0	3.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	0.6	2,049				
25-29	6.9	58.6	35.3	5.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	0.5	2,246				
30-34	11.6	50.8	38.3	8.4	1.4	1.2	100.0	0.3	2,104				
35-39	16.6	42.0	42.4	11.6	2.9	1.1	100.0	0.4	2,032				
40-44	22.5	35.9	43.9	14.2	3.5	2.6	100.0	0.6	1,653				
45-49	31.3	30.5	40.9	20.2	6.2	2.2	100.0	0.5	1,440				
Residence													
Urban	14.0	50.6	36.7	9.4	2.2	1.2	100.0	0.5	5,468				
Rural	11.7	53.4	35.9	8.0	1.8	0.8	100.0	0.5	8,057				
Schooling													
No schooling	19.3	40.9	40.6	13.3	3.3	2.0	100.0	0.1	1,467				
<5 years complete	15.3	48.9	36.7	10.5	2.9	1.1	100.0	0.5	864				
5-9 years complete	11.1	54.7	35.2	7.6	1.7	0.7	100.0	0.5	4,998				
10-11 years complete	9.9	57.1	34.1	6.9	1.2	0.7	100.0	0.3	2,419				
12 or more years complete	13.2	51.1	37.2	8.6	2.0	1.0	100.0	0.6	3,777				
Religion													
Hindu	13.8	50.1	37.4	9.4	2.0	1.0	100.0	0.5	6,305				
Muslim	11.0	54.0	35.6	6.8	2.4	1.3	100.0	0.1	1,583				
Christian	10.7	53.9	36.2	7.6	1.5	0.9	100.0	0.2	3,996				
Other	14.4	55.0	32.6	9.3	2.4	0.7	100.0	1.3	1,641				
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	13.8	54.9	32.5	9.7	1.6	1.3	100.0	0.6	910				
Scheduled tribe	10.6	53.8	36.2	7.6	1.5	0.9	100.0	0.2	3,878				
Other backward class	11.3	54.5	35.1	7.5	2.2	0.8	100.0	0.2	2,565				
Other	14.1	49.9	37.4	9.3	2.2	1.1	100.0	0.7	5,975				
Don't know	17.6	51.0	34.0	13.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	1.5	196				
Total	12.6	52.3	36.2	8.6	2.0	1.0	100.0	0.5	13,524				

Note: The first value in each column is for systolic blood pressure and the second value is for diastolic blood pressure.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure, DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A woman is classified as having hypertension if she has SBP ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or she is currently taking antihypertension medication to control her blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 83.2 Blood pressure status: Men

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal		Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total				
Age											
15-19	5.4	48.2	46.5	4.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	290	
20-24	9.8	36.1	54.4	7.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	0.2	0.2	281	
25-29	17.1	27.4	56.4	15.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	221	
30-34	27.6	23.6	49.2	21.7	3.7	1.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	268	
35-39	28.1	21.5	51.1	19.5	4.6	3.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	250	
40-44	29.8	23.1	47.8	21.3	3.9	4.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	206	
45-49	37.8	18.1	45.5	28.5	7.0	0.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	215	
Residence											
Urban	25.0	28.2	47.3	19.4	4.4	0.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	670	
Rural	18.9	29.8	51.9	14.3	2.2	1.7	100.0	0.1	0.1	1,061	
Schooling											
No schooling	13.6	29.1	57.4	12.3	0.0	1.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	54	
<5 years complete	23.3	21.7	55.8	15.9	6.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	72	
5-9 years complete	19.0	32.3	49.1	14.7	2.7	1.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	653	
10-11 years complete	19.3	31.7	49.9	15.7	1.5	1.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	341	
12 or more years complete	25.2	25.3	50.1	18.5	4.2	1.8	100.0	0.1	0.1	611	
Religion											
Hindu	24.9	27.1	49.0	18.1	4.1	1.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	750	
Muslim	19.5	32.6	48.0	16.5	2.6	0.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	192	
Christian	17.8	28.6	53.9	14.5	1.5	1.5	100.0	0.1	0.1	522	
Other	19.1	33.7	47.7	14.2	3.7	0.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	267	
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	27.7	25.7	48.1	24.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	115	
Scheduled tribe	17.9	28.6	53.8	14.4	1.6	1.6	100.0	0.1	0.1	494	
Other backward class	22.6	30.3	47.9	16.4	4.0	1.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	387	
Other	22.2	28.9	49.4	16.4	3.9	1.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	724	
Total age 15-49	21.2	29.2	50.2	16.2	3.1	1.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,731	
Age 50-54	45.8	21.1	33.1	30.7	9.9	5.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	135	
Total age 15-54	23.0	28.6	48.9	17.3	3.6	1.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,866	

Note: The first value in each column is for systolic blood pressure and the second value is for diastolic blood pressure. Total includes men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure, DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A man is classified as having hypertension if he has SBP ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at time of survey, or he is currently taking antihypertension medication to control his blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 84.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	97.1	2.4	0.5	100.0	1,997
20-24	96.7	2.2	1.1	100.0	2,048
25-29	95.7	3.2	1.1	100.0	2,239
30-34	92.6	4.8	2.6	100.0	2,101
35-39	88.4	6.4	5.1	100.0	2,032
40-44	87.4	6.4	6.2	100.0	1,652
45-49	85.9	7.8	6.3	100.0	1,441
Residence					
Urban	91.2	5.1	3.7	100.0	5,462
Rural	93.2	4.2	2.6	100.0	8,049
Schooling					
No schooling	89.8	5.6	4.5	100.0	1,465
<5 years complete	91.3	5.0	3.7	100.0	864
5-9 years complete	93.4	3.9	2.7	100.0	4,992
10-11 years complete	93.2	4.3	2.5	100.0	2,418
12 or more years complete	91.9	5.0	3.1	100.0	3,773
Religion					
Hindu	92.5	4.6	2.9	100.0	6,301
Muslim	91.6	4.3	4.1	100.0	1,578
Christian	92.9	4.2	2.9	100.0	3,993
Other	91.8	5.5	2.8	100.0	1,640
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	92.1	4.2	3.7	100.0	910
Scheduled tribe	92.8	4.3	2.9	100.0	3,876
Other backward class	92.4	4.7	2.9	100.0	2,563
Other	92.3	4.7	3.0	100.0	5,970
Don't know	88.6	6.7	4.8	100.0	194
Total	92.4	4.6	3.0	100.0	13,511

Table 84.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	95.5	3.2	1.3	100.0	290
20-24	96.8	2.8	0.4	100.0	278
25-29	90.2	4.8	5.0	100.0	221
30-34	92.1	3.7	4.1	100.0	268
35-39	92.2	4.6	3.3	100.0	250
40-44	84.5	7.8	7.6	100.0	205
45-49	79.1	10.1	10.8	100.0	215
Residence					
Urban	90.9	5.1	4.0	100.0	668
Rural	90.6	5.0	4.5	100.0	1,060
Schooling					
No schooling	95.3	0.0	4.7	100.0	54
<5 years complete	93.6	2.8	3.5	100.0	72
5-9 years complete	90.8	5.2	4.0	100.0	650
10-11 years complete	91.8	5.0	3.2	100.0	341
12 or more years complete	89.2	5.6	5.2	100.0	611
Religion					
Hindu	89.3	5.8	4.9	100.0	750
Muslim	94.5	3.9	1.6	100.0	192
Christian	91.0	5.3	3.7	100.0	520
Other	91.3	3.2	5.5	100.0	267
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	89.7	4.5	5.8	100.0	115
Scheduled tribe	90.8	5.4	3.9	100.0	492
Other backward class	93.8	3.1	3.1	100.0	387
Other	89.2	5.8	5.0	100.0	723
Total age 15-49	90.7	5.0	4.3	100.0	1,728
Age 50-54	79.7	7.6	12.7	100.0	135
Total age 15-54	89.9	5.2	4.9	100.0	1,863

Note: Total includes men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 85 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Manipur, 2015-16

Tobacco use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.4	0.9	0.7	38.9	39.9	39.5
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.2	1.2	0.8	2.0	10.9	7.5
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	41.5	40.9	41.1	40.5	45.1	43.3
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.9	2.2	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Uses <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	3.9	6.1	5.2	8.5	10.0	9.4
Uses <i>khaini</i>	2.1	10.4	7.0	25.6	32.5	29.9
Uses other tobacco product	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1
Uses any type of tobacco	46.0	50.6	48.8	66.1	73.5	70.6
Drinks alcohol	6.2	6.1	6.1	52.9	52.3	52.6
Number of respondents	5,510	8,083	13,593	675	1,075	1,749
Among those who smoke cigarettes/<i>bidis</i>, number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	12.8	11.1	11.7
1-2	(46.2)	38.1	39.4	50.0	29.4	36.8
3-5	(29.7)	39.3	37.7	31.6	31.5	31.5
6-9	(8.6)	13.0	12.3	2.9	10.7	7.9
10 or more	(15.5)	9.7	10.6	2.7	17.3	12.0
Don't know	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	30	153	183	264	473	737
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	4.4	3.0	3.6	11.4	11.5	11.4
About once a week	17.1	24.2	21.3	41.7	39.0	40.1
Less than once a week	78.4	72.7	75.1	46.9	49.5	48.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	342	492	834	357	563	919

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 86 Methods of menstrual protection

Percentage of women age 15-24 who use various methods of menstrual protection and percentage using a hygienic method, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection ¹					Percentage using a hygienic method ²	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Nothing		
Age							
15-19	69.3	6.0	75.9	0.8	0.4	80.6	2,009
20-24	75.3	5.0	67.3	0.4	1.3	71.7	2,061
Residence							
Urban	65.1	5.7	75.5	0.8	1.6	80.5	1,568
Rural	76.9	5.4	69.2	0.5	0.4	73.3	2,502
Schooling							
No schooling	80.8	1.4	37.2	0.8	6.6	38.6	119
<5 years complete	85.7	7.5	44.5	0.0	0.8	49.2	156
5-9 years complete	76.8	6.1	67.7	0.5	0.8	72.7	1,987
10-11 years complete	69.1	4.5	77.7	1.1	0.7	81.2	851
12 or more years complete	62.8	5.3	82.9	0.6	0.4	87.5	957
Religion							
Hindu	69.1	7.4	74.3	1.0	0.9	80.1	1,688
Muslim	82.7	4.6	54.7	0.0	2.1	58.6	645
Christian	72.2	5.0	73.9	0.6	0.2	78.0	1,290
Other	70.3	1.2	79.1	0.3	0.8	80.4	446
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	70.7	9.8	72.9	1.8	1.8	79.6	286
Scheduled tribe	72.7	4.8	73.3	0.6	0.2	77.2	1,246
Other backward class	74.4	2.8	71.5	0.0	1.1	74.0	909
Other	71.9	7.0	70.1	0.9	0.9	75.8	1,578
Don't know	(51.7)	(3.0)	(70.8)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(73.8)	51
Total	72.4	5.5	71.6	0.6	0.9	76.1	4,070

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated.

¹ Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent

² Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons are considered to be hygienic methods of protection

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 87 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and sector of employment, according to age, Manipur, 2015-16

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Total	Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total		
WOMEN											
15-19	20.7	351	57.8	10.1	14.3	17.8	24.6	75.4	100.0	100.0	73
20-24	40.7	290	66.5	11.1	4.1	18.2	16.1	83.9	100.0	100.0	118
25-29	50.0	343	70.4	14.6	1.9	13.1	17.6	82.4	100.0	100.0	172
30-34	55.1	288	69.6	7.9	1.3	21.1	19.7	80.3	100.0	100.0	159
35-39	62.1	299	67.6	14.6	0.5	17.3	33.9	66.1	100.0	100.0	186
40-44	75.5	257	63.2	14.8	1.5	20.5	32.4	67.6	100.0	100.0	194
45-49	66.0	236	66.5	16.7	0.4	16.5	34.0	66.0	100.0	100.0	155
Total	51.2	2,064	66.6	13.2	2.4	17.8	26.2	73.8	100.0	100.0	1,056
MEN											
15-19	24.1	293	65.4	23.8	1.0	9.8	37.3	62.7	100.0	100.0	71
20-24	60.4	288	66.7	18.8	4.4	10.1	24.7	75.3	100.0	100.0	174
25-29	89.7	223	74.6	15.2	3.7	6.5	27.5	72.5	100.0	100.0	200
30-34	96.0	273	75.8	16.7	3.4	4.0	23.7	76.3	100.0	100.0	262
35-39	99.3	250	74.0	19.4	4.0	2.7	29.2	70.8	100.0	100.0	248
40-44	97.9	207	78.1	14.8	4.6	2.6	35.3	64.7	100.0	100.0	202
45-49	97.4	216	74.7	18.3	3.9	3.0	30.6	69.4	100.0	100.0	210
Total	78.2	1,749	73.8	17.6	3.8	4.9	28.8	71.2	100.0	100.0	1,368

Table 88 Control over and magnitude of women's cash earnings

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:					Percentage of currently married men who report that:					
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husbands' earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them
Age											
20-29	83.7	105	78.2	270	25.8	80	*	22	65.2	152	*
30-39	91.6	226	80.3	367	26.3	177	87.3	118	76.4	393	26.1
40-49	93.2	227	90.4	274	28.5	166	85.5	130	78.7	363	21.4
Residence											
Urban	93.6	215	82.4	360	27.8	169	89.4	109	75.4	355	24.6
Rural	88.6	344	82.2	564	26.4	255	84.6	162	75.6	559	22.1
Schooling											
No schooling	92.2	69	86.6	108	13.7	48	*	9	(60.8)	37	*
<5 years complete	88.6	48	79.5	78	(23.1)	34	*	9	66.3	51	*
5-9 years complete	87.1	175	82.0	354	26.5	130	88.5	87	73.3	339	22.5
10-11 years complete	88.0	91	77.9	148	19.3	72	(83.5)	52	77.1	156	(20.7)
12 or more years complete	95.1	177	84.3	236	36.8	140	85.3	113	80.0	332	26.5
Religion											
Hindu	93.0	296	86.3	444	28.8	234	85.9	166	75.8	432	23.6
Muslim	(74.3)	32	69.0	90	*	23	*	9	52.6	94	*
Christian	87.9	147	77.8	239	24.8	94	95.2	41	73.8	233	28.0
Other	92.6	85	85.4	151	24.9	74	(80.1)	55	91.5	154	(12.9)
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	(89.1)	43	81.2	77	(22.8)	36	*	19	81.4	63	*
Scheduled tribe	88.1	141	79.1	230	26.0	90	95.2	41	74.3	223	28.0
Other backward class	90.4	91	75.4	188	30.2	73	82.0	70	76.0	200	25.2
Other	92.3	279	87.2	416	26.5	225	84.8	138	74.9	425	21.5
Total	90.5	560	82.3	924	26.9	424	86.5	270	75.5	914	23.1

Note: Total includes women/men age 15-19 and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 89 Decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually make decisions about specific issues, by residence, Manipur, 2015-16

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision				According to men, person who usually makes the decision							
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Other	Total
	URBAN											
Own health care	6.1	84.1	9.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	29.5	64.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	9.5	77.0	11.1	2.3	0.0	100.0	21.0	73.9	3.7	1.3	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	9.1	78.7	10.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
	RURAL											
Own health care	5.9	83.1	10.3	0.4	0.3	100.0	32.7	64.9	2.2	0.3	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	7.0	76.4	14.8	1.2	0.7	100.0	23.2	72.9	3.2	0.5	0.2	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	9.7	80.3	8.6	1.1	0.3	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
	TOTAL											
Own health care	6.0	83.5	9.8	0.5	0.2	100.0	31.5	64.7	3.6	0.2	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	7.9	76.6	13.5	1.6	0.4	100.0	22.4	73.3	3.4	0.8	0.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	9.5	79.7	9.2	1.4	0.2	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband			Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife			Number of women	Number of men	
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in all three decisions			Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions
Age									
15-19	(76.6)	(63.9)	(71.9)	(51.7)	(6.8)	21	*	*	*
20-24	85.2	77.2	82.1	71.0	9.6	147	98.0	98.7	1.3
25-29	88.5	82.0	91.8	75.8	2.8	227	98.2	94.5	0.0
30-39	88.9	85.7	88.2	75.1	3.6	497	94.4	95.8	0.8
40-49	92.9	88.0	92.3	83.4	2.5	411	97.5	96.3	0.8
Residence									
Urban	90.2	86.5	87.7	78.0	3.6	468	94.0	95.0	1.7
Rural	89.1	83.3	90.0	76.4	4.0	835	97.5	96.1	0.4
Schooling									
No schooling	92.2	83.9	90.8	77.9	3.0	163	100.0	97.0	0.0
<5 years complete	87.3	80.7	87.9	72.2	4.8	113	97.4	98.0	0.0
5-9 years complete	85.7	83.3	88.4	73.8	5.0	489	96.7	95.9	0.9
10-11 years complete	92.1	84.1	90.3	78.6	2.7	217	92.0	93.7	1.8
12 or more years complete	92.8	88.2	89.3	81.8	2.9	321	97.0	95.9	0.6
Employment (past 12 months)									
Employed	91.9	88.1	91.6	80.4	2.1	709	96.2	95.7	0.9
Employed, for cash	92.6	89.0	91.1	81.0	2.1	560	96.0	95.5	0.9
Employed, not for cash	89.2	84.6	93.5	78.2	2.1	149	98.1	98.1	0.9
Not employed	86.6	80.2	86.3	72.8	5.9	594	*	*	*

Continued...

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband			Percentage who participate in all three decisions		Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions		Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife			Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	participate in all three decisions	participate in none of the three decisions	Own health care	Making major household purchases	participate in both decisions	participate in neither decision		
Number of living children											
0	87.1	79.5	84.7	71.1	6.2	97.9	95.1	93.1	0.0	196	
1-2	89.8	86.0	89.7	77.7	2.9	96.1	96.3	93.4	1.0	473	
3-4	90.5	84.9	91.3	78.2	3.5	95.6	94.8	91.5	1.1	253	
5+	87.0	80.1	84.4	74.7	7.3	94.1	95.9	91.5	1.5	80	
Household structure¹											
Nuclear	88.7	84.9	90.0	77.1	3.9	96.9	96.7	94.1	0.4	531	
Non-nuclear	90.4	84.0	88.2	76.8	3.8	95.4	94.4	91.2	1.3	471	
Religion											
Hindu	91.3	88.6	91.6	80.5	2.3	96.4	96.2	93.2	0.6	457	
Muslim	78.9	73.0	77.4	67.7	13.1	99.3	92.3	91.6	0.0	100	
Christian	89.9	82.2	89.9	75.1	3.3	93.7	95.7	90.9	1.5	286	
Other	90.0	84.0	87.9	76.1	3.7	98.1	96.1	95.2	1.0	159	
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	91.2	86.7	95.4	83.2	3.2	95.2	93.6	89.1	0.2	67	
Scheduled tribe	89.9	82.9	90.3	75.2	3.1	94.1	95.5	91.2	1.6	274	
Other backward class	85.4	78.3	80.9	71.0	8.7	98.6	97.1	95.7	0.0	212	
Other	90.5	88.2	91.2	79.9	2.5	96.4	95.3	92.7	0.9	445	
Total	89.5	84.5	89.2	77.0	3.8	96.2	95.7	92.7	0.9	1,002	

Note: Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's access to money			Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹		
Age							
15-19	15.9	19.5	30.3	0.2	6.5	351	
20-24	28.0	36.1	43.5	2.3	19.3	290	
25-29	32.8	31.9	43.3	3.2	33.4	343	
30-39	37.6	37.9	52.1	5.6	42.0	587	
40-49	40.1	43.1	54.2	12.5	41.9	493	
Residence							
Urban	38.6	42.9	50.0	7.5	31.3	796	
Rural	28.4	29.7	43.9	4.2	31.3	1,268	
Schooling							
No schooling	23.3	10.7	32.8	3.7	33.1	204	
<5 years complete	24.1	11.6	32.9	4.8	35.6	140	
5-9 years complete	25.6	22.4	43.3	5.0	27.6	800	
10-11 years complete	32.3	37.3	48.9	6.4	28.4	362	
12 or more years complete	47.5	65.5	56.8	6.3	36.9	558	
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	45.7	39.3	53.0	9.2	34.8	1,056	
Employed, for cash	48.6	42.8	56.3	10.6	34.6	843	
Employed, not for cash	34.1	25.5	40.0	3.5	35.7	213	
Not employed	18.4	30.0	39.1	1.6	27.7	1,008	
Number of living children							
0	32.6	34.7	40.4	2.1	16.4	783	
1-2	33.0	38.6	55.8	7.6	39.8	711	
3-4	35.4	34.2	47.2	8.4	40.6	427	
5+	18.8	17.9	27.2	4.4	43.0	142	

Continued...

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit—Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's access to money				Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹			
Household structure²								
Nuclear	33.8	35.8	42.4	6.1	31.4		1,124	
Non-nuclear	30.7	33.5	50.8	4.7	31.2		940	
Religion								
Hindu	39.2	40.8	56.7	7.8	30.6		942	
Muslim	16.0	11.5	33.4	0.6	25.0		229	
Christian	29.5	34.4	27.9	2.8	34.3		636	
Other	28.9	34.6	64.7	7.8	32.1		257	
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	30.8	32.7	49.7	4.5	37.0		168	
Scheduled tribe	29.2	32.6	25.8	2.6	34.9		605	
Other backward class	29.3	31.5	49.9	3.3	32.2		436	
Other	37.1	38.5	57.8	8.5	27.0		833	
Total	32.4	34.8	46.2	5.5	31.3		2,064	

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ To the market, to the health facility, and to places outside the village/community

² Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

Table 92. Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women			Men					
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	52.0	29.8	43.1	351	95.7	151	67.1	43.7	293
20-24	66.8	37.0	73.1	290	93.8	212	70.6	47.2	288
25-29	61.3	35.6	73.2	343	87.1	251	79.0	55.2	223
30-34	70.1	34.9	73.2	288	90.6	211	85.0	58.0	273
35-39	75.7	41.0	63.5	299	78.3	190	85.9	58.4	250
40-44	72.0	38.0	61.8	257	66.1	159	86.3	63.5	207
45-49	76.0	45.9	54.3	236	57.3	128	91.3	61.8	216
Residence									
Urban	68.4	38.9	71.6	796	84.6	570	73.4	42.6	675
Rural	65.8	35.8	57.8	1,268	81.7	733	84.1	62.2	1,075
Religion									
Hindu	67.5	33.3	70.9	942	83.5	667	79.2	51.0	752
Muslim	67.3	40.9	44.8	229	80.8	103	81.4	57.2	196
Christian	66.4	42.8	60.5	636	82.7	385	76.5	51.1	533
Other	64.9	32.7	57.4	257	82.9	147	87.8	70.2	268
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	65.5	38.9	65.3	168	82.9	110	72.9	49.5	117
Scheduled tribe	67.3	44.2	60.3	605	82.2	365	76.3	51.0	505
Other backward class	59.3	34.5	63.5	436	86.0	277	79.8	56.9	392
Other	70.4	33.0	64.6	833	83.1	538	84.0	57.1	725
Schooling									
No schooling	69.0	36.3	30.7	204	5.2	63	79.7	57.3	54
<5 years complete	70.8	42.5	37.9	140	25.6	53	88.7	60.9	73
5-9 years complete	64.8	36.2	52.1	800	80.7	417	83.4	57.0	662
10-11 years complete	71.3	36.6	76.5	362	90.2	277	74.9	47.2	345
12 or more years complete	65.0	37.2	88.3	558	96.9	493	78.1	55.3	616
Total age 15-49	66.8	37.0	63.1	2,064	83.0	1,302	79.9	54.7	1,749
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	90.0	57.2	137
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	80.7	54.8	1,886

Note: Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable

Table 93 Gender role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason, and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses to have sex with him, according to marital status, Manipur, 2015-16

Reason/behaviour	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	47.1	23.5	41.2	20.7	45.3	22.3
She neglects the house or children	60.3	39.3	56.4	32.9	59.1	36.6
She argues with him	25.1	18.5	21.3	19.9	23.9	19.0
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	11.9	4.3	8.6	3.9	10.9	4.1
She doesn't cook properly	19.6	6.2	20.0	6.6	19.7	6.4
He suspects her of being unfaithful	33.1	27.0	30.9	26.1	32.4	26.7
She shows disrespect for in-laws	70.9	50.4	71.5	51.0	71.1	50.6
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	83.9	66.6	83.2	66.3	83.7	66.5
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	71.1	83.5	63.0	81.3	68.6	82.6
Knows her husband has sex with other women	71.9	75.8	64.0	73.1	69.4	74.7
Is tired or not in the mood	66.3	73.1	55.7	72.5	63.0	72.9
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	53.6	68.5	45.8	66.6	51.1	67.7
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	17.4	13.4	25.6	14.9	20.0	14.0
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	14.0	na	14.4	na	14.2
Refuse to give her financial support	na	4.3	na	5.9	na	5.0
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	4.4	na	4.1	na	4.3
Have sex with another woman	na	4.9	na	5.6	na	5.2
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	0.8	na	1.3	na	1.0
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	82.8	na	81.3	na	82.2
Number of respondents	1,414	1,023	650	726	2,064	1,749

na = Not applicable

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age								
15-19	83.0	67.6	46.8	66.4	69.8	69.8	351	293
20-24	82.6	66.5	50.1	69.8	79.9	79.9	290	288
25-29	83.9	67.9	48.4	68.8	78.3	78.3	343	223
30-39	85.0	65.2	53.9	67.9	76.3	76.3	587	523
40-49	83.2	66.6	53.4	66.3	81.6	81.6	493	423
Residence								
Urban	84.7	68.5	49.9	69.3	73.0	73.0	796	675
Rural	83.1	65.2	51.9	66.7	80.1	80.1	1,268	1,075
Schooling								
No schooling	82.5	67.4	47.5	53.9	85.6	85.6	204	54
<5 years complete	85.3	60.5	53.5	53.3	82.0	82.0	140	73
5-9 years complete	85.9	70.1	50.4	66.2	78.2	78.2	800	662
10-11 years complete	85.3	65.9	54.1	69.8	76.3	76.3	362	345
12 or more years complete	79.5	63.5	51.0	71.1	75.8	75.8	558	616
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	85.7	65.5	51.0	67.2	78.6	78.6	1,056	1,368
Employed, for cash	83.8	66.5	47.0	66.6	79.0	79.0	843	1,250
Employed, not for cash	93.3	54.9	66.7	72.9	74.1	74.1	213	118
Not employed	81.6	69.8	51.3	69.6	73.0	73.0	1,008	382
Marital status								
Never married	83.2	66.3	45.8	66.6	74.3	74.3	650	726
Currently married	84.3	66.8	53.6	68.5	79.2	79.2	1,302	1,002
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	79.8	*	53.1	*	*	*	111	22

Continued...

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³		Number
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	
Number of living children							
0	83.5	67.5	46.8	60.8	77.5	78.3	928
1-2	83.7	64.9	54.7	78.5	76.9	711	483
3-4	83.9	65.6	56.5	72.1	78.0	427	258
5+	84.4	67.3	41.4	69.3	76.3	142	80
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	83.2	67.6	50.1	66.3	77.2	1,124	936
Non-nuclear	84.3	65.1	52.3	69.3	77.6	940	814
Religion							
Hindu	84.7	66.7	54.3	70.5	80.3	942	752
Muslim	81.1	70.3	38.9	46.4	62.4	229	196
Christian	82.2	69.7	47.4	64.8	75.2	636	533
Other	86.3	56.5	59.6	81.3	84.4	257	268
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	86.9	69.8	53.1	63.0	87.4	168	117
Scheduled tribe	82.1	70.2	48.4	64.8	74.7	605	505
Other backward class	85.3	64.9	55.3	84.7	76.8	436	392
Other	83.3	64.1	50.5	60.8	78.1	833	725
Total	83.7	66.5	51.1	67.7	77.4	2,064	1,749

Note: Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Specified reasons are: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, she doesn't cook properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws

² Specified reasons are: knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease, knows husband has sex with other women, and is tired or not in the mood

³ Specified behaviours are: gets angry and reprimands her, refuses to give her financial support, uses force to have sex, and has sex with another woman

⁴ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

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

Table 95 Experience of physical and sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence; among those who have experienced physical violence, the person committing the violence; and among those who have experienced sexual violence, the person committing the violence the first time, by marital status, Manipur, 2015-16

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	42.1	22.3	35.9
Sexual violence only	2.9	0.5	2.2
Physical and sexual violence	11.1	0.5	7.8
Physical or sexual violence	56.1	23.3	45.9
Number of women	1,014	458	1,472
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	92.8	0.0	77.8
Former husband	1.0	0.0	0.8
Father/step-father	5.1	42.1	11.1
Mother/step-mother	9.2	45.8	15.1
Sister/brother	6.6	31.2	10.6
Other relative	0.8	6.6	1.7
Current boyfriend	3.6	0.0	3.0
Former boyfriend	0.0	1.7	0.3
Other in-law	0.1	0.0	0.1
Teacher	0.0	3.9	0.7
Other	1.7	5.6	2.3
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	540	104	644
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	98.6	*	95.6
Current/former boyfriend	0.5	*	1.0
Other relative	0.0	*	1.5
Own friend/acquaintance	0.3	*	0.3
Police/soldier	0.6	*	0.6
Stranger	0.0	*	1.0
Number who experienced sexual violence	142	4	147

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age.

¹ Women can report more than one person who committed the violence

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

Table 96 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
20-24	5.2	100
25-29	2.8	160
30-39	2.4	380
40-49	4.4	308
Residence		
Urban	4.1	334
Rural	3.0	620
Marital status		
Currently married	3.2	886
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	5.3	67
Number of living children		
0	(0.4)	41
1-2	2.6	501
3-4	4.3	314
5+	5.5	99
Schooling		
No schooling	5.3	124
<5 years complete	2.1	80
5-9 years complete	2.9	358
10-11 years complete	5.3	156
12 or more years complete	2.3	237
Religion		
Hindu	3.3	409
Muslim	1.9	107
Christian	4.0	316
Other	3.2	122
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	4.8	85
Scheduled tribe	4.1	312
Other backward class	1.1	160
Other	3.5	385
Total	3.4	955

Note: Total includes never married women, women age 15-19, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 97 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Manipur, 2015-16

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	49.7	1.8	28.4	30.2
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	18.2	0.5	11.4	11.9
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	10.2	0.2	6.3	6.5
Slapped her	43.8	0.9	24.8	25.6
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	7.3	0.3	3.5	3.9
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	9.1	0.2	5.0	5.2
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.7
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.7
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	13.7	1.0	8.6	9.7
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	10.6	1.0	6.6	7.6
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	1.9	0.0	0.8	0.8
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	8.0	0.4	5.2	5.6
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	13.5	1.8	8.5	10.3
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	7.0	0.7	4.1	4.8
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	4.9	0.9	2.9	3.7
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	6.7	0.9	4.5	5.4
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	53.1	2.6	31.1	33.7
Any form of physical and sexual violence	10.2	0.3	5.9	6.2
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	55.1	4.1	31.9	35.9
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	4.2	0.0	2.6	2.6
Any violence by women against their husband ²	3.0	0.2	1.9	2.1
Number of ever-married women	1,014	1,014	1,014	1,014

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

² Any violence by women against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting her

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
20-24	14.4	40.5	13.9	45.3	50.1	111
25-29	17.7	50.2	20.0	57.0	58.0	170
30-39	9.1	47.3	12.8	51.0	52.6	400
40-49	16.8	56.4	11.9	57.7	59.6	321
Residence						
Urban	14.0	45.4	12.2	48.1	50.4	372
Rural	13.2	52.1	14.6	56.1	57.8	642
Schooling						
No schooling	12.0	58.8	13.7	60.8	62.5	127
<5 years complete	16.5	64.5	14.3	66.0	69.4	85
5-9 years complete	17.7	50.1	14.5	54.1	56.1	374
10-11 years complete	13.0	51.4	14.9	55.8	57.9	168
12 or more years complete	7.7	38.6	11.5	42.1	43.5	261
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	10.2	45.9	11.3	49.1	50.2	435
Employed for cash	15.1	51.5	15.7	55.6	58.1	464
Employed not for cash	19.7	56.4	14.6	58.6	61.2	116
Marital status						
Currently married	13.3	50.2	14.2	53.9	55.6	943
Widowed	5.2	36.1	3.9	36.1	37.7	56
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	13.2	50.2	14.0	54.0	55.7	922
0-4 years	8.9	31.0	12.1	36.8	38.3	235
5-9 years	13.9	54.1	13.2	59.1	61.7	180
10+ years	14.9	57.7	15.1	60.2	61.7	507
Married more than once	(20.9)	(50.0)	(21.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	23
Number of living children						
0	8.7	19.8	5.5	21.5	24.4	101
1-2	13.1	47.6	14.2	52.3	54.5	500
3-4	15.6	60.9	16.0	63.2	64.0	314
5+	13.8	55.1	11.9	57.8	61.2	99
Household structure²						
Nuclear	13.3	56.3	13.4	59.2	60.6	549
Non-nuclear	13.9	41.8	14.1	46.0	48.7	465
Religion						
Hindu	14.5	48.8	13.6	51.7	54.3	451
Muslim	7.5	39.5	12.1	43.8	44.1	109
Christian	12.0	51.5	12.7	55.3	56.4	328
Other	19.2	56.8	18.2	60.7	64.2	126

Continued...

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	10.7	51.6	12.5	55.2	56.1	87
Scheduled tribe	11.3	51.8	12.7	55.9	56.4	323
Other backward class	7.3	41.2	7.0	42.8	44.4	174
Other	18.9	51.5	17.3	55.2	58.7	418
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	18.9	65.2	17.4	68.6	70.5	395
No	10.8	40.3	12.2	44.1	46.1	556
Don't know	4.4	35.2	3.7	36.7	38.3	64
Total	13.5	49.7	13.7	53.1	55.1	1,014

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes divorced/separated/deserted women, women age 15-19, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

² Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's schooling						
No schooling	19.1	68.6	22.3	71.4	74.0	56
<5 years complete	14.5	57.5	14.1	58.6	59.2	57
5-9 years complete	14.0	55.4	16.6	59.8	61.4	345
10-11 years complete	17.0	44.5	14.8	48.1	51.1	185
12 or more years complete	10.4	43.1	9.2	46.2	48.1	368
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	11.1	39.9	10.7	43.9	46.4	415
Drinks/never gets drunk	(0.0)	(28.1)	(2.5)	(30.5)	(30.5)	25
Gets drunk sometimes	12.1	53.9	13.2	57.8	59.3	476
Gets drunk often	34.5	75.6	31.8	75.6	77.8	98
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	14.4	50.4	22.2	53.8	55.6	78
Wife is same age	18.0	63.3	12.7	65.6	68.3	79
Wife 1-4 years younger	11.8	49.4	14.9	53.8	54.9	406
Wife 5-9 years younger	13.5	47.2	11.2	51.0	53.2	264
Wife 10+ years younger	13.9	50.6	14.2	53.3	55.0	116
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	14.4	52.0	11.0	55.2	56.9	531
Wife has more schooling	14.8	49.5	17.9	54.8	57.1	233
Both have equal schooling	10.5	41.3	14.2	43.9	46.0	213
Neither attended school	(11.1)	(71.6)	(26.5)	(72.3)	(75.0)	33
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	9.1	44.4	9.1	46.2	47.4	657
1-2	18.7	54.9	20.6	61.8	64.9	295
3-4	31.1	77.3	22.7	83.5	87.8	53
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	(27.5)	(50.6)	(24.0)	(57.4)	(62.8)	45
1-2	17.7	45.1	17.9	51.9	56.2	178
3	11.3	51.4	12.7	54.2	55.0	720
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	12.6	37.4	15.8	43.2	47.4	179
1-2	16.9	54.1	13.2	56.1	59.0	324
3-4	11.1	51.9	12.9	54.3	55.1	341
5-6	13.6	44.4	16.5	50.1	50.1	118
7	11.0	61.5	8.6	68.4	68.4	52

Continued...

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Manipur, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	9.7	35.6	14.8	40.2	42.8	181
1-2	13.9	52.8	12.8	55.9	58.2	303
3	14.6	52.7	13.8	56.0	57.5	530
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	20.4	54.1	24.7	58.8	61.9	214
Sometimes	13.7	52.2	11.6	55.5	57.5	623
Never	4.8	35.4	7.8	38.0	38.4	178
Total	13.5	49.7	13.7	53.1	55.1	1,014

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women whose husbands display 5-6 marital control behaviours, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

² Behaviours include: Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men, frequently accuses her of being unfaithful, does not permit her to meet her female friends, tries to limit her contact with her family, insists on knowing where she is at all times, and does not trust her with any money

³ Currently married women only. Decisions included are decisions about own health care, major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

⁴ Reasons given for which wife beating is justified include: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, she doesn't cook properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws

⁵ Reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband include: she knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease, she knows her husband has sex with other women, and she is tired or not in the mood

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 100 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Manipur, 2015-16

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence¹						
Ever ²	11.1	0.3	3.8	2.2	12.6	504
In the past 12 months	11.8	0.5	4.1	2.6	13.4	306
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ²	14.1	1.1	5.6	3.5	17.1	139
In the past 12 months	12.2	1.6	4.5	2.0	14.3	98
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ²	10.4	0.3	3.7	2.0	11.8	539
In the past 12 months	10.9	0.4	3.8	2.3	12.4	342
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ²	19.0	1.5	7.2	4.6	22.6	104
In the past 12 months	17.5	2.4	6.4	3.1	20.1	63

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women

¹ Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy

² Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 101 Help seeking

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Manipur, 2015-16

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	72.8	(81.0)	78.4	76.7	60.6	74.1
Never sought help but told someone	15.4	(6.4)	8.0	12.9	18.4	13.7
Sought help	11.8	(12.6)	13.6	10.5	21.1	12.1
Number of women who experienced violence	529	32	115	569	107	676
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	73.0	*	*	69.0	*	70.1
Husband's family	9.6	*	*	16.5	*	12.0
Current/former husband	11.0	*	*	13.4	*	9.7
Friend	17.7	*	*	16.1	*	16.6
Neighbour	20.3	*	*	25.1	*	21.2
Religious leader	0.0	*	*	1.7	*	1.2
Police	7.4	*	*	3.6	*	7.4
Lawyer	1.3	*	*	1.4	*	2.8
Social service organization	0.0	*	*	3.8	*	2.8
Other	0.0	*	*	1.3	*	1.0
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	62	4	16	60	22	82

¹ Women can report more than one source from which they sought help

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) non-sampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the fourth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) to minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in NFHS-4 is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NFHS-4 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for NFHS-4 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any proportion or mean as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y , and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}, \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H ,
 m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,
 y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
 x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and
 f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-4 sample for Manipur, there were 556 clusters. Hence, 556 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^k (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 556 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 555 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also computed, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. The relative standard error (SE/R) and confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each estimate are also computed.

Sampling errors for NFHS-4 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Manipur as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Table A.2 presents the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect ($DEFT$), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$); for each variable. The $DEFT$ is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Manipur, 2015-16

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS		
Using an improved source of drinking water	Proportion	Households
Using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion	Households
Using iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	<i>De facto</i> household population, all ages
WOMEN		
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of females age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public health sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Unmet need for family planning	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Birth registration	Proportion	<i>De jure</i> children under age 5 years
Births delivered by a health personnel	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Children under age 6 months
Children with diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under age 5 years
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child with all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	Proportion	Children age 9-59 months
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months with an anaemia test
Women with any anaemia	Proportion	Women age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women
Neonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Postneonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Infant mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Child mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Under-five mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
MEN		
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of males age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Men age 15-49
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Men with any anaemia	Proportion	Men age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49

Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Manipur, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.416	0.016	11,724	11,724	3.416	0.037	0.385	0.447
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.499	0.008	11,724	11,724	1.632	0.015	0.484	0.514
Using iodized salt	0.995	0.001	11,698	11,691	1.860	0.001	0.993	0.997
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1049.430	7.758	26,371	26,247	1.126	0.007	1033.915	1064.946
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.180	0.004	24,105	24,284	1.505	0.020	0.173	0.188
Urban residence	0.405	0.007	13,593	13,593	1.546	0.016	0.392	0.418
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.108	0.005	13,593	13,593	1.691	0.042	0.099	0.117
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.459	0.009	13,593	13,593	2.018	0.019	0.442	0.476
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.304	0.005	13,593	13,593	1.183	0.015	0.295	0.314
Currently married	0.647	0.005	13,593	13,593	1.237	0.008	0.637	0.657
Married before age 18	0.142	0.005	11,522	11,584	1.548	0.035	0.132	0.152
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.236	0.008	8,872	8,795	1.666	0.032	0.221	0.251
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.127	0.005	8,872	8,795	1.297	0.036	0.118	0.136
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.109	0.006	8,872	8,795	1.832	0.056	0.097	0.121
Currently using pill	0.042	0.003	8,872	8,795	1.305	0.066	0.037	0.048
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.037	0.002	8,872	8,795	1.189	0.064	0.033	0.042
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.013	0.001	8,872	8,795	1.177	0.107	0.011	0.016
Currently using female sterilization	0.031	0.002	8,872	8,795	1.253	0.074	0.026	0.036
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.480	0.018	1,137	1,130	1.214	0.038	0.444	0.516
Unmet need for family planning	0.301	0.007	8,872	8,795	1.369	0.022	0.287	0.314
Want no more children	0.502	0.007	8,872	8,795	1.314	0.014	0.488	0.516
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.169	0.005	8,872	8,795	1.297	0.031	0.159	0.179
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.690	0.011	4,429	4,321	1.612	0.016	0.668	0.713
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.392	0.011	4,429	4,321	1.549	0.029	0.369	0.415
Birth registration	0.648	0.013	5,767	5,572	1.699	0.020	0.622	0.673
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.772	0.012	5,636	5,400	1.684	0.015	0.748	0.795
Institutional delivery	0.691	0.012	5,636	5,400	1.607	0.017	0.667	0.715
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.659	0.011	4,429	4,321	1.587	0.017	0.636	0.682
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.115	0.008	4,429	4,321	1.719	0.072	0.099	0.132
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.736	0.022	508	492	1.120	0.030	0.692	0.780
Children with diarrhoea	0.058	0.004	5,498	5,278	1.274	0.071	0.049	0.066
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.602	0.035	308	304	1.234	0.058	0.532	0.672
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.312	0.031	308	304	1.175	0.099	0.250	0.374
Child received BCG vaccination	0.912	0.010	1,150	1,104	1.184	0.011	0.892	0.932
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.778	0.016	1,150	1,104	1.275	0.021	0.746	0.810
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.766	0.014	1,150	1,104	1.130	0.019	0.737	0.795
Child received measles vaccination	0.742	0.016	1,150	1,104	1.242	0.022	0.709	0.775
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.698	0.018	1,150	1,104	1.281	0.025	0.663	0.734
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.658	0.018	1,150	1,104	1.238	0.027	0.623	0.694
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.321	0.011	4,668	4,488	1.481	0.034	0.299	0.342
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.289	0.009	5,462	5,261	1.330	0.030	0.272	0.307
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.068	0.004	5,462	5,261	1.159	0.061	0.060	0.077
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.138	0.007	5,462	5,261	1.360	0.049	0.125	0.152
Children with any anaemia	0.228	0.007	4,972	4,770	1.216	0.033	0.213	0.243
Women with any anaemia	0.259	0.006	13,532	13,513	1.498	0.022	0.248	0.271
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.088	0.003	12,736	12,728	1.316	0.038	0.081	0.094
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.260	0.006	12,736	12,728	1.458	0.022	0.249	0.272
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.990	0.002	2,119	2,064	1.157	0.003	0.985	0.995
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.407	0.019	2,119	2,064	1.815	0.048	0.368	0.446
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.459	0.019	1,472	1,472	1.477	0.042	0.421	0.497
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.612	0.052	38,769	38,809	1.142	0.020	2.507	2.716
Neonatal mortality	15.568	1.909	5,688	5,450	1.131	0.123	11.749	19.386
Postneonatal mortality	6.169	1.091	5,686	5,434	1.032	0.177	3.988	8.351
Infant mortality	21.737	2.098	5,692	5,452	1.053	0.097	17.541	25.933
Child mortality	4.286	0.851	5,640	5,431	0.974	0.199	2.584	5.988
Under-five mortality	25.930	2.204	5,706	5,463	1.020	0.085	21.522	30.338
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.052	0.002	22,936	22,939	1.435	0.041	0.048	0.056
Urban residence	0.386	0.014	1,747	1,749	1.236	0.037	0.357	0.414
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.031	0.006	1,747	1,749	1.327	0.177	0.020	0.042
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.549	0.018	1,747	1,749	1.483	0.032	0.513	0.584
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.415	0.014	1,747	1,749	1.194	0.034	0.387	0.443
Currently married	0.573	0.014	1,747	1,749	1.179	0.024	0.545	0.601
Married before age 21	0.112	0.011	1,167	1,169	1.145	0.095	0.090	0.133
Want no more children	0.497	0.019	1,007	1,002	1.207	0.038	0.459	0.535
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.214	0.018	1,007	1,002	1.377	0.083	0.178	0.250
Men with any anaemia	0.093	0.008	1,723	1,727	1.208	0.091	0.076	0.110
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.110	0.009	1,723	1,727	1.133	0.080	0.093	0.128
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.198	0.011	1,723	1,727	1.108	0.056	0.176	0.220
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.996	0.001	1,747	1,749	0.961	0.001	0.993	0.999
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.579	0.024	1,747	1,749	2.049	0.042	0.531	0.628

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Manipur, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.471	0.025	4,124	4,667	3.256	0.054	0.420	0.521
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.478	0.012	4,124	4,667	1.561	0.025	0.454	0.502
Using iodized salt	0.997	0.001	4,106	4,643	1.738	0.001	0.994	1.000
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1081.150	14.321	9,184	10,119	1.195	0.013	1052.508	1109.792
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.140	0.006	8,822	9,841	1.485	0.039	0.129	0.151
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.250	0.012	3,064	3,386	1.479	0.046	0.227	0.273
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.129	0.008	3,064	3,386	1.296	0.061	0.113	0.145
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.121	0.010	3,064	3,386	1.768	0.086	0.100	0.142
Currently using pill	0.040	0.004	3,064	3,386	1.184	0.104	0.032	0.049
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.033	0.004	3,064	3,386	1.115	0.109	0.026	0.041
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.016	0.003	3,064	3,386	1.188	0.171	0.010	0.021
Currently using female sterilization	0.036	0.004	3,064	3,386	1.175	0.110	0.028	0.044
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.436	0.030	417	442	1.236	0.069	0.375	0.496
Unmet need for family planning	0.298	0.011	3,064	3,386	1.357	0.038	0.276	0.321
Want no more children	0.532	0.011	3,064	3,386	1.213	0.021	0.510	0.554
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.817	0.016	1,409	1,536	1.546	0.020	0.785	0.849
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.509	0.020	1,409	1,536	1.511	0.040	0.469	0.550
Birth registration	0.748	0.018	1,731	1,868	1.484	0.024	0.712	0.785
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.924	0.010	1,671	1,805	1.371	0.011	0.903	0.945
Institutional delivery	0.863	0.014	1,671	1,805	1.408	0.016	0.836	0.890
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.782	0.017	1,409	1,536	1.520	0.022	0.749	0.816
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.151	0.016	1,409	1,536	1.675	0.107	0.119	0.183
Children with diarrhoea	0.062	0.008	1,635	1,777	1.401	0.135	0.045	0.079
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.604	0.062	93	110	1.261	0.102	0.480	0.728
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.370	0.052	93	110	1.079	0.141	0.265	0.474
Child received BCG vaccination	0.955	0.012	337	365	1.058	0.013	0.931	0.979
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.849	0.025	337	365	1.218	0.029	0.800	0.898
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.847	0.020	337	365	1.016	0.024	0.806	0.887
Child received measles vaccination	0.818	0.027	337	365	1.253	0.033	0.764	0.872
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.781	0.029	337	365	1.274	0.037	0.723	0.840
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.742	0.030	337	365	1.206	0.040	0.683	0.802
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.391	0.021	1,399	1,530	1.553	0.055	0.348	0.433
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.241	0.014	1,655	1,776	1.247	0.058	0.213	0.269
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.064	0.007	1,655	1,776	1.211	0.115	0.049	0.079
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.131	0.012	1,655	1,776	1.373	0.092	0.107	0.155
Children with any anaemia	0.245	0.014	1,521	1,619	1.195	0.056	0.217	0.272
Women with any anaemia	0.261	0.009	4,941	5,462	1.466	0.035	0.243	0.280
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.085	0.005	4,699	5,215	1.221	0.059	0.075	0.095
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.312	0.010	4,699	5,215	1.515	0.033	0.291	0.332
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.991	0.004	757	796	1.068	0.004	0.984	0.998
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.458	0.035	757	796	1.912	0.076	0.389	0.528
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.143	0.074	14,135	15,756	1.150	0.035	1.994	2.292
Neonatal mortality	12.748	2.856	1,690	1,823	1.023	0.224	7.036	18.461
Postneonatal mortality	3.133	1.335	1,688	1,817	0.960	0.426	0.464	5.802
Infant mortality	15.881	3.089	1,690	1,823	1.006	0.195	9.703	22.060
Child mortality	2.382	0.929	1,713	1,865	0.774	0.390	0.525	4.240
Under-five mortality	18.226	3.191	1,692	1,825	0.972	0.175	11.844	24.607
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.035	0.003	8,140	8,992	1.366	0.083	0.029	0.040
Want no more children	0.487	0.036	342	373	1.324	0.074	0.415	0.558
Men with any anaemia	0.087	0.013	616	669	1.141	0.148	0.061	0.112
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.115	0.012	616	669	0.891	0.100	0.092	0.138
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.218	0.017	616	669	0.994	0.079	0.184	0.253
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.997	0.002	622	675	1.001	0.002	0.992	1.001
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.650	0.033	622	675	1.733	0.051	0.584	0.717

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Manipur, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.380	0.020	7,600	7,057	3.520	0.052	0.340	0.419
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.513	0.010	7,600	7,057	1.675	0.019	0.494	0.532
Using iodized salt	0.994	0.002	7,592	7,047	1.933	0.002	0.990	0.997
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1029.529	8.892	17,187	16,128	1.061	0.009	1011.745	1047.313
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.208	0.005	15,283	14,442	1.549	0.024	0.198	0.218
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.227	0.010	5,808	5,408	1.789	0.043	0.207	0.247
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.126	0.006	5,808	5,408	1.290	0.045	0.114	0.137
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.101	0.007	5,808	5,408	1.862	0.073	0.087	0.116
Currently using pill	0.043	0.004	5,808	5,408	1.379	0.085	0.036	0.050
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.040	0.003	5,808	5,408	1.231	0.079	0.033	0.046
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.012	0.002	5,808	5,408	1.150	0.136	0.009	0.015
Currently using female sterilization	0.028	0.003	5,808	5,408	1.305	0.101	0.022	0.034
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.509	0.023	720	687	1.209	0.044	0.464	0.554
Unmet need for family planning	0.302	0.008	5,808	5,408	1.370	0.027	0.286	0.319
Want no more children	0.483	0.009	5,808	5,408	1.379	0.019	0.464	0.501
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.620	0.015	3,020	2,786	1.658	0.024	0.591	0.649
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.327	0.013	3,020	2,786	1.567	0.041	0.300	0.354
Birth registration	0.597	0.017	4,036	3,704	1.819	0.028	0.564	0.631
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.695	0.016	3,965	3,595	1.786	0.023	0.663	0.727
Institutional delivery	0.605	0.016	3,965	3,595	1.702	0.026	0.573	0.636
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.591	0.015	3,020	2,786	1.669	0.025	0.561	0.621
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.096	0.009	3,020	2,786	1.755	0.098	0.077	0.115
Children with diarrhoea	0.055	0.004	3,863	3,501	1.181	0.081	0.046	0.064
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.601	0.042	215	194	1.214	0.070	0.517	0.685
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.280	0.038	215	194	1.237	0.136	0.204	0.356
Child received BCG vaccination	0.891	0.014	813	739	1.235	0.015	0.864	0.919
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.743	0.021	813	739	1.324	0.028	0.702	0.784
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.727	0.019	813	739	1.178	0.026	0.689	0.764
Child received measles vaccination	0.704	0.020	813	739	1.238	0.029	0.664	0.744
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.658	0.022	813	739	1.285	0.033	0.614	0.701
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.617	0.022	813	739	1.267	0.036	0.573	0.661
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.284	0.012	3,269	2,958	1.407	0.042	0.261	0.308
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.314	0.011	3,807	3,485	1.387	0.036	0.291	0.336
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.070	0.005	3,807	3,485	1.143	0.071	0.061	0.080
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.142	0.008	3,807	3,485	1.361	0.058	0.125	0.158
Children with any anaemia	0.220	0.009	3,451	3,151	1.226	0.040	0.202	0.238
Women with any anaemia	0.258	0.007	8,591	8,051	1.512	0.028	0.244	0.272
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.090	0.004	8,037	7,514	1.379	0.049	0.081	0.098
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.225	0.006	8,037	7,514	1.394	0.029	0.212	0.238
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.990	0.003	1,362	1,268	1.209	0.003	0.983	0.996
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.374	0.023	1,362	1,268	1.757	0.062	0.328	0.421
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.918	0.066	24,634	23,053	1.136	0.023	2.787	3.049
Neonatal mortality	16.985	2.473	3,998	3,627	1.183	0.146	12.038	21.931
Postneonatal mortality	7.719	1.500	3,998	3,616	1.074	0.194	4.719	10.719
Infant mortality	24.703	2.718	4,002	3,629	1.079	0.110	19.268	30.139
Child mortality	5.313	1.203	3,927	3,566	1.043	0.226	2.907	7.718
Under-five mortality	29.885	2.857	4,014	3,638	1.045	0.096	24.171	35.599
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.063	0.003	14,796	13,947	1.482	0.047	0.057	0.069
Want no more children	0.504	0.022	665	629	1.117	0.043	0.460	0.547
Men with any anaemia	0.097	0.011	1,107	1,059	1.252	0.115	0.075	0.120
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.107	0.012	1,107	1,057	1.275	0.116	0.082	0.132
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.186	0.014	1,107	1,057	1.181	0.078	0.157	0.214
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.996	0.002	1,125	1,075	0.941	0.002	0.992	0.999
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.535	0.033	1,125	1,075	2.233	0.062	0.468	0.601



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