# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5)

INDIA

2019-20

MANIPUR

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INTRODUCTION

The 2019-20 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All five 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-5 was provided by the Government of India. Technical assistance and additional funding for NFHS-5 was provided by the USAID-supported Demographic and Health Surveys Program, ICF, USA. Assistance for some of the Clinical, Anthropometric, and Biochemical (CAB) tests was provided by the ICMR 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-5. The first version (district module), which collected information on women's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, reproductive health, children's immunizations, treatment of childhood illnesses, and nutrition was fielded in the entire sample of NFHS-5 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 included. This version was fielded in a subsample of NFHS-5 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, waist and hip circumference, haemoglobin levels, and finger-stick blood for additional CAB testing in a laboratory for women age 15-49 and men age 15-54; and blood pressure and random blood glucose for women and men age 15 years and over. Questionnaire information and biomarkers were collected only with informed consent from the respondents.

The NFHS-5 sample was designed to provide estimates of key indicators at the national and state levels, as well as estimates for most key indicators at the district level (for all 707 districts in India, as on 31 March, 2017). The total sample size of approximately 610,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for each district. 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.

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

NFHS-5 fieldwork for Manipur was conducted in all the 9 districts of the state from 25 July, 2019 to 27 January, 2020 by the Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. Information was collected from 7,881 households, 8,042 women age 15-49 (including 1,256 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 1,162 men age 15-54.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-5 survey in Manipur, with 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

Important information collected on household characteristics include household composition, housing characteristics, household possessions, access to a toilet facility, and education. The household characteristics reflect the environmental risk factors and behavioural outcomes of the household population, including their likely impact on health status.

Household composition

In Manipur, nearly two-thirds (62%) of the households surveyed are in rural areas. On average, households are comprised of 4.3 members. Nineteen percent of households are headed by women, whereas 16 percent of the population live in female-headed households.

Fourty-two percent of households in Manipur have household heads who are Hindu. Ten percent of households have household heads who are Muslim and 29 percent of households have household heads who are Christian.

Eight percent of households in Manipur have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 28 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 19 percent belong to an other backward class. Forty-five percent of household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class. The majority of households (62%) are nuclear, and 48 percent of the population reside in non-nuclear households.

More than one-quarter (28%) of Manipur's population is under age 15, and age 65 and over account for 8 percent. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,066 females per 1,000 males, while the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is much lower at 955 females per 1,000 males. Ninety percent of the surveyed persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 7 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 83 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 13 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 5 percent live with neither parent. Births of most children under 5 years of age (87%) were registered with the civil authorities, and 46 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Death registration

Fourty-two percent of deaths of usual residents of households were registered with the civil authorities. In Manipur, 35 percent of deaths registered in age 0-4 , and 44 percent in age 35 and above.

The distribution of death registrations by religion shows that 39 percent of deaths are registered among Hindus, and 54 percent among Christian. Fifty-three percent of deaths are registered among scheduled tribes, 42 percent among other backward class, and 37 percent among scheduled castes. Overall in Manipur, death registration is higher among males (46%) than females (37%), but more or less at the same level in rural and urban areas, 42 percent and 43 percent respectively.

Disability

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all usual household members on whether or not they have any disability in specified domains. The domains of disability are hearing, speech, visual, mental, locomotor, and other. Only 1 percent of the *de jure* household population has any disability. Men are slightly more likely than women to have any disability (1.3% and 1.0% respectively). The proportion of household members who have any disability rises with increasing age by excluding age 25-34 years unexpected. For instance, almost 2 percent of the household members age 70 and above are reported to have any disability. Among the domains of disability, the most prominent is mental disability (0.3%).

Housing characteristics

Less than one-quarter (23%) of households in Manipur live in a *pucca* house, but almost all households (98%) have electricity.

A little over one-fifth (21%) of households in Manipur have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Seventy-seven percent of households in Manipur have access to (use) an improved source of drinking water, but only 21 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (30%) are more likely than rural households (15%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Overall, 72 percent of households have basic drinking water service (i.e. an improved source on the premises or round-trip collection time of 30 minutes or less). Sixty-three percent of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable (mostly by boiling). A large majority of households (70%) in Manipur use a clean fuel for cooking, mainly LPG (68%).

Access to toilet facility

Safe sanitation is one of the foundations of a healthy, comfortable, and dignified life. Households without proper sanitation facilities have a greater risk of diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, and typhoid than households with improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households.

In Manipur, only less than one percent (0.5%) of all households surveyed do not use any sanitation facility; they use open spaces or fields. Almost all the households have access to toilet facility, with no difference in accessibility either in urban areas or in rural areas. Overall, 62 percent of households have basic sanitation service (i.e., use of improved facilities not shared with any households), while 32 percent households have limited sanitation service (i.e., use of improved sanitation facilities shared by two or more households). Among the districts, access to a toilet facility by households is almost universal in all districts with Tamenglong and Ukhrul having the lowest access (99% each).

Selected household possessions

In Manipur, 78 percent of households own a house (79% of rural households and 76% of urban households). Almost all urban households (98%) and rural households (95%) have a mobile

phone. Ninety-five percent of households have a bank or post office account. Forty-one percent of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter, and 45 percent households own a bicycle. BPL cards are possessed by 43 percent of households. Irrigated land is owned by 22 percent of rural households and 16 percent of urban households. Overall, 27 percent of all households in Manipur own agricultural land, and more than half of households (55%) own farm animals.

Background characteristics of respondents

Almost equal proportion of the different age groups of women and men age 15-49 in Manipur. For instance, 29 percent each of women and men are in the 15-24 age group, while 32 percent of women and 30 percent of men are in the 25-34 age group. More than three-fifths (62%) of women and 58 percent of men live in rural areas.

In NFHS-5, literate persons refer to those who have either completed at least standard 9 or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 85 percent of women and 93 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

In Manipur, more adult women (8%) than men (4%) age 15-49 have never been to school. Thirty percent of women age 15-49 have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 38 percent of men.

Media exposure is not very much widespread among women and men in Manipur. More than two-fifths (43%) of men and women (44%) watch television at least once a week. However, men (37%) are much more likely than women (20%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Thirty-eight percent of men and 41 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

Women are more likely than men to be currently married (65% versus 60%) or widowed (4% versus 0.1%), while men are more likely than women to be never married (39% versus 30%).

A majority of female respondents are Hindu (44%), while 26 percent are Christian, and 12 percent are Muslim.

Twenty-five percent of female respondents belong to schedule tribe, while 20 percent belong to an other backward class. Eight percent of women and 7 percent of men belong to a scheduled caste, while 44 percent of men and 47 percent of women 15-49 do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class.

Fifty-one percent of women and 18 percent of men age 15-49 were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Two percent of women and 23 percent of men were engaged in an agricultural occupation, while 41 percent of women and 45 percent of men were employed in a non-agricultural occupation.

EDUCATION

In NFHS-5, information related to preschool attendance has been collected for the first time. Other information on education of household members includes school attendance among children age 6-17 years and educational attainment of all other members of the household, including reasons for drop-out in the case of those who discontinued education.

Preschool attendance

In India many children attend *Anganwadi* Centres (AWC) that provide spaces for children to learn, play, eat nutritious food, and develop the skills needed for a lifetime of learning. Attending pre-primary education, such as at an *Anganwadi* Centre, improves children's school readiness by it providing quality learning through interactive, play methods with qualified instructors. Also, parents or guardians can go to work at ease if children are enrolled in pre-primary education.

In Manipur, 39 percent of boys and 41 percent of girls aged 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is lower among children in nuclear households (37%) than children in non-nuclear households (44%). Households headed by Hindu and Christian (43% each) show a much higher preschool attendance than households headed by Muslim (20%). Preschool attendance is highest among those other than scheduled tribe, scheduled caste, other backward class (44%), followed by schedule tribe households (41%), scheduled caste households (37%), and the lowest in households of other backward class (32%). Preschool attendance is also found higher in households with 3 or more members (40%). Overall, urban households (41%) show higher preschool attendance than rural households (40%). Preschool attendance is highest in Imphal East district (50%) and lowest in Thoubal district (28%).

School attendance among children

Ninety-five percent of children age 6-17 years in Manipur attend school (96% in urban areas and 94% in rural areas). School attendance is also almost universal (97%) among age 6-14 years, but drops sharply to 84 percent among children age 15-17 years. Gender disparity is almost negligible in school attendance among children in 6-14 year age group and in age group 15-17 years.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?
Percentage of children attending school by age

■ Male ■ Female

	Male	Female
6-10 years	98	98
11-14 years	97	95
15-17 years	84	85
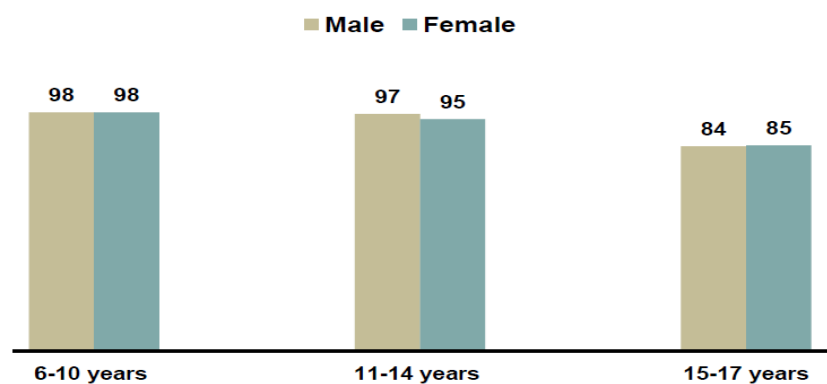
FERTILITY

This section provides trends in the total fertility rate, age at marriage, pregnancy outcomes, teenage pregnancy, birth interval, the desire for more children, and son preference. NFHS-5 estimates on the median age at marriage, total fertility rate, and teenage motherhood illustrated in this section can help in setting benchmarks for the sustainable development goals at the sub-national level.

Age at first marriage

In Manipur, the median age at first marriage is 22.9 years among women age 25-29 years and 23.5 years among women age 25-49 years. Only 20 percent of women age 20-49 years have never married, compared with 29 percent of men age 20-49 years. Around 16 percent of women age 20-24 years got married before attaining the legal minimum age of 18 years, up from 14 percent in NFHS-4. Fifty-six percent of women age 20-24 years are never married, compared with 78 percent of men in the same age group, showing that the age at marriage is much lower for women than men in Manipur.

Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Manipur is 2.2 children per woman, which is very close to the replacement level of fertility. Fertility has decreased by 0.4 children between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.

The total fertility rate in urban areas, at 1.8 children per woman is well below the replacement level of fertility, and in rural areas, at 2.4 children per woman is above the replacement level. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 14 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 15 percent in NFHS-4.

Fertility Trends
Total fertility rate
(children per woman)

NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-5
2.8	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.2
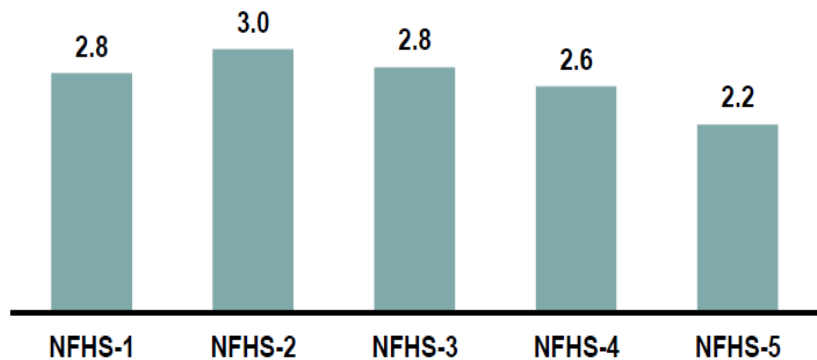
The greatest differentials in fertility are by religion, caste/tribe, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have an average of 1.3 more children than women with 12 or more years of schooling. Christian women will have an average of 0.6 children more than Muslim women (a TFR of 2.9, compared with 2.3) and 1.1 children less than Hindu women (1.8).

How does fertility vary with schooling?
Total fertility rate (children per woman)

No schooling	<5 years complete	5-9 years complete	10-11 years complete	12 or more years complete
3.2	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.9
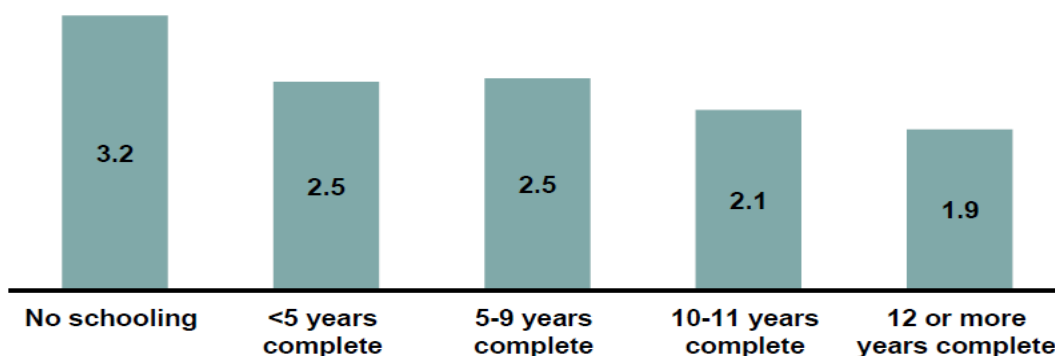
Pregnancy outcome

Seventy-six percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 24 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Abortion is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 12 percent of all pregnancies, and miscarriage accounted for 11 percent.

The two main reasons for abortion reported by women were unplanned pregnancy (49%) and complications in pregnancy (6%). The most common methods used for performing abortions were medicines (51%), manual vacuum aspiration (MVA) (23%), and other surgical methods (25%). A large majority (41%) of abortions were performed in the private health sector and 33 percent were performed in the public health sector. Nine percent of women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion. Most abortions in Manipur (66%) are performed by a doctor.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Manipur, 9 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, which is slightly less than NFHS-4 (7%). The proportion of women who have started childbearing rises sharply from 4 percent at age 17 years to 13 percent among women age 18 years and to 25 percent among women age 19 years. The proportion who have started childbearing is much higher among young women who had 5-9 years of schooling (10%) than those 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 41 months. Seven percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 16 percent occur within 24 months. The proportion of births occurring within 24 months of a previous birth is particularly high for mothers in the 20-29 age group (21%) and for births occurring after a deceased sibling (51%). Over two-fifths (41%) of all 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 and has a positive impact on maternal health.

Fertility preferences

Fifty-two percent of currently married women and 49 percent of 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, 47 percent of women and 52 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Forty-nine percent of women and 41 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Manipur, there is a strong preference for sons. Nearly one-quarter of women and one-third of men want more sons than daughters, but only 7 and 3 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, over nine in ten women would like to have at least one son or daughter while eighty-eight percent of men want at least one son and 86 percent of men want 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, 67 percent with 1-2 sons want no more children, compared with 36 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, the proportion of currently married women and men with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has declined by 2 percent (60%) in the 5 years since NFHS-4.

How does son preference affect women's desire for children?
Percentage of currently married women with two children who want no more children
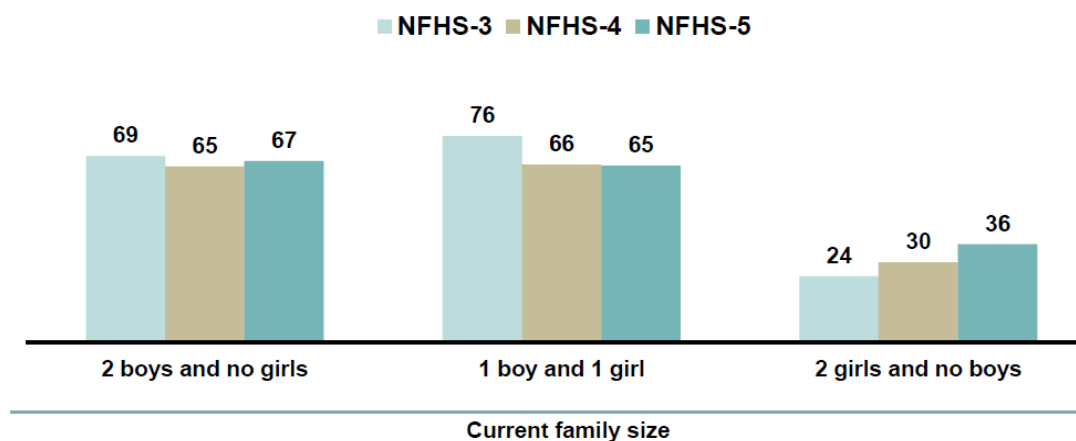
In Manipur, unplanned pregnancies are fairly common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been 2.0 children per woman, instead of the current level of 2.2 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

The family planning section covers trends in contraceptive knowledge and current use, informed choice, and unmet need for family planning methods among women 15-49 years. It also includes information on men's attitude towards women using a contraceptive method. As in previous rounds of the survey, NFHS-5 provides estimates of the contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for family planning.

Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal (99%) in Manipur. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 30 percent of currently married women know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and 20 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, only 43 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 61 percent, a substantial increase from NFHS-4 (24%). The use of modern family planning methods (18%) has also increased slightly from its level in NFHS-4 (13%). The level of use of female sterilization has slightly increased, from 3 percent to 4 percent between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5; the share of female sterilization in overall contraceptive use has declined from 13 percent to 6 percent between the two surveys. Contraceptive use increases sharply with age, from 32 percent for women age 15-19 to 58 percent for women age 40-49, and highest among women age 30-39 (68%). Among the districts, current use of any contraceptive method is highest in Thoubal district (72%) and lowest in Bishnupur district (46%).

How many women use family planning?
Percentage of currently married women
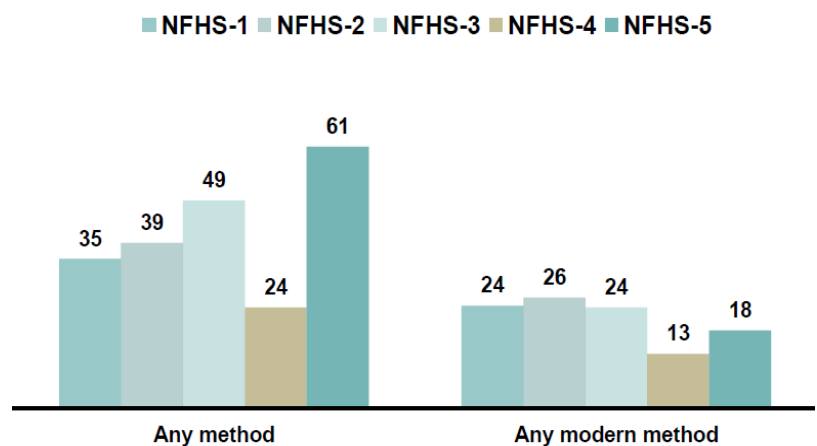
In Manipur, contraceptive use shows little difference in rural and urban areas. Seven percent of currently married women with less than 5 years of schooling use female sterilization, compared with 3 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Christian women (61%) are less likely to use contraception than either Hindu or Muslim women (62% each). Women in Manipur are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 70 percent with at least one or more sons use a method of family planning, compared with 65 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Manipur are condoms and IUD or PPIUD (5% each), followed by the pill and female sterilization (4% each). In general, urban women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

What contraceptive methods do women use?
Currently married women

Female sterilization 3.7%
Male sterilization <0.1%
Pill 4.4%
IUD or PPIUD 4.9%
Injectables 0.1%
Condom/*Nirodh* 4.8%
LAM 0.1%
Rhythm 8.3%
Not using any method 39%
Withdrawal 35%
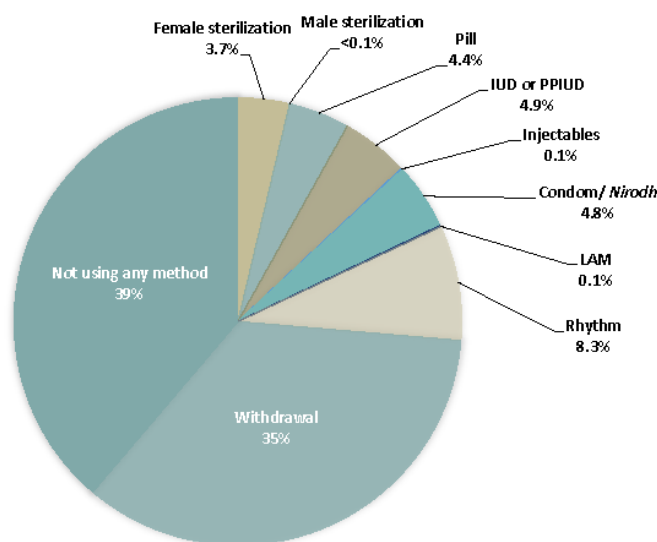
Close to three-quarters of sterilized women (72%) had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and only 17 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in the private sector.

The majority of pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the private health sector or other source, including a shop. Nonetheless, 27 percent of pill users and 15 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 53 percent for all contraceptive methods. Fifty-eight percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason mentioned by women for discontinuation of any method is due to other fertility related reasons such as infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation (17%).

Fifty-eight percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted 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 49 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 44 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (23%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes
Only 7 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. Around 18 percent of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. Close to three-quarters of men (72%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District
Percentage of currently married women

District	Value
Thoubal	72
Imphal West	70
Tamenglong	65
Senapati	65
Churachandpur	62
MANIPUR	61
Ukhrul	57
Chandel	57
Imphal East	50
Bishnupur	46
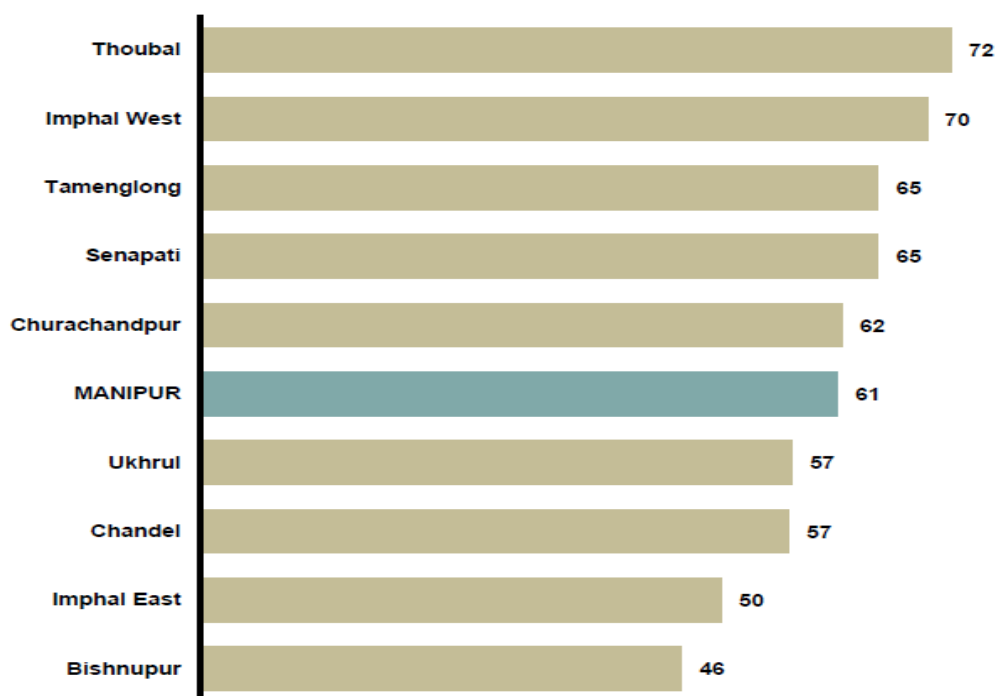
Unmet need

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, 12 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, a substantial change since NFHS-4 (30%). Currently, 83 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 25 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods. However, among the districts the total unmet need for family planning ranges from 6 percent in Thoubal to 20 percent in Bishnupur district.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The mortality rates among children under age 5 years including neonatal, postneonatal and infant mortality rates is an important indicator that measures the overall well-being of a country. The infant mortality rate (before age of one year) in Manipur in NFHS-5 is estimated at 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, up from the NFHS-4 estimate of 22, but a decline from the NFHS-3 estimate of 30, the NFHS-2 estimate of 37 and the NFHS-1 estimate of 42.

Trends in Infant Mortality
Deaths per 1,000 live births

NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-5
42	37	30	22	25
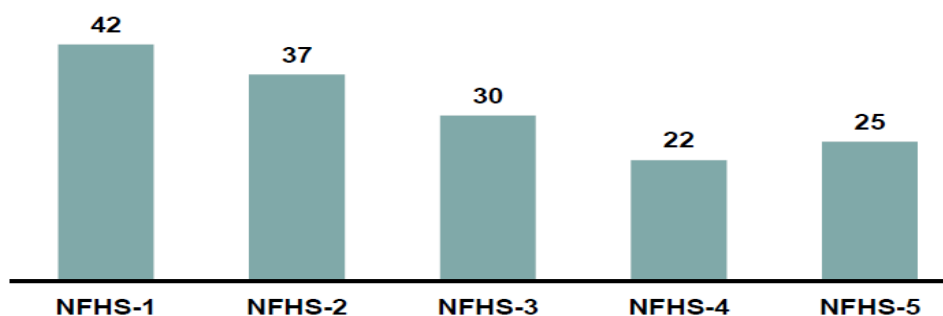
In Manipur, boys have slightly higher mortality rates than girls during first five years of life, especially during the postneonatal, infant and under five years period. For example, infant mortality among boys is 29 deaths per 1,000 births compared with 21 deaths per 1,000 births among girls. Girls have a slightly lower mortality rate than boys during the neonatal period (in the first month after birth).

Children born to mothers over age 30 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 29 per 1,000 live births for older mothers, compared with 23 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29.

Infant mortality rates are also higher for males than females, among Hindu than their other counterparts and are highest for birth order 4 or more (42/1,000 live births).

The infant mortality has not been identical in rural and urban areas from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5. The infant mortality rate is also higher for children whose mothers have less than 10 or more years of schooling and with previous birth interval of less than 2 years or 4 years or more.

High-risk births have higher mortality rates
Deaths in the first year of life per 1,000 live births

MOTHER'S AGE AT BIRTH	
<20	(14)
20-29	23
30-39	29
BIRTH ORDER	
1	24
2-3	21
4 or more	42
PREVIOUS BIRTH INTERVAL	
<2 years	(49)
2-3 years	17
4 years or more	27
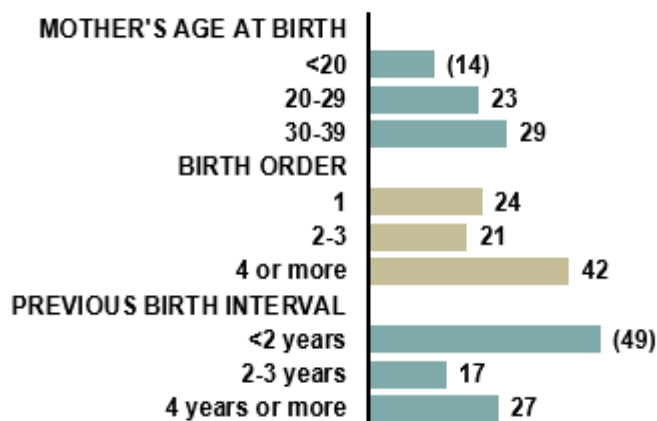
Note: Category "Mother's age at birth 40-49" is not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Children born to the older mothers are more likely to die during infancy than to mothers age 20-29.

13

MATERNAL HEALTH

Maternal health is an important aspect for the development of any country in terms of increasing equity and reducing poverty. The survival and well-being of mothers is not only important in their own right, but are also central to solving broader economic, social, and developmental challenges. Maternal health care services are essential for the health and wellbeing of mothers, as well as their children, affecting the overall population and its health and nutritional status. This section describes the utilization of antenatal care, delivery care, and postnatal care by women who reported their last births in the five years preceding the survey. It also shows the extent of male involvement in maternal health care.

Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 92 percent received antenatal care for their last birth from a skilled provider/health professional (91% from a doctor and 1 percent from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Seven percent of mothers did not receive any antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 85 percent registered their pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 73 percent received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card.

Seventy-nine percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth. Eight in ten women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Urban women (89%) are more likely to have four or more antenatal care visits

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District
Percentage of last births in the past five years

District	Percentage
Imphal West	93
Thoubal	90
Imphal East	87
MANIPUR	79
Bishnupur	77
Chandel	67
Senapati	65
Churachandpur	61
Tamenglong	56
Ukhrul	39

than rural women (75%). Among the districts, four or more ANC visits by pregnant women range from 39 percent in Ukhrul district to 93 percent in Imphal West district. However, ANC visits in the first trimester of pregnancy ranges from 58 percent in Ukhrul district to 91 percent in Thoubal district.

Since NFHS-4, there has been an increase in the percentage of mothers who had an antenatal check in the first trimester (from 77% to 80%) and the proportion of women who had four or more antenatal care visits (from 69% to 79%). For 93 percent of their last births, mothers received iron

and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 52 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more and only 30 percent consumed them for the newly recommended 180 days or more. Eight-nine percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Ten percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Seventy-nine percent of mothers in Manipur had 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, received advice on each of five different areas: 62 percent on the importance of institutional delivery, 43 percent received advice on breastfeeding, 42 percent on keeping the baby warm, 37 percent on cord care, and 35 percent on family planning.

How does appropriate antenatal care (ANC) vary with schooling?
Percentage of last births in the past five years

Four or more ANC visits: 62, 67, 77, 83, 88
ANC visit during first trimester: 64, 66, 77, 83, 89

■ No schooling   ■ <5 years complete
■ 5-9 years complete   ■ 10-11 years complete
■ 12 or more years complete
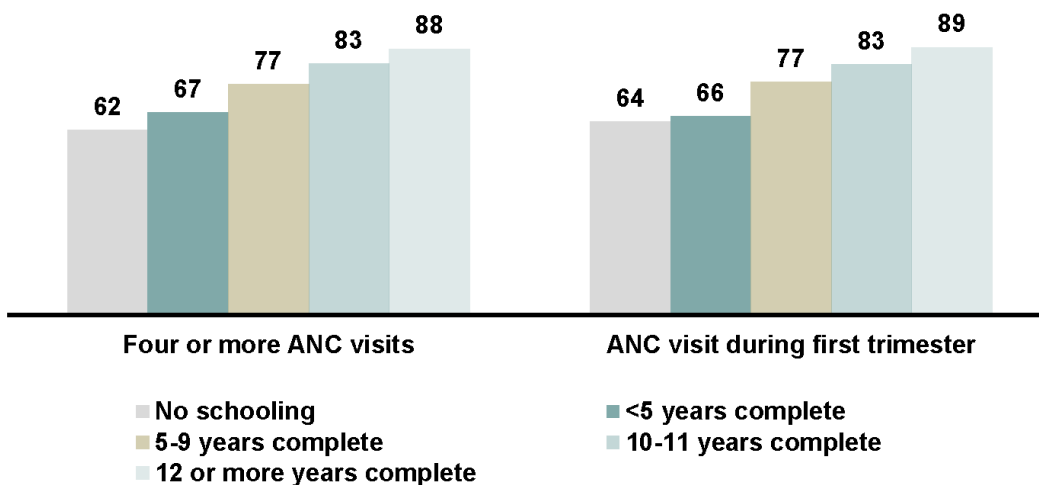
Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Manipur, at least 97 percent of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken (99%), their blood pressure measured (99%), having a urine sample taken (97%), having a blood sample taken (98%), and having their abdomen examined (97%).

An ultrasound test was performed for 75 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 12 years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Eighty-six percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 58 percent of women with no schooling. Pregnant women with no sons were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son. For example, among women with two children, those with no sons (76%) were much more likely to have an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy than those who had at least one son (60%).

Delivery care

Eighty percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 20 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased in the four years from 69 percent (NFHS-4) to 80 percent (NFHS-5). Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with 12 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and urban women.

For 90 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 49 percent of deliveries. Seventy-four percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Are babies being delivered safely?
Percentage of births in the past five years

■ NFHS-3 ■ NFHS-4 ■ NFHS-5

In health facility: 46, 69, 80
Assisted by health personnel: 59, 77, 86

Eighty-six percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 8 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant (TBA).

Twenty-six percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Twenty-four percent of caesarean sections (6% 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, 23 percent received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Urban women (24%) were more likely than rural women (22%) to receive financial assistance under JSY. Other than scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other bachward class women (25%) were more likely than women from any other caste/tribe group to receive financial assistance under JSY.

Institutional Delivery by District
Percentage of births in the past five years

District	Percentage
Imphal West	96
Imphal East	92
Bishnupur	90
Thoubal	88
MANIPUR	80
Churachandpur	73
Tamenglong	58
Chandel	56
Senapati	46
Ukhrul	45
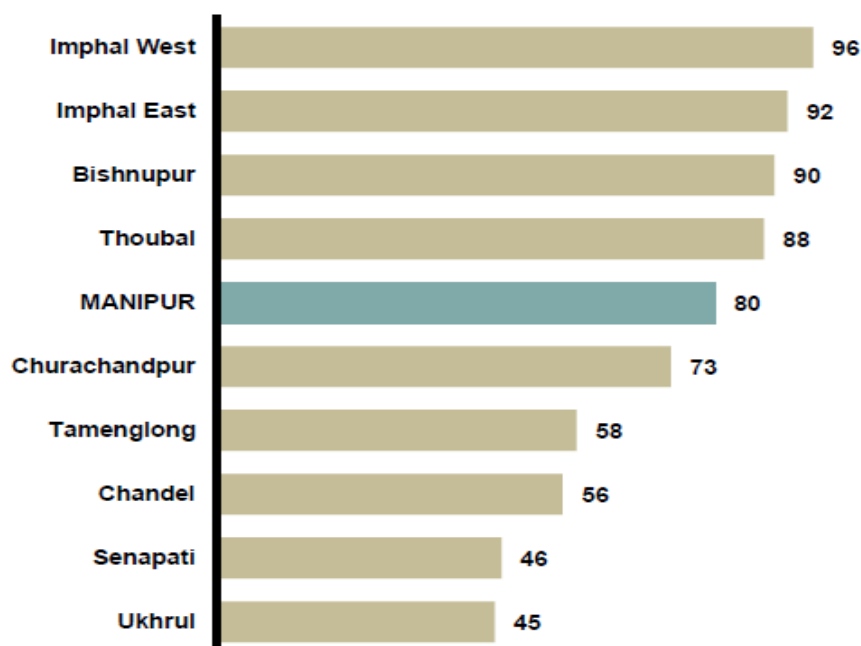
Eighty percent of children in Manipur who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Manipur, 77 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 75 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common for births in a health facility; eighty-seven percent of births in public health facilities and 91 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 14 percent of home births.

Seventy-one percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Only seven percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-seven percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Seventy-two percent 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 69% in rural areas), but only 47 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 20-36 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

Most fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Seventy-nine percent of men were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 74 percent of men were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Forty-eight percent of men were told by a health provider or a health worker about family planning or delaying the next child.

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. Sixty-nine percent 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, 97 percent of children are at least partially vaccinated; only 3 percent have not received any vaccinations at all. A large majority of vaccinations of children were recorded from a vaccination card (86%), which shows a substantial increase since NFHS-4 (70%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage
Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations

■ NFHS-1   ■ NFHS-2   ■ NFHS-3   ■ NFHS-4   ■ NFHS-5

	All basic	BCG	Polio 3	DPT 3	Measles
NFHS-1	29	64	39	43	37
NFHS-2	42	71	63	59	46
NFHS-3	47	80	78	61	53
NFHS-4	66	91	77	78	74
NFHS-5	69	95	76	81	77
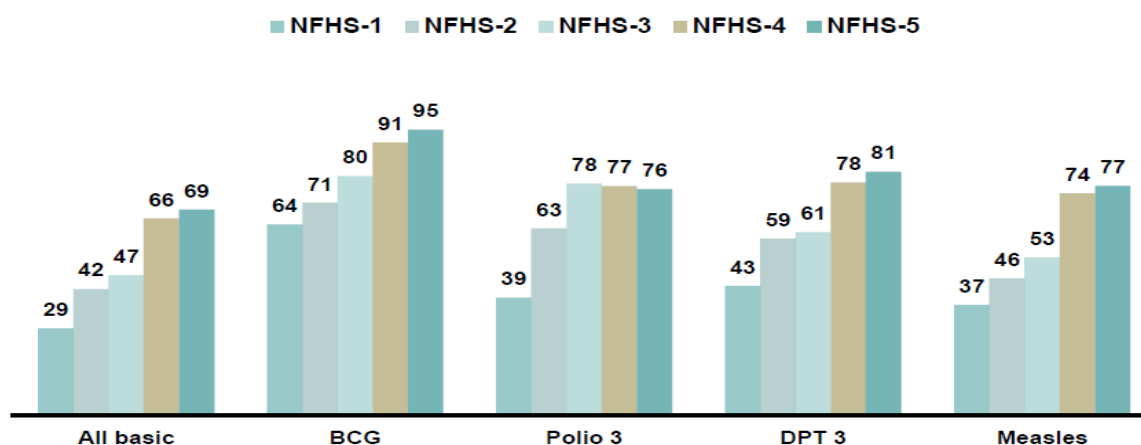
Ninety-five percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, about over three-quarter (76%) have received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 81 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, and 77 percent have been vaccinated against measles. There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 93% to 81%) and polio vaccine (from 95% to 76%). It should be noted that the Penta vaccine was not widely available at the time of the the NFHS-4 survey.

Between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, there was an increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 78% to 81%), measles (from 74% to 77%), and BCG (from 91% to 95%). The coverage for three doses of polio vaccine declined though marginally, from 77 percent to 76 percent. Overall, there was a encouraging change in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 66% to 69%). In addition, over nine-tenths (92%) of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and 80 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District
Percentage of children 12-23 months

District	Percentage
Imphal East	76
Thoubal	74
Imphal West	(74)
MANIPUR	69
Tamenglong	67
Bishnupur	67
Senapati	65
Churachandpur	65
Chandel	56
Ukhrul	39
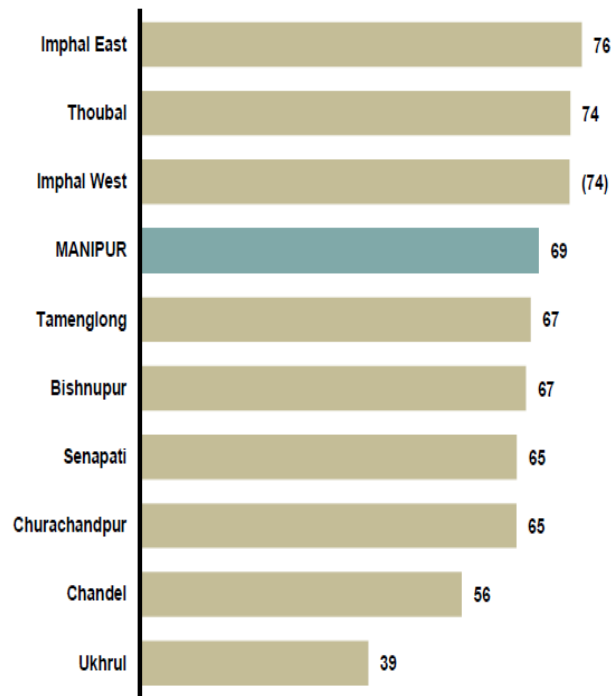
Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for boys than girls (72% versus 66%) and for urban than rural areas (75% versus 66%). Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher among children other than scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other backward class (76%) than children form any other caste/tribe group. Among the districts, coverage of all basic vaccinations ranges from 39 percent in Ukhrul to 76 percent in Imphal East, and 74 percent in Thoubal district.

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, 27 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider, and 42 percent received antibiotics.

Thirteen percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 44 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. Forty-eight percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Ninety-eight percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 70 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Eight percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and almost three-quarters (72%) were given any type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Twenty-six percent were given zinc supplements. Eleven 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 6 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only 40 percent of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern is that more than half of children (54%) with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only 36 percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended.

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.

Forty-two percent of children under 6 years received services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common services that age- eligible children receive are supplementary food (41%), immunizations and early childhood care or preschool (16% each), and health check-ups (10%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is growth monitoring (9%). One-fifth (20%) of mothers of children who were weighed at an

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services

Any service	Supplementary food	Immunizations	Early childhood care or Preschool	Health check-ups	Growth monitoring
42	41	16	16	10	8.7

anganwadi centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, one-third (33%) of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and over one-quarter (28%) of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Manipur, only 71 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-nine percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 53 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While exclusive breastfeeding indicators show an improvement since NFHS-4, many infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. Children breastfed within one hour of birth is highest with 68 percent in Tamenglong district and least with 43 percent in Bishnupur district.

It is recommended 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 expose the baby to the risk of infection. However, 29 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 94 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and more than eight-tenths (85%) continue breastfeeding at 2 years.

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. However, at age 6-8 months, only 79 percent of children in Manipur receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

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 non-breastfed children. Over two-fifths (45%) of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and nearly two-fifths (40%) are fed with minimum dietary diversity, and only 19 percent fed with minimum acceptable diet.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major component of childhood undernutrition and a significant contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for growth, immunity, and vision. 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 six months, starting at age 9 months. In Manipur, more than two-fifths (45%) of children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the last six months, but 76 percent of children age 6-23 months living with their mother consumed 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. Fifty-eight percent of children age 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, only 7 percent of children in the same age group were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

Children's nutritional status

Childhood undernutrition contributes to childhood diseases and is a major cause of child mortality in India. Twenty-three 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. Ten percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 3 percent are severely wasted. Thirteen percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Even during the first six months of life when almost all babies are breastfed, 15 percent of children are stunted, 16 percent are wasted, and 10 percent are underweight.

Children's nutritional status in Manipur has not changed much since NFHS-4 by all measures. The percentage of children who are stunted decreased slightly from 29 percent to 23 percent in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. The percentage of children who are underweight (13%) has slightly changed from NFHS-4 (14%) and wasted (10%) has increased since NFHS-4 (7%). However, the continuing high levels of undernutrition are still a major problem in Manipur.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status
Percentage of children under five years
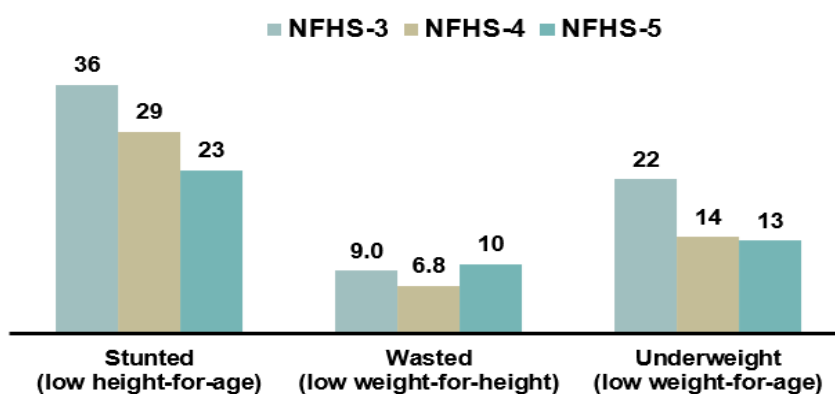
Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO International Reference Population

Differences in the levels of malnutrition are more pronounced for several background characteristics. Malnutrition generally decreases with increasing mother's schooling, better nutritional status of the mother, and larger child's size at birth. The level of undernutrition, particularly stunting, is relatively high for rural children and children of higher birth orders. It is also generally higher among scheduled tribe children, lesser educated mothers, underweight mothers, among Muslim and Christian children. Malnutrition is somewhat higher for male children than female children on all three nutritional status measures. Among the districts, stunting among children is higher in Chandel district (34%) and Thoubal distrct (32%), while proportion underweight is more pronounced in Tamenglong district (19%) and Ukhrul district (16%).

Adults' nutritional status

Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses, or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients, and includes undernutrition as well as overweight and obesity. The body mass index (BMI), which is defined as a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of the person's height in metres, is a measure that indicates the nutritional status in adults.

More than two-fifths (41%) of women and 38 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or

obese. Among women age 15-49, the proportion overweight or obese is 34 percent, which shows an increase of 8 percentage points since NFHS-4 (26%). More men are overweight or obese (30%) than thin (8%), which is similar to the level observed in NFHS-4. Seven percent of women in Manipur are too thin. Around three-fifths of women and men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups (especially age 15-19), in rural areas for women, and among scheduled caste. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and well-educated men.

For the first time, the NFHS (2019-20) measured the waist circumference and hip circumference of women and men age 15-49 years. This information was used to calculate the waist-to-hip ratio (WHR). WHR helps to identify the distribution of body fat and predicts abdominal obesity. Abdominal obesity is associated with an increased risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus, myocardial infarction, stroke, and premature death.

More than three-fifths (65%) of women and 49 percent of men have a waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) that puts them at a substantially increased risk of metabolic complications. The proportion of adults with such increased risk WHR increases with age, from 38 percent for women age 15-19 to 79 percent for women age 40-49, and from 23 percent for men age 15-19 to 63 percent for men age 40-49. The proportion of women having a substantially increased risk of WHR is much higher in urban areas (70%) than in rural areas (63%) and the risk among men is also higher in urban areas (53%) than in rural areas (45%). Overall, in Manipur, 46 percent of women and 51 percent of men have normal waist cirfumference.

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

Legend: ■ Thin ■ Normal weight ■ Overweight/obese

	Overweight/obese	Normal weight	Thin
No schooling	35	59	6.3
<5 years complete	36	57	7.1
5-9 years complete	33	59	8.3
10-11 years complete	33	59	8.2
12 or more years complete	36	59	5.5
Urban	39	55	6.1
Rural	31	61	7.9
Total	34	59	7.2

Schooling — Residence
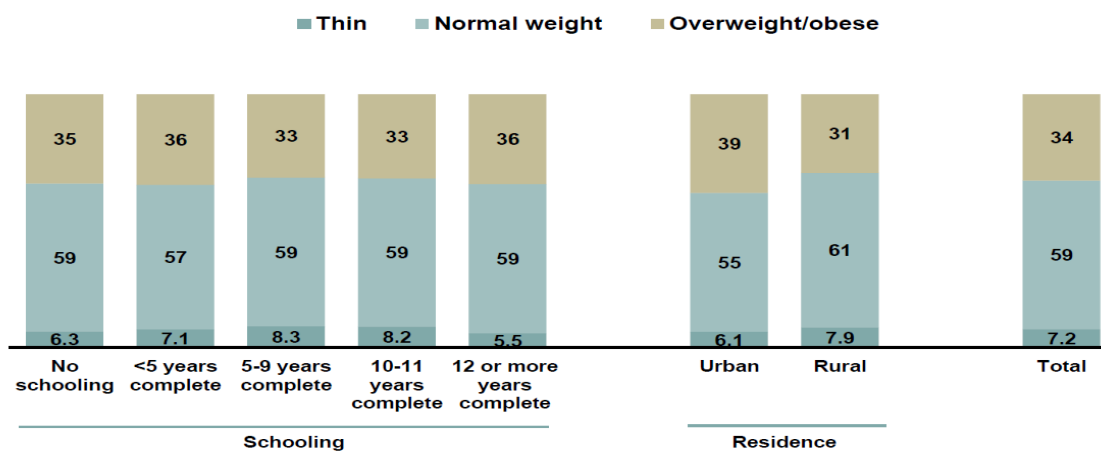
The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. In Manipur, almost every household surveyed uses iodized salt at the time of the survey.

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, hookworms 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 a major health problem in Manipur, especially among women and children.

More than two-thirds (43%) of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 25 percent who are mildly anaemic, 17 percent who are moderately anaemic, and less than 1 percent who have severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children increased from 23 percent in NFHS-4 to 43 percent in NFHS-5. There is no difference in the prevalence of anaemia among girls and boys. 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. Over two-fifths (41%) of children in Manipur are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling. Among the districts, half of children age 6-59 months in Imphal East district are anaemic, followed by Senapati district (49%), and lowest in Ukhrul district (35%).

Anaemia among women, men, and children

■ Mild anaemia   ■ Moderate anaemia   ■ Severe anaemia

Category	Severe	Moderate	Mild
Women (29% anaemic)	1.0%	10%	19%
Men (6% anaemic)	0.2%	1.8%	4.0%
Children 6-59 months (43% anaemic)	0.5%	17%	25%
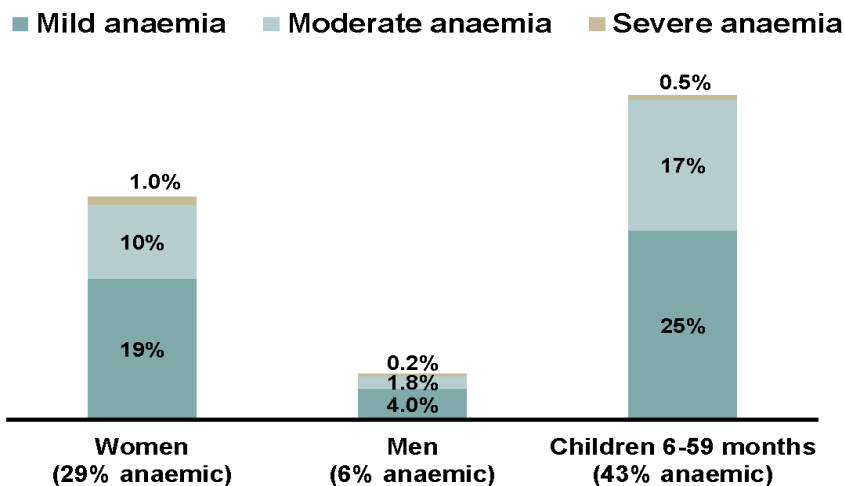
Twenty-nine percent of women in Manipur have anaemia, including 19 percent with mild anaemia, 10 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among urban women, women age 40-49, and scheduled caste women, but anaemia exceeds 26 percent for every group of women. Anaemia among women has increased by 3 percentage points since NFHS-4. Around 6 percent of men in Manipur are anaemic. Men age 15-19 and age 40-49 and in rural areas are particularly more likely to be anaemic. Anaemia among adult women age 15-49 is higher in Bishnupur and Imphal East districts (36% each), and lowest in Ukhrul district with 22 percent.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by a type of bacterium called Mycobacterium tuberculosis, which primarily affects the lungs. Tuberculosis is transmitted from person to person through the air, and people with lowered immunity, HIV, malnutrition, diabetes, and those who use tobacco or alcoholhave higher chances of falling ill. Tuberculosis is both preventable and curable, however mortality is high if not treated properly.

In Manipur, 425 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is lower among men (373 per 100,000) than among women (475 per 100,000) and is higher in urban areas (379 per 100,000) than in rural areas (453 per 100,000).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (98% of women and 96% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 86 percent of women and 90 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Less than one-third (31%) of women and 25 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 92 percent of women and 90 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 5 percent of women and 6 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, 1,107 women and 1,037 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 1,395 women and 2,155 men per 100,000 suffer from asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women and men is higher in older age groups, those in urban women and rural men. Goitre is more common than asthma or diabetes among women, but less common than asthma or diabetes among men (2,989 women and 566 men per 100,000). The prevalence of any heart disease is lower among women (1,200 per 100,000) than among men (1,710 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 110 women and 233 men per 100,000 reportedly having cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Blood pressure is the force exerted by circulating blood against the arterial walls. Hypertension or high blood pressure is a condition in which the blood vessels have persistently raised pressure. Hypertension is major risk factor for cardiovascular diseases, chronic kidney diseases, and brain diseases, and it is a major cause of premature deaths worldwide. Some of the risk factors for developing hypertension are unhealthy diets, physical inactivity, alcohol and tobacco consumption, and excess body weight.

Fourteen percent of women age 15-49 in Manipur have hypertension, including 9 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 3 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Half of women have normal blood pressure.

The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women. Twenty-six percent of men in Manipur have hypertension, including 19 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 5 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Twenty-four percent of men have normal blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension increases with age.

Blood glucose

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disease characterized by elevated levels of blood glucose. Diabetes over a period of time can cause severe damage to the heart, blood vessels, retina, kidneys, and nerves, and it puts sufferers at increased risk of various infectious and non-infectious diseases. Early diagnosis, determined by blood glucose testing, and adequate treatment are the key steps for managing diabetes and its complication. NFHS-5 has included random blood glucose measurement using capillary blood among women and men age 15 and above.

In Manipur, four percent of women age 15-49 have high blood glucose level, and 4 percent have very high blood glucose level. Similarly, 5 percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose level, and 5 percent have very high blood glucose level. Women in older age groups and those with less than 5 years of schooling have relatively higher blood glucose levels and in case of men, only age matters.

Men are more likely than women to have normal blood glucose levels and are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level (3% of men versus 1% of women). Less than one percent of both women (0.7%) and men (0.3%) have blood glucose levels ≥140 mg/dl and are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level.

Screening tests for cancer

Cancer is a group of diseases with high mortality, and it is the second leading cause of death globally. The chances of successful treatment of cancer increase if diagnosed early. One way of early detection is screening, which is identification of unrecognized disease by using simple tests or examinations among those individuals who have the disease but do not yet have symptoms. NFHS-5 collected information about whether respondents had ever undergone screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, breast, and cervix.

In Manipur, only 1 percent of women age 15-49 have ever undergone a screening test for cancer in both cervix and breast, and less than 1 percent have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, which is slightly less in men (0.7%).

Health insurance

Universal access to health care is the absence of any barriers in health care, including economic barriers. Adequate coverage by health insurance protects a person from financial hardships because of the costs of health care. Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes in India, only 14 percent of households surveyed in Manipur have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is not equal in rural areas (15%) and urban areas (12%). In Manipur, three

types of programmes dominate: the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), the State Health Insurance Scheme, and the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)*.

Only 8 percent of women and 7 percent of men age 15-49 in Manipur are covered by any health scheme insurance/financing scheme. Older women and men are more likely to be covered than younger women and men. Health insurance/financing scheme coverage is higher among men with 8-9 years of schooling (9%) than among those with no schooling (2%).

Tobacco and alcohol use

Over two-thirds (67%) of men, but 42 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Tobacco products mostly used by men are *paan* with tobacco (42%), cigarettes (36%), and *khaini* (20%). Among women and men, the use of any form of tobacco is slightly higher in rural areas (44% for women and 72% for men) than in urban areas (37% for women and 61% for men). Most women and men who smoke cigarettes smoked fewer than five cigarettes in the past 24 hours.

In Manipur, among adults age 15-49, 14 percent of women and 32 percent of men drink alcohol, and the consumption is higher in the rural areas. In rural areas, 14 percent of women and 33 percent of men drink alcohol. In urban areas, 13 percent of women and 31 percent of men drink alcohol. Most men who drink alcohol, drink it about once a week (46%) or less than once a week (44%), and 10 percent drink almost every day.

HIV/AIDS

This section presents the findings from NFHS-5 on HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes, prior HIV testing, and the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), as well as sexual behaviour of the adult and youth population. Questions on HIV/AIDS were included only in the subsample of households selected for the state module.

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

More than 99 percent of women and men age 15-49 in Manipur have heard of HIV or AIDS. As awareness about HIV or AIDS is nearly universal, there is no perceptible difference in awareness by residence, age, sex, education, caste/tribe, etc. However, gaps in knowledge existed in terms of attitudes,prevention and transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 88 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 94 percent of men, and 85 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 88 percent of men.

Only 51 percent of women and 56 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 the transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?
Percentage of women and men age 15-49

■ Women ■ Men

	Use condoms consistently	Have one uninfected partner who has no other partners	Have comprehensive knowledge
Women	88	85	51
Men	94	88	56
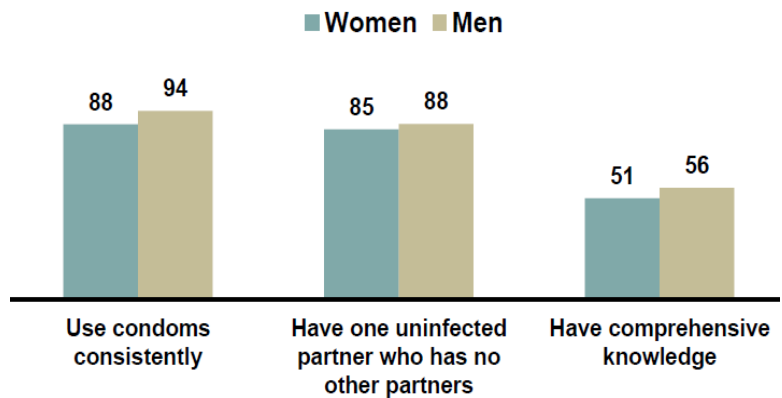
HIV-related stigma

Eighty-two percent of women and 87 percent of men in Manipur would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A similar proportion of women (88%) and men (89%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. A large majority of women (85%) and men (86%) say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Similarly, 83 percent of women and 87 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. An almost equal proportion of women (86%) and men (87%) say that an HIV positive student should be allowed to attend school with students who are HIV negative. Over three-quarters of women (77%) and men (79%) think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. Almost nine-tenth of women (89%) and men (90%) think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-5, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 45 percent of women and 20 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5. Women and men in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5 than rural women and men. Fifty-two 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 (49%) are slightly less likely than rural women (54%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

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

In Manipur, 4 percent of women and 8 percent of men have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are as likely as same to have received an injection in the past 12 months (22% each). A disposable syringe was used for injections for 84 percent of adults who received an injection in the past 12 months.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-5 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. For instance, 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 refers to sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, less than 1 percent (0.2%) of women and 5 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is somewhat higher (7%) in urban areas than in rural areas (5%). Less than 1 percent (0.2%) of men said they had paid for sex in the past year.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Empowering women and promoting gender equality in every sphere of life are essential to improving their lives and achieving the sustainable development goals. NFHS-5 has collected information related to women's empowerment and autonomy, including menstrual hygiene, employment and earnings, decision-making, ownership of assets, gender role attitudes, and domestic violence.

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-5, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Manipur, 81 percent use sanitary napkins, 64 percent use cloth, 4 percent use locally prepared napkins, and less than 1 percent (0.1%) use tampons. Overall, 83 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, up from 76 percent in NFHS-4. Notably, only 80 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 90 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only 49 percent of all women age 15-49, compared to 82 percent of men, were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, 86 percent earned cash, including 18 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Twelve percent were not paid at all. More men who were employed earned cash (92%), including 11 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Six percent of employed men were not paid at all. A large majority (95%) of employed women work in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 72 percent of employed men.

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. Women are somewhat more likely to participate in decisions about their own health care (88%) than decisions about visits to their own family and relatives (90%) or about major household purchases (84%). Overall, 78 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 5 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 70 percent among women age 20-24 to 85 percent among women age 40-49.

In case of currently married men, they are much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wives participated in making decisions about their own health care (95%) and 96 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases. Only 1 percent of men did not participate in making either of these decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

In Manipur, 40 percent of women have money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women who have money that they can decide how to use is equal among urban and rural (40% each) women, much higher among women with 12 or more years of schooling (46%), and is highest among women who are employed for cash (56%) than any other group of women.

Seventy-four percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 78 percent, among women who are not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian, as well as among women who have 12 or more years of schooling (87%). Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Half of women know of a microcredit programme in their area, but only 8 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

A little over one-tenth (11%) of women who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions. Urban women (15%) are more than twice likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, than rural women (7%). Use of a mobile phone for financial transactions increases with education; almost one-quarter (22%) of women with 12 or more years of education using a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared women with no schooling (1%). One-sixth of employed women who earn in cash use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 4 percent of employed women who don't earn in cash. Muslim women are least likely (7%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with Hindu or Christian women (12% each). Women not belonging to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class are less likely

(9%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions than women belonging to any other caste/tribe category.

Ownership of assets

Fifty-seven percent of women and 77 percent of men age 15-49 in Manipur own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 25 percent of women and 44 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Among men and women, ownership of a house is more common in rural than urban areas. Inconsistenly, owenership of land is more common in urban women and rural men.

Fifty-seven percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 25 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

In Manipur, 72 percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 81 percent can read SMS messages. Seventy-eight percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 68 percent of rural women. Mobile phone access increases substantially with education, from 46% among women with no schooling to 93 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Only 71 percent of women belonging to a non-scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, and other backward class have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 73-75 percent of women who belong to any other caste/tribe group. Non-scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, and other backward class women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use are also less likely to be able to read SMS messages (79%) than women who belong to any other caste/tribe group (79-88%).

Seventy-two percent of women in Manipur have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Sixty-six percent of women agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife with at least one specified reason or under some circumstances. For instance, women are most likely to agree that wife beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (53%), followed by if she neglects the house or children (41%), and if he suspects her of being unfaithful (17%). Men are less likely to agree than women, 57 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (47%) or if she neglects the house or children (30%) and if she argues with him (21%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 61 percent of women and 52 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Seventy-two percent of women and 70 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Similarly, nearly three-quarters of men (73%) agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he does not have a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The World Health Organization recognizes that violence against women, particularly domestic or spousal violence, is a major public and clinical health problem and a violation of women's human rights, which also reflects the scale of gender inequality and discrimination against women. The consequences of violence on physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health often last a lifetime. NFHS-5 collected information on domestic violence from women age 18-49, related to behaviours of her husband that cause physical, sexual or emotional harm, including physical violence, sexual coercion, emotional abuse, and controlling behaviours. Information was also collected on violence during pregnancy and help seeking behaviour for any violence experienced.

In Manipur, 33 percent of women age 18-49 have ever experienced physical violence (38% of ever-married women and 15% of never married women), and 1 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 37 percent of women experienced physical or sexual violence and 4 percent experienced both physical and sexual violence. For ever-married women who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator was the current husband.

Over two-fifths (44%) of ever-married women age 18-49 in Manipur have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

Three percent of women age 18-49 in Manipur, who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women with 8-9 years of schooling, women with 1-2 children, and women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted are more likely to experience violence during pregnancy than women in any other group.

Spousal violence

In Manipur, 39 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have ever experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, 5 percent have ever experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband, and 11 percent have ever experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband. Thirty-three percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband. Twenty percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them. Seven percent experienced having their arm twisted or hair pulled, 8 percent being punched with a fist or something that could hurt her, 8 percent report being kicked, dragged, or beaten up, and 1 percent that her husband tried to choke or burn her on purpose.

Four percent of ever-married women age 18-49 report that their husband have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to, and 3 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 40 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical and/or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Few ever-married women (4%) reported that they have initiated violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Spousal violence prevails across all groups. Although spousal violence is much lower among more educated women, over one-third women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence. The experience of spousal violence is higher among women in rural areas (45%) than in urban areas (37%); and among women who are employed for cash (52%) than women who are not employed (31%). Husband's characteristics are also related to overall spousal violence (emotional, physical, or sexual). For instance, women are more likely to experience spousal violence if their husband gets drunk often (75%), displays 1-2 marital control behaviours (54%), gets drunk sometimes (44%), and if the husband never attended school (42%). More than half of women (54%) of women who say they are afraid of their husband most of the time have experienced spousal violence. 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.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?
Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence

Husband does not drink	Husband gets drunk sometimes	Husband gets drunk often
33	41	73

Note: Category "Husband drinks, but never gets drunk" is not shown since there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases
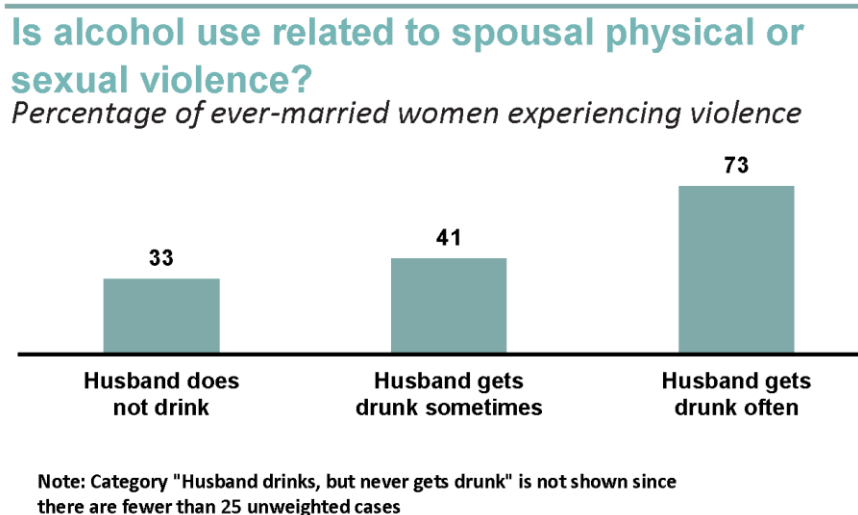
In the past 12 months preceding the survey, 10 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence reported suffering from injuries from what their husband did to them. That proportion increases many folds among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence. The most common types of injuries among women who have experienced physical and sexual violence are eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns , followed by cuts, bruises, or aches, and deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury.

Help seeking

Only 3 percent of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, while 14 percent never sought help but told someone. A large majority of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence (84%) never sought help and never told anyone.

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, 2019-20

Result	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	2,094	6,232	8,326
Households occupied	2,046	5,986	8,032
Households interviewed	2,008	5,873	7,881
Household response rate[1]	98.1	98.1	98.1
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	2,298	5,996	8,294
Number of eligible women interviewed	2,223	5,819	8,042
Women response rate[2]	96.7	97.0	97.0
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	382	868	1,250
Number of eligible men interviewed	349	813	1,162
Men response rate[2]	91.4	93.7	93.0

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

Number of households, number of women and men interviewed, and response rates by residence and district, Manipur, 2019-20

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate[1]	Number of women interviewed			Women response rate[2]	Number of men interviewed			Men response rate[2]
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Bishnupur	325	582	907	99.7	372	671	1,043	97.8	54	86	140	88.6
Chandel	103	744	847	96.5	131	626	757	96.8	26	79	105	93.8
Churachandpur	60	787	847	97.9	68	804	872	96.7	8	111	119	96.7
Imphal East	360	536	896	99.1	397	624	1,021	97.7	66	95	161	94.2
Imphal West	543	342	885	98.0	540	353	893	94.7	75	54	129	91.5
Senapati	42	817	859	97.4	40	797	837	96.3	7	113	120	88.9
Tamenglong	131	751	882	97.9	161	678	839	97.9	23	110	133	97.1
Thoubal	322	571	893	98.3	378	691	1,069	97.4	68	81	149	94.3
Ukhrul	122	743	865	98.2	136	575	711	97.1	22	84	106	92.2
Manipur	2,008	5,873	7,881	98.1	2,223	5,819	8,042	97.0	349	813	1,162	93.0

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample; all subsequent tables are based on the weighted sample unless otherwise specified. The number of women and men is based on the *de facto* population.
[1] Households interviewed/households occupied
[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 3 Household population by age, schooling, residence, sex, and possession of an *Aadhaar* card

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by age and schooling and percentage of *de facto* individuals who have an *Aadhaar* card, according to residence and sex, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	7.9	7.5	7.7	10.3	9.2	9.7	9.4	8.6	9.0
5-9	9.9	8.5	9.2	11.4	10.3	10.8	10.8	9.6	10.2
10-14	8.9	8.3	8.6	9.2	8.6	8.9	9.1	8.5	8.8
15-19	7.9	6.4	7.1	7.3	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.2	7.4
20-24	7.4	7.2	7.3	6.8	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.1
25-29	7.4	8.0	7.7	7.2	8.4	7.8	7.3	8.2	7.8
30-34	7.2	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.7
35-39	7.9	9.0	8.5	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.5	8.0	7.8
40-44	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.5
45-49	6.5	6.4	6.4	5.8	5.3	5.5	6.1	5.7	5.9
50-54	5.3	7.2	6.3	4.3	5.6	5.0	4.7	6.2	5.5
55-59	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
60-64	3.8	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.0
65-69	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1
70-74	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.2
75-79	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1
80 or more	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
***Aadhaar* card**									
Percentage with an *Aadhaar* card	91.8	92.3	92.1	88.6	89.2	88.9	89.8	90.4	90.1
Sex ratio, all ages[1]	na	na	1,077	na	na	1,060	na	na	1,066
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years[1]	na	na	964	na	na	951	na	na	955
Schooling[2]									
No schooling	3.4	11.6	7.7	6.5	18.8	12.9	5.3	16.0	10.9
<5 years complete	15.6	15.6	15.6	20.6	20.8	20.7	18.6	18.8	18.7
5-9 years complete	26.9	29.0	28.0	36.9	34.0	35.4	33.1	32.1	32.6
10-11 years complete	16.3	13.2	14.7	14.3	11.1	12.6	15.1	11.9	13.4
12 or more years complete	37.7	30.7	34.0	21.7	15.3	18.4	27.9	21.2	24.4
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,492	5,985	11,478	8,806	9,494	18,301	14,298	15,479	29,779
Median number of years of schooling completed	9.3	8.4	8.9	7.7	6.0	7.2	8.3	7.3	7.8

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, 2019-20

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Household headship				
Male	79.4	82.6	81.4	84.1
Female	20.6	17.4	18.6	15.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.3	4.3	4.3	na
Household structure[1]				
Nuclear	61.2	63.0	62.3	51.8
Non-nuclear	38.8	37.0	37.7	48.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	52.5	35.6	42.0	41.9
Muslim	11.6	9.3	10.2	11.9
Christian	13.8	37.6	28.6	27.9
Other	22.0	17.5	19.2	18.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	12.5	5.3	8.0	8.1
Scheduled tribe	12.9	37.0	27.9	27.3
Other backward class	18.8	18.3	18.5	19.4
Other	55.4	38.8	45.1	44.7
Don't know	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.0	97.1	97.8	98.1
No	1.0	2.9	2.2	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	90.9	68.5	77.0	77.1
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	29.9	14.7	20.5	20.4
Piped to neighbour	2.0	1.1	1.4	1.5
Public tap/standpipe	4.7	7.8	6.6	6.7
Tube well or borehole	1.5	4.1	3.1	3.3
Other improved[2]	52.8	40.7	45.3	45.2
Unimproved source	7.3	29.4	21.0	20.8
Unprotected dug well	0.9	3.0	2.2	2.4
Unprotected spring	1.3	12.0	7.9	7.5
Surface water	5.1	14.4	10.9	10.8
Other source	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	76.6	64.0	68.8	68.6
Less than 30 minutes	15.3	29.8	24.3	24.2
Thirty minutes or longer	4.9	5.6	5.3	5.5
Don't know	3.2	0.6	1.6	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service[3]	83.2	64.8	71.8	71.5
Percentage with limited drinking water service[4]	7.7	3.7	5.2	5.5

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, 2019-20

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Water treatment prior to drinking[5]				
Boil	43.8	52.5	49.2	49.1
Bleach or chlorine tablets	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4
Strain through cloth	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	37.4	21.6	27.6	28.5
Use electronic purifier	2.6	1.1	1.6	1.7
Use solar disinfection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Allow water to stand and settle	13.8	15.4	14.8	15.5
Other	3.1	6.6	5.3	5.5
No treatment	27.8	27.4	27.5	27.5
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[6]	63.7	62.9	63.2	63.1
Sanitation Facility				
Improved, not shared facility	57.5	64.9	62.1	64.9
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	47.6	36.9	40.9	43.1
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	9.3	23.9	18.4	18.8
Other[7]	0.6	4.1	2.8	3.0
Shared facility[8]	38.3	28.7	32.3	29.9
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	29.3	16.8	21.5	20.0
Pit latrine with slab	8.5	10.1	9.5	8.7
Other[7]	0.5	1.8	1.3	1.2
Unimproved	4.0	5.7	5.1	4.8
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	1.3	4.0	2.9	2.9
Dry toilet	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.3
No facility/uses open spaces/field	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service[9]	57.5	64.9	62.1	64.9
Percentage with limited sanitation service[10]	38.3	28.7	32.3	29.9
Type of house[11]				
Kachha	0.4	2.1	1.5	1.4
Semi-*pucca*	60.4	84.0	75.0	74.4
Pucca	37.9	13.2	22.6	23.2
Missing	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room used for sleeping				
<3	71.7	70.9	71.2	68.6
3-4	23.9	23.0	23.3	24.3
5-6	3.8	5.5	4.9	6.0
7 or more	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3
LPG/natural gas	83.8	58.0	67.8	68.9
Biogas	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coal/lignite	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Charcoal	2.6	1.7	2.1	1.9
Wood	10.7	37.6	27.4	26.8
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dung cakes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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, 2019-20

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking[12]	86.4	60.7	70.4	71.3
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking[13]	13.6	39.3	29.6	28.7
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	71.3	63.4	66.4	67.6
In the house, no separate room	19.9	15.9	17.4	15.9
In a separate building	8.0	20.2	15.6	15.9
Outdoors	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,987	4,894	7,881	33,923
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels[13]				
Stove	9.1	3.4	4.4	4.4
Chullah	56.9	53.5	54.1	54.4
Open fire	33.3	41.1	39.7	39.5
Other	0.8	2.1	1.9	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	407	1,923	2,330	9,745
Frequency of smoking in the house[14]				
Daily	20.1	27.2	24.5	25.2
Weekly	13.4	16.8	15.5	16.1
Monthly	12.7	13.3	13.1	13.1
Less than monthly	16.2	13.2	14.3	14.1
Never	37.7	29.5	32.6	31.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,987	4,894	7,881	33,923

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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

[2] Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water

[3] Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.

[4] Drinking water from an improved source, provided round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown.

[5] Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of treatment

[6] Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, adding bleach/chlorine tablets, filtering, electronic purifying, and solar disinfection

[7] Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine/biogas latrine, and twin pit/composting toilet

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

[9] Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.

[10] Defined as use of improved facilities shared by two or more households.

[11] 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.

[12] Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas

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

[14] Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Access to a toilet facility

Percentage of households having access to a toilet facility by selected background characteristics, according to residence, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Religion of household head			
Hindu	100.0	99.6	99.8
Muslim	100.0	100.0	100.0
Christian	100.0	99.4	99.5
Other	99.3	99.7	99.5
Caste/tribe of household head			
Scheduled caste	99.7	99.6	99.7
Scheduled tribe	100.0	99.4	99.5
Other backward class	100.0	99.8	99.9
Other	99.8	99.7	99.7
Don't know	*	(100.0)	(100.0)
Total	99.9	99.6	99.7

Note: Includes households that have any type of toilet facility that household members usually use and households that do not use a toilet facility but report that they have access to a toilet facility. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district

Percentage of households having access to a toilet facility by district, according to residence, Manipur, 2019-20

District	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Bishnupur	99.7	100.0	99.9
Chandel	100.0	99.4	99.5
Churachandpur	100.0	99.6	99.6
Imphal East	100.0	99.5	99.7
Imphal West	99.7	100.0	99.8
Senapati	(100.0)	99.5	99.5
Tamenglong	100.0	99.1	99.3
Thoubal	100.0	99.6	99.8
Ukhrul	100.0	99.1	99.2
Manipur	99.9	99.6	99.7

Note: Includes households that have any type of toilet facility that household members usually use and households that do not use a toilet facility but report that they have access to a toilet facility. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 7 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, a health insurance/financing scheme, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, Manipur, 2019-20

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Household goods				
Mattress	96.4	91.0	93.1	93.2
Pressure cooker	95.7	86.1	89.7	90.9
Chair	88.5	78.8	82.5	84.0
Cot or bed	97.4	97.7	97.6	97.8
Table	91.0	83.2	86.1	87.5
Electric fan	77.3	52.1	61.7	64.1
Radio or transistor	39.6	34.6	36.5	37.6
Television (black and white)	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.3
Television (colour)	78.9	60.0	67.1	69.5
Any television	79.5	60.9	67.9	70.3
Sewing machine	21.2	12.4	15.7	17.8
Mobile telephone	98.0	94.6	95.9	97.3
Landline telephone	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.8
Internet	76.2	60.4	66.4	70.3
Computer	20.9	7.5	12.6	14.1
Refrigerator	46.4	22.8	31.8	33.7
Air conditioner/cooler	2.8	0.4	1.3	1.5
Washing machine	41.1	19.5	27.7	30.2
Watch or clock	83.6	74.8	78.2	80.6
Water pump	27.5	13.4	18.8	20.6
Thresher	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
Tractor	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8
None of the above	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Means of transport				
Bicycle	48.9	43.1	45.3	48.7
Motorcycle or scooter	52.3	33.8	40.8	43.5
Animal-drawn cart	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7
Car	23.9	12.8	17.0	19.2
None of the above	24.7	38.9	33.5	29.9
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	77.5	70.9	73.4	71.9
Irrigated land only	15.1	20.7	18.6	19.9
Non-irrigated land only	5.3	6.2	5.9	6.0
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.5
Irrigation not determined	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	75.7	79.3	77.9	78.8
Percentage owning farm animals[1]	38.8	65.2	55.2	58.2
Percentage having a bank account/post office account[2]	95.7	94.5	94.9	95.8
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme[3]	12.3	15.3	14.2	14.7
Percentage having a BPL card	38.5	46.0	43.2	44.8
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	33.2	40.1	37.5	37.8
Number	2,987	4,894	7,881	33,923

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 insurance/financing scheme

Table 8 Preschool attendance

Percent of *de facto* household population age 2-4 years attending preschool by selected background characteristics, according to residence and sex, Manipur, 2019-20

	Urban			Rural			Total		
Background characteristic	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Religion of household head									
Hindu	50.9	46.1	48.4	32.3	46.5	39.2	39.6	46.3	43.0
Muslim	(13.4)	(18.1)	15.7	21.7	(23.6)	22.6	17.9	21.1	19.5
Christian	48.8	37.2	43.3	41.4	43.5	42.4	42.6	42.6	42.6
Other	(55.1)	(37.6)	47.1	45.1	48.6	47.1	49.8	44.6	47.1
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	(54.3)	(28.9)	43.6	(25.1)	(32.7)	29.0	43.0	30.7	37.3
Scheduled tribe	45.0	29.0	37.3	41.5	42.7	42.1	42.0	40.8	41.4
Other backward class	(28.7)	(30.4)	29.6	30.3	35.1	33.0	29.7	33.3	31.7
Other	47.0	45.1	46.0	35.1	49.4	42.0	40.0	47.5	43.7
Household structure[1]									
Nuclear	37.2	41.3	39.2	32.7	40.1	36.2	34.0	40.5	37.1
Non-nuclear	50.1	35.0	42.5	41.7	46.2	44.0	44.9	42.1	43.5
Family size									
1-2 members	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(35.8)
3-5 members	48.1	39.5	44.0	33.2	43.7	38.3	38.4	42.3	40.3
6 or more members	39.6	35.1	37.2	41.4	42.5	42.0	40.8	40.1	40.4
Total	44.3	37.7	41.0	36.8	43.1	39.9	39.3	41.3	40.3

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 9 Preschool attendance by district

Percentage of *de facto* household population (age 2-4 years) attending preschool by district, according to residence and sex, Manipur, 2019-20

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bishnupur	(39.4)	(29.8)	33.4	41.3	41.3	41.3	40.6	35.9	38.0
Chandel	*	*	(27.0)	33.2	39.1	36.0	30.7	37.9	34.2
Churachandpur	*	*	*	40.4	48.1	44.1	40.5	47.8	44.0
Imphal East	(58.1)	(39.7)	49.3	47.1	53.8	50.6	51.6	48.8	50.1
Imphal West	(49.5)	49.0	49.2	(25.8)	(53.0)	38.2	37.8	50.7	44.2
Senapati	*	*	*	42.5	40.4	41.5	42.2	39.9	41.1
Tamenglong	(69.1)	*	(55.4)	38.8	31.5	35.2	46.4	34.0	40.3
Thoubal	29.9	(25.1)	28.0	25.7	28.7	27.2	27.6	27.4	27.5
Ukhrul	*	*	(35.7)	42.3	45.8	43.9	42.2	42.8	42.5
Manipur	44.3	37.7	41.0	36.8	43.1	39.9	39.3	41.3	40.3

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

<u>Table 10 School attendance</u>

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2019-20 school year by sex and residence, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	98.1	98.2	98.1	98.9	97.3	97.9	98.5	97.8	98.0
6-13 (Elementary)	98.1	98.1	98.1	97.6	96.6	97.0	97.8	97.3	97.5
11-13 (Upper Primary)	98.0	97.9	97.9	95.3	95.2	95.3	96.6	96.5	96.6
14-15 (Secondary)	90.4	92.3	91.6	96.2	91.4	93.4	93.6	91.9	92.5
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	92.3	76.4	82.7	79.6	81.0	80.5	86.6	78.8	81.6
11-14 years	98.0	97.0	97.4	96.0	94.9	95.3	96.9	96.0	96.3
15-17 years	89.3	80.7	84.1	85.8	83.8	84.5	87.7	82.3	84.3
6-14 years	98.0	97.7	97.8	97.6	96.4	96.8	97.8	97.1	97.3
6-17 years	96.1	94.4	95.0	95.2	93.6	94.2	95.6	94.0	94.6
Religion of household head									
Hindu	98.1	95.4	96.5	95.7	96.3	96.0	96.8	95.8	96.3
Muslim	92.1	93.0	92.6	91.0	88.2	89.3	91.5	90.5	90.9
Christian	94.8	93.5	93.8	96.8	93.2	94.0	95.8	93.4	93.9
Other	96.4	95.2	95.7	96.1	93.7	94.6	96.2	94.5	95.2
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	94.0	93.1	93.6	92.8	93.1	92.9	93.4	93.1	93.2
Scheduled tribe	94.5	93.7	93.9	96.6	93.5	94.1	95.5	93.6	94.0
Other backward class	95.0	95.1	95.1	92.9	89.7	90.9	94.0	92.4	93.0
Other	97.8	94.9	96.0	97.4	95.4	96.2	97.6	95.1	96.1

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2019-20 school year (assumed here to be April 2019).

Table 11 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, 2019-20

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	87.0	10.7	0.9	1.4	100.0	2.0	3,021
5-9 years	85.5	8.6	2.0	4.0	100.0	4.7	3,426
10-14 years	80.0	11.7	2.7	5.6	100.0	9.6	2,960
15-17 years	74.3	11.5	3.9	10.3	100.0	13.5	1,539
Residence							
Urban	82.9	10.5	2.0	4.6	100.0	6.4	3,841
Rural	82.8	10.3	2.2	4.6	100.0	6.6	7,105
Sex							
Male	82.4	10.9	2.4	4.3	100.0	6.7	5,543
Female	83.3	9.9	1.9	4.9	100.0	6.2	5,403
Total age <15 years	84.2	10.2	1.9	3.7	100.0	5.4	9,407
Total age <18 years	82.9	10.4	2.2	4.6	100.0	6.5	10,946

[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

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Table 12 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			
Background characteristic	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	*De jure* children
Age				
<2	38.3	48.0	86.2	1,074
2-4	50.5	37.6	88.1	1,947
Sex				
Male	44.7	42.3	87.0	1,525
Female	47.6	40.2	87.9	1,496
Residence				
Urban	48.2	40.0	88.2	984
Rural	45.1	41.9	87.1	2,037
Total	46.1	41.3	87.4	3,021

Table 13 Birth registration of children under age 5 by district

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Manipur, 2019-20

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			*De jure* children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Bishnupur	33.9	49.8	83.6	286
Chandel	44.9	46.5	91.4	136
Churachandpur	51.3	36.0	87.4	300
Imphal East	51.4	34.8	86.1	583
Imphal West	49.4	37.3	86.8	529
Senapati	49.1	45.4	94.5	203
Tamenglong	39.6	50.7	90.3	140
Thoubal	44.9	42.3	87.2	635
Ukhrul	38.6	48.7	87.3	208
Manipur	46.1	41.3	87.4	3,021

Table 14 Death registration

Among deaths of usual residents during the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of deaths registered with civil authority by selected background characteristics, according to residence and sex, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	*	*	(37.9)	40.2	(23.0)	32.7	42.3	(23.9)	34.7
15-24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(31.7)
25-34	*	*	*	*	*	(44.5)	*	*	(38.4)
35 or more	48.9	39.8	45.0	48.7	37.8	44.0	48.8	38.6	44.4
Religion of household head									
Hindu	45.7	(37.7)	42.7	39.0	29.4	35.0	42.2	33.0	38.6
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	(38.4)	*	(36.8)
Christian	(51.3)	*	(42.5)	57.3	55.0	56.3	56.3	51.0	54.0
Other	(44.7)	*	(39.1)	(48.2)	(27.6)	39.2	46.8	(29.5)	39.2
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	*	*	(41.7)	*	*	(28.9)	(42.5)	*	36.7
Scheduled tribe	(48.0)	*	(43.5)	55.9	54.8	55.4	54.5	51.8	53.4
Other backward class	*	*	(54.1)	(36.2)	*	34.4	44.6	(38.1)	42.1
Other	39.3	(37.7)	38.6	48.2	26.5	37.9	43.9	31.2	38.2
Total	45.9	37.6	42.5	46.1	36.0	41.8	46.0	36.6	42.1

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15 Death registration by district

Among deaths of usual residents during the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of deaths registered with civil authority by district, according to residence and sex, Manipur, 2019-20

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bishnupur	*	*	(26.9)	(31.5)	(12.0)	22.5	27.8	(20.2)	24.3
Chandel	*	*	*	(46.4)	*	53.8	(47.3)	*	53.7
Churachandpur	*	*	*	(47.8)	(49.1)	48.5	(54.2)	(50.7)	52.5
Imphal East	*	*	(32.3)	(42.9)	(19.0)	33.1	41.4	(21.7)	32.8
Imphal West	(58.2)	*	(54.9)	*	*	(43.4)	48.5	(51.4)	49.6
Senapati	*	*	*	(74.4)	*	72.8	(76.9)	*	75.4
Tamenglong	*	*	*	(51.8)	(54.1)	53.0	(50.4)	(53.2)	51.8
Thoubal	(42.1)	*	(39.5)	*	*	(41.1)	47.6	(31.0)	40.3
Ukhrul	*	*	*	(52.5)	(50.8)	51.8	48.2	(50.6)	49.1
Manipur	45.9	37.6	42.5	46.1	36.0	41.8	46.0	36.6	42.1

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16 Disability

Percentage of *de jure* household population having disability by type of disability, according to residence, age, and sex, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Any	Type of disability						Number of persons
		Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor	Other	
FEMALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	6,631
Rural	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	10,769
Age								
0-4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	1,496
5-14	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	3,129
15-24	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	2,532
25-34	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	2,793
35-49	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	3,530
50-69	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	3,131
70 or more	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	788
Total	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	17,400
MALE								
Residence								
Urban	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	6,241
Rural	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	10,282
Age								
0-4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1,525
5-14	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	3,259
15-24	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	2,380
25-34	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	2,496
35-49	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	3,340
50-69	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	2,681
70 or more	1.7	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	842
Total	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	16,523
TOTAL								
Residence								
Urban	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	12,872
Rural	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	21,051
Age								
0-4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	3,021
5-14	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	6,388
15-24	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	4,912
25-34	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	5,289
35-49	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	6,871
50-69	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	5,812
70 or more	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	1,630
Total	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	33,923

Note: Table is based on the responses of the respondent to the household questionnaire.

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	14.1	14.7	1,134	1,125	157	158
20-24	14.4	14.4	1,158	1,148	154	146
25-29	16.2	14.9	1,303	1,356	159	169
30-34	15.5	14.7	1,243	1,284	157	164
35-39	15.6	17.9	1,257	1,197	191	168
40-44	13.1	11.6	1,054	1,049	123	135
45-49	11.1	11.8	893	883	126	128
Residence						
Urban	38.5	42.5	3,097	2,223	454	327
Rural	61.5	57.5	4,945	5,819	615	741
Schooling						
No schooling	8.1	4.0	650	777	42	53
<5 years complete	5.6	3.0	451	579	32	46
5-9 years complete	38.2	34.3	3,074	3,138	366	380
10-11 years complete	17.8	20.7	1,431	1,382	221	207
12 or more years complete	30.3	38.1	2,436	2,166	407	382
Literacy						
Literate[1]	85.3	93.3	6,861	6,637	997	989
Not literate	14.6	6.7	1,173	1,389	71	79
Not measured	0.1	0.0	9	16	0	0
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	19.5	36.7	1,567	1,142	392	320
Watches television at least once a week	44.2	43.4	3,551	3,341	463	428
Listens to the radio at least once a week	19.7	24.8	1,584	1,322	265	214
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	5.1	4.5	412	302	48	36
Not regularly exposed to any media	41.1	38.1	3,305	3,754	408	472
Marital status						
Never married	29.6	39.3	2,382	2,328	420	426
Currently married	64.8	59.7	5,210	5,264	638	633
Married, *gauna* not performed	0.0	0.0	3	4	0	0
Widowed	3.5	0.1	280	285	1	2
Divorced/separated/deserted	2.1	0.8	166	161	9	7
Religion						
Hindu	43.5	40.6	3,496	2,433	434	294
Muslim	12.2	10.4	979	624	111	80
Christian	26.0	26.4	2,088	3,987	283	527
Other	18.4	22.5	1,479	998	240	167

Continued…

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents−*Continued*

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	8.0	7.1	646	527	76	48
Scheduled tribe	25.1	23.4	2,018	3,947	251	510
Other backward class	19.6	25.0	1,575	1,048	267	206
Other	46.8	44.1	3,761	2,490	471	300
Don't know	0.5	0.4	42	30	5	4
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	8,042	8,042	1,068	1,068
Age 50-54	na	8.1	na	na	94	94
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,162	1,162
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	49.2	82.2	640	629	878	884
In agricultural occupation	2.4	23.3	32	28	249	347
In non-agricultural occupation	40.6	44.6	528	549	477	409
Don't know	6.2	14.3	80	52	153	128
Not employed	50.8	17.8	660	627	190	184
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	1,300	1,256	1,068	1,068
Age 50-54	na	8.1	na	na	94	94
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,162	1,162

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 9 or higher (who are assumed to be literate)

Table 18 Fertility trends

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates for the 3 years preceding the survey from NFHS-5, NFHS-4, and NFHS-3, by residence, Manipur

Age	NFHS-5			NFHS-4			NFHS-3		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.031	0.050	0.043	0.026	0.050	0.043
20-24	0.086	0.124	0.110	0.112	0.164	0.144	0.110	0.148	0.136
25-29	0.086	0.143	0.121	0.122	0.161	0.146	0.131	0.188	0.169
30-34	0.095	0.102	0.099	0.105	0.125	0.117	0.131	0.139	0.136
35-39	0.053	0.054	0.054	0.046	0.064	0.056	0.057	0.068	0.064
40-44	0.004	0.008	0.006	0.012	0.018	0.015	0.015	0.013	0.013
45-49	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.008	0.005
TFR(15-49)	1.84	2.38	2.17	2.14	2.92	2.61	2.35	3.07	2.83
CBR	14.7	19.1	17.4	17.5	23.7	21.2	21.6	26.8	25.0

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 2003-05 for NFHS-3, 2013-2015 for NFHS-4, and 2017-2019 for NFHS-5). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman.
TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman
CBR = Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 19 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 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 by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

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	1.84	3.8	2.4	1.73
Rural	2.38	5.1	3.1	2.13
Schooling				
No schooling	3.23	4.6	3.8	2.82
<5 years complete	2.45	4.9	3.8	2.07
5-9 years complete	2.49	4.7	3.0	2.23
10-11 years complete	2.12	3.6	2.7	2.02
12 or more years complete	1.89	5.1	2.0	1.80
Religion				
Hindu	1.77	3.9	2.4	1.66
Muslim	2.34	5.6	4.4	2.06
Christian	2.94	5.8	3.6	2.63
Other	1.79	4.1	2.5	1.64
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.97	4.7	2.8	1.86
Scheduled tribe	2.96	5.7	3.6	2.64
Other backward class	1.66	4.5	3.2	1.49
Other	2.01	4.1	2.4	1.86
Don't know	*	(7.4)	*	*
Total	2.17	4.6	2.9	1.98

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born, and 125 unweighted women-years of exposure and has been suppressed.

Table 20 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, 2019-20

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				
15-17	4.8	2.6	7.5	704
15	0.2	0.0	0.2	266
16	2.9	0.5	3.4	205
17	1.7	2.1	3.8	233
18	8.8	4.3	13.1	222
19	19.3	5.7	24.9	207
Residence				
Urban	5.8	1.8	7.6	379
Rural	6.4	2.7	9.1	755
Schooling				
5-9 years complete	7.5	2.9	10.3	643
10-11 years complete	5.1	1.0	6.1	344
12 or more years complete	0.0	2.6	2.6	116
Marital status				
Never married	0.2	0.0	0.2	1,013
Currently married	55.6	22.7	78.2	116
Religion				
Hindu	5.8	3.9	9.7	434
Muslim	5.3	2.2	7.5	176
Christian	7.0	1.7	8.8	318
Other	6.4	0.5	6.8	204
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	5.7	6.4	12.2	76
Scheduled tribe	5.6	1.8	7.4	307
Other backward class	3.1	1.9	5.0	275
Other	8.4	2.5	10.8	474
Total	6.2	2.4	8.6	1,134

Note: Total includes women with no schooling or less than 5 years schooling, widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted women, and women who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 21 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the 3 years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4 or more		
Mother's current age						
15-19	87.6	10.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	74
20-29	45.5	35.3	13.0	6.2	100.0	791
30-39	24.1	33.4	21.4	21.1	100.0	660
40-49	12.3	32.9	8.6	46.2	100.0	58
Residence						
Urban	43.9	35.6	12.6	7.9	100.0	505
Rural	34.3	32.2	17.4	16.2	100.0	1,078
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	19.3	21.5	23.9	35.3	100.0	117
<5 years complete	20.6	16.2	27.3	35.8	100.0	84
5-9 years complete	33.3	35.6	17.0	14.0	100.0	666
10-11 years complete	43.8	31.3	12.8	12.1	100.0	261
12 or more years complete	47.2	37.2	11.6	4.0	100.0	456
Religion						
Hindu	42.3	38.3	14.4	5.0	100.0	558
Muslim	34.0	34.7	15.4	15.8	100.0	229
Christian	30.2	26.1	19.4	24.3	100.0	567
Other	46.3	37.2	11.0	5.5	100.0	229
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	39.4	39.6	9.4	11.7	100.0	120
Scheduled tribe	29.3	24.9	20.6	25.2	100.0	555
Other backward class	43.8	29.8	14.9	11.5	100.0	238
Other	41.6	40.3	13.1	5.0	100.0	666
Total	37.3	33.3	15.8	13.6	100.0	1,584
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	40.4	30.6	13.9	15.1	100.0	3,225

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

Table 22 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the 5 years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

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 or more			
Mother's current age									
20-29	8.4	12.5	28.3	22.1	13.9	14.8	100.0	656	36.3
30-39	5.6	7.6	23.0	20.0	15.2	28.6	100.0	951	44.3
40-49	5.9	3.8	21.2	15.1	10.6	43.5	100.0	142	52.8
Residence									
Urban	5.5	6.0	21.2	21.4	16.1	29.8	100.0	513	45.0
Rural	7.4	10.6	26.4	19.8	13.5	22.4	100.0	1,245	39.4
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	9.9	6.0	29.5	19.3	11.7	23.6	100.0	181	37.8
<5 years complete	9.2	12.9	28.7	23.0	9.5	16.8	100.0	152	35.8
5-9 years complete	7.7	11.7	26.8	18.4	14.1	21.3	100.0	763	38.7
10-11 years complete	5.5	6.3	22.3	20.8	16.1	28.9	100.0	277	44.4
12 or more years complete	3.7	6.5	19.1	23.0	16.4	31.3	100.0	385	45.9
Religion									
Hindu	5.1	5.1	16.0	19.9	18.3	35.6	100.0	564	49.8
Muslim	10.3	10.9	31.1	26.5	8.6	12.4	100.0	257	35.3
Christian	8.6	14.7	33.5	18.0	10.4	14.8	100.0	691	33.0
Other	2.3	1.5	14.1	21.2	21.8	39.1	100.0	245	54.2
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	12.5	7.4	20.3	16.1	24.1	19.6	100.0	126	39.9
Scheduled tribe	8.7	14.9	33.7	18.1	9.4	15.2	100.0	679	32.8
Other backward class	4.4	10.6	20.3	23.2	16.1	25.4	100.0	253	44.3
Other	5.0	3.6	18.6	22.1	16.6	33.9	100.0	689	48.3
Birth order									
2-3	6.3	9.1	22.1	21.9	15.7	24.9	100.0	1,356	42.7
4-6	7.9	9.4	33.7	14.0	10.2	24.9	100.0	364	35.6
7 or more	15.3	13.8	37.4	24.5	2.9	6.2	100.0	38	29.8
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	6.7	8.9	26.9	18.5	14.2	24.9	100.0	817	40.4
Female	6.9	9.5	23.1	21.8	14.4	24.2	100.0	941	41.6
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	5.4	9.0	25.1	20.5	14.7	25.3	100.0	1,677	41.9
Dead	37.3	13.4	20.1	16.4	5.0	7.8	100.0	80	23.9
Total	6.8	9.2	24.8	20.3	14.3	24.5	100.0	1,758	41.1

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

Table 23 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Manipur, 2019-20

Desire for children	Number of living children[1]							Total 15-49	Total 15-54
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
WOMEN									
Want another soon[2]	54.8	26.6	11.1	5.8	4.0	2.7	1.7	14.9	na
Want another later[3]	8.5	36.4	13.3	6.5	2.6	1.4	2.1	15.4	na
Want another, undecided when	1.2	7.3	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	2.6	na
Undecided	3.7	8.4	8.0	5.2	4.4	2.5	3.2	6.6	na
Want no more	1.3	12.2	57.9	66.0	75.0	82.9	78.5	48.7	na
Sterilized[4]	0.7	0.6	2.2	7.9	8.6	6.5	5.8	3.7	na
Declared infecund	28.4	7.3	4.6	4.5	3.5	3.5	5.6	6.4	na
Missing	1.3	1.3	1.4	3.0	1.3	0.5	2.7	1.7	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	289	1,245	1,811	981	512	209	163	5,210	na
MEN									
Want another soon[2]	37.0	28.0	11.2	13.5	4.2	*	(3.7)	17.5	15.7
Want another later[3]	18.0	37.6	24.5	7.0	6.6	*	(0.0)	21.2	18.8
Want another, undecided when	0.0	6.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	*	(0.0)	2.0	1.8
Undecided	5.8	8.1	11.0	7.2	2.5	*	(1.1)	8.0	7.5
Want no more	29.9	17.9	50.7	69.9	79.4	*	(84.4)	48.1	52.7
Sterilized[4]	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.6	*	(1.5)	0.4	0.4
Declared infecund	9.3	1.8	1.4	1.4	5.7	*	(9.2)	2.9	3.1
Missing	0.0	0.0	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	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	70	155	214	115	50	14	19	638	727

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[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

Table 24 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, 2019-20, and by number of living children, NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children[1]						Men: Number of living children[1]					
	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total
Age												
15-24	1.3	7.2	27.2	(55.4)	*	13.1	*	*	*	*	*	(10.1)
25-34	0.0	8.8	45.9	63.5	69.4	36.8	*	10.0	30.7	(60.8)	*	24.5
35-49	4.5	28.6	74.9	79.9	89.9	72.3	(54.9)	27.2	61.5	73.1	86.3	63.0
Residence												
Urban	0.9	13.5	63.9	73.8	89.4	51.6	*	20.2	51.7	(71.7)	*	47.6
Rural	2.6	12.3	57.6	73.9	83.7	52.9	(9.4)	15.7	50.1	70.6	86.1	49.0
Schooling												
No schooling	(0.0)	(23.5)	57.6	79.2	86.2	69.4	*	*	*	*	*	(52.7)
<5 years complete	*	24.6	53.8	77.5	84.1	66.3	*	*	*	*	*	(73.2)
5-9 years complete	2.5	14.3	58.6	72.0	84.1	52.7	*	(20.8)	50.1	(71.8)	77.3	53.7
10-11 years complete	0.7	9.2	64.3	73.1	90.0	51.4	*	(13.9)	(52.6)	*	*	50.2
12 or more years complete	1.7	10.5	61.0	73.3	82.5	42.7	(24.6)	17.6	49.8	(60.8)	*	39.2
Religion												
Hindu	2.4	13.9	67.6	79.4	87.0	52.5	*	(32.6)	58.9	(81.2)	*	55.3
Muslim	*	8.7	29.8	65.3	88.4	53.8	*	*	*	*	*	(45.1)
Christian	2.3	7.4	42.4	65.3	81.0	51.1	(45.7)	6.1	29.5	44.7	85.3	43.1
Other	(1.7)	16.2	66.0	81.1	93.5	53.3	*	(7.0)	(51.8)	*	*	43.2
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	*	11.6	67.8	65.7	(93.8)	50.6	*	*	*	*	*	(52.0)
Scheduled tribe	2.4	8.7	40.8	65.2	81.9	51.6	(24.1)	6.4	30.5	44.7	85.3	40.4
Other backward class	(0.0)	9.0	59.5	79.1	93.7	55.1	*	(10.9)	(66.8)	*	*	51.0
Other	2.2	15.6	64.7	79.1	82.1	52.3	*	(27.7)	48.1	(73.0)	*	50.9
Number of living sons[2]												
0	2.0	10.1	36.2	47.9	62.7	19.5	29.9	17.5	(10.2)	*	*	21.6
1	na	15.3	65.3	76.6	81.9	54.9	na	18.3	56.6	66.7	*	49.9
2	na	na	67.0	78.7	87.8	76.6	na	na	(77.1)	87.8	(89.1)	84.2
3	na	na	na	72.5	87.8	82.8	na	na	na	*	(87.7)	(81.1)
4 or more	na	na	na	na	na	88.1	na	na	na	na	na	*
Total	2.0	12.8	60.1	73.9	85.1	52.4	29.9	17.9	50.7	71.0	83.7	48.5
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	3.8	14.5	58.3	71.0	75.1	50.2	35.8	9.5	59.3	73.8	73.3	49.7

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife
[2] Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

Table 25 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, 2019-20, and percent distribution women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-4

| Ideal number of children | Number of living children[1] | | | | | | | Total | NFHS-4 (2015-16) |
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
WOMEN									
0	5.2	2.0	2.8	4.3	2.6	4.9	2.7	3.7	3.6
1	2.6	6.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	2.2	2.8
2	52.3	57.8	51.7	15.2	7.7	1.0	2.5	42.6	41.7
3	23.3	23.0	27.6	39.0	9.9	11.0	4.5	24.7	22.3
4	13.5	9.7	14.7	35.8	68.3	40.8	30.6	21.0	20.8
5	2.1	0.9	2.2	3.9	9.3	27.8	17.9	3.8	4.4
6 or more	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.8	13.0	41.1	1.8	2.2
Non-numeric responses	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.3	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,712	1,375	1,936	1,054	558	233	174	8,042	13,593
Mean ideal number of children for[2]:									
All respondents	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.2	3.8	4.2	5.0	2.8	2.8
Number of all respondents	2,696	1,375	1,932	1,052	558	230	173	8,016	13,284
Currently married respondents	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.2	3.8	4.2	5.0	2.9	3.0
Number of currently married respondents	289	1,245	1,808	980	511	207	163	5,203	8,586
MEN									
0	7.3	2.8	3.2	5.7	5.4	*	(10.0)	5.8	1.2
1	1.3	8.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	*	(0.0)	2.0	1.2
2	35.0	44.8	38.5	12.0	17.0	*	(4.5)	32.9	34.7
3	31.7	27.4	36.2	54.0	23.8	*	(0.0)	33.1	30.8
4	20.0	14.5	17.9	20.3	39.2	*	(31.3)	20.0	20.1
5	1.8	0.3	3.4	6.8	10.5	*	(7.8)	3.4	5.7
6 or more	0.8	1.4	0.0	1.3	4.0	*	(39.1)	1.7	4.0
Non-numeric responses	2.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	*	(7.2)	1.2	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	492	159	217	116	50	14	19	1,068	1,749
Mean ideal number of children for[2]:									
All respondents	2.7	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	*	(5.0)	2.8	3.1
Number of all respondents	482	159	217	116	50	14	18	1,056	1,710
Currently married respondents	2.9	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	*	(5.0)	2.9	3.2
Number of currently married respondents	72	159	217	116	50	14	18	646	995

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes current pregnancy for women or wife's current pregnancy for men
[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses

Table 26 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage 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, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

	Women					Men				
Background characteristic	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	19.0	5.2	90.1	89.1	1,128	24.4	3.0	84.9	80.3	150
20-29	23.5	5.8	93.3	91.4	2,454	26.5	0.7	88.4	86.8	313
30-39	25.6	7.5	93.8	91.5	2,494	37.3	4.9	88.6	87.0	340
40-49	22.6	7.0	91.7	89.5	1,938	39.0	4.0	90.2	85.3	245
Residence										
Urban	19.7	6.2	91.3	89.9	3,083	34.4	2.4	86.3	82.6	450
Rural	25.5	6.7	93.5	91.1	4,931	31.3	3.7	90.0	87.8	598
Schooling										
No schooling	27.8	7.0	89.1	85.7	644	32.8	0.0	89.5	89.5	42
<5 years complete	31.6	6.5	94.7	92.8	449	(31.3)	(8.0)	(88.3)	(79.9)	32
5-9 years complete	22.9	6.0	92.9	91.1	3,063	34.2	3.1	89.8	86.3	356
10-11 years complete	23.0	7.7	92.2	90.5	1,428	30.3	4.6	86.4	84.1	220
12 or more years complete	21.2	6.4	93.1	91.0	2,430	32.7	2.3	88.1	85.8	397
Marital status										
Never married	20.3	4.9	89.4	87.6	2,369	28.2	2.6	85.9	83.6	408
Currently married	24.6	7.3	94.2	92.2	5,200	35.6	3.4	89.8	86.6	630
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	23.3	6.4	91.9	89.0	445	*	*	*	*	10
Religion										
Hindu	21.7	5.9	91.8	89.6	3,482	30.5	2.3	89.1	86.1	429
Muslim	24.9	5.6	91.8	89.7	979	45.4	3.0	88.1	82.4	111
Christian	27.6	8.4	95.8	94.5	2,083	30.6	3.7	85.0	84.2	277
Other	19.9	6.2	90.7	88.2	1,470	32.9	4.1	91.3	87.9	231
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	18.2	5.8	91.5	89.8	644	(37.0)	(1.2)	(89.4)	(88.1)	73
Scheduled tribe	28.3	8.5	95.8	94.4	2,014	30.9	2.4	85.4	84.8	245
Other backward class	22.3	5.2	90.2	88.0	1,571	38.7	3.6	89.0	83.0	264
Other	21.9	6.2	92.2	89.9	3,745	29.4	3.6	89.4	87.1	461
Don't know	(16.2)	(3.6)	(84.7)	(84.7)	40	*	*	*	*	5
Total	23.3	6.5	92.6	90.6	8,014	32.6	3.1	88.4	85.6	1,048
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	24.6	4.7	92.1	89.3	13,283	36.6	3.6	95.6	93.5	1,710

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 27 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, 2019-20

	Women			Men		
Method	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
			URBAN			
Any method	99.4	99.9	98.3	99.7	99.5	100.0
Any modern method	99.2	99.8	98.0	99.4	99.5	99.2
Female sterilization	84.8	89.3	74.5	60.0	66.4	51.5
Male sterilization	67.3	76.0	47.7	42.8	49.2	35.7
Pill	92.3	97.0	82.4	83.1	87.0	78.1
IUD or PPIUD	85.5	95.8	63.4	41.4	49.4	32.3
Injectables	53.6	61.8	37.6	25.2	28.6	21.6
Condom/*Nirodh*	98.2	99.0	96.5	99.4	99.5	99.2
Female condom	24.5	25.0	23.2	42.4	40.2	46.0
Emergency contraception	47.2	53.3	35.1	44.2	44.6	44.7
Diaphragm	9.6	10.2	8.5	9.6	10.1	9.2
Foam or jelly	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.3	9.1	3.0
Standard days method	17.1	19.5	11.7	8.2	8.1	8.5
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	23.6	29.0	11.9	9.1	11.6	6.3
Other modern method	0.9	1.5	0.0	4.0	3.6	4.6
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	82.4	93.4	59.0	40.3	47.3	32.3
Any traditional method	83.5	96.6	56.2	89.3	94.3	82.9
Rhythm	55.8	67.8	30.9	33.6	42.1	21.9
Withdrawal	82.6	96.1	54.0	88.9	93.7	82.7
Other	2.0	2.6	0.3	3.1	3.0	3.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.5	8.3	5.8	6.0	6.5	5.5
Number of respondents age 15-49	3,097	1,936	985	454	250	200

Continued…

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Table 27 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, 2019-20

	Women			Men		
Method	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	RURAL					
Any method	99.3	99.8	98.0	98.8	99.9	96.8
Any modern method	99.2	99.7	98.0	98.6	99.6	96.7
Female sterilization	81.6	86.9	67.3	67.4	76.0	52.2
Male sterilization	58.6	67.6	35.9	46.3	53.8	32.1
Pill	92.1	95.8	82.6	76.5	82.8	65.8
IUD or PPIUD	83.6	93.3	59.2	46.0	59.5	21.6
Injectables	52.0	58.3	36.4	35.8	40.9	26.9
Condom/*Nirodh*	97.4	98.7	94.0	97.3	99.4	93.5
Female condom	17.0	17.4	16.1	25.9	27.5	22.7
Emergency contraception	40.2	45.9	24.6	38.6	45.1	27.0
Diaphragm	8.4	8.9	7.3	9.1	10.9	6.0
Foam or jelly	6.2	6.4	5.5	4.1	4.3	3.9
Standard days method	13.9	15.9	8.7	13.1	16.5	7.5
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	24.1	29.8	8.9	15.6	19.5	8.8
Other modern method	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	80.4	90.6	54.4	43.7	56.6	20.3
Any traditional method	83.7	96.2	51.6	83.3	91.0	69.1
Rhythm	57.1	67.6	30.3	36.9	46.0	19.8
Withdrawal	82.6	95.9	48.5	83.3	91.0	69.1
Other	1.9	2.3	0.5	3.8	5.0	1.5
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.2	7.9	5.3	6.0	6.8	4.6
Number of respondents age 15-49	4,945	3,274	1,401	615	388	220

Continued…

Table 27 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, 2019-20

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	TOTAL					
Any method	99.3	99.8	98.1	99.2	99.7	98.3
Any modern method	99.2	99.7	98.0	98.9	99.6	97.9
Female sterilization	82.8	87.8	70.3	64.3	72.2	51.9
Male sterilization	61.9	70.8	40.8	44.8	52.0	33.8
Pill	92.2	96.3	82.5	79.3	84.5	71.7
IUD or PPIUD	84.3	94.2	60.9	44.1	55.5	26.7
Injectables	52.6	59.6	36.9	31.3	36.1	24.4
Condom/*Nirodh*	97.7	98.8	95.1	98.2	99.4	96.2
Female condom	19.9	20.2	19.0	32.9	32.5	33.8
Emergency contraception	42.9	48.6	28.9	41.0	44.9	35.4
Diaphragm	8.8	9.4	7.8	9.3	10.6	7.5
Foam or jelly	6.2	6.4	5.9	5.1	6.2	3.5
Standard days method	15.2	17.2	9.9	11.0	13.2	8.0
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	23.9	29.5	10.2	12.9	16.4	7.6
Other modern method	0.6	1.0	0.1	2.2	1.9	2.7
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	81.2	91.7	56.3	42.2	53.0	26.0
Any traditional method	83.6	96.3	53.5	85.8	92.3	75.7
Rhythm	56.6	67.6	30.5	35.5	44.5	20.8
Withdrawal	82.6	96.0	50.8	85.7	92.1	75.6
Other	1.9	2.4	0.4	3.5	4.2	2.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.3	8.1	5.5	6.0	6.7	5.0
Number of respondents age 15-49	8,042	5,210	2,386	1,068	638	420

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device
[1] All three methods

Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Female condom	Emergency contra-ception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	With-drawal	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
Age																		
15-19	32.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.9	2.0	25.8	67.9	100.0	116
20-24	55.2	14.0	0.1	0.0	3.9	4.2	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	41.2	6.2	35.0	44.8	100.0	486
25-29	58.6	16.0	0.6	0.0	4.8	4.6	0.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	42.6	6.8	35.8	41.4	100.0	888
30-39	68.1	20.7	3.8	0.0	5.6	5.3	0.3	5.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	47.3	9.4	37.9	31.9	100.0	2,113
40-49	57.8	18.3	6.5	0.1	3.0	5.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	39.5	8.8	30.7	42.2	100.0	1,606
Residence																		
Urban	61.5	19.3	4.4	0.0	3.0	5.5	0.1	6.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	42.3	7.7	34.6	38.5	100.0	1,936
Rural	61.2	17.5	3.2	0.0	5.2	4.5	0.2	4.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	43.6	8.7	34.9	38.8	100.0	3,274
Schooling																		
No schooling	57.8	15.9	5.2	0.0	4.2	4.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.9	10.0	31.9	42.2	100.0	525
<5 years complete	64.8	23.7	7.0	0.2	5.6	6.4	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	41.1	8.0	33.1	35.2	100.0	363
5-9 years complete	63.7	19.2	3.3	0.0	6.0	5.5	0.3	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	44.6	8.0	36.5	36.3	100.0	2,046
10-11 years complete	64.9	20.3	4.0	0.2	4.2	5.1	0.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.6	9.1	35.5	35.1	100.0	867
12 or more years complete	56.0	14.9	2.7	0.0	1.8	3.5	0.1	6.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	41.1	7.7	33.4	44.0	100.0	1,408
Religion																		
Hindu	62.0	17.3	3.6	0.1	4.3	4.2	0.1	4.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	44.7	7.5	37.2	38.0	100.0	2,314
Muslim	62.3	19.2	3.6	0.0	4.9	5.4	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	43.1	5.2	37.8	37.7	100.0	576
Christian	60.6	19.2	4.2	0.0	3.5	6.7	0.3	4.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	41.5	10.0	31.4	39.4	100.0	1,328
Other	59.9	18.2	3.3	0.0	5.5	3.7	0.2	5.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	41.7	9.6	32.0	40.1	100.0	992
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	63.3	15.9	4.8	0.0	3.9	5.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	47.4	8.8	38.6	36.7	100.0	438
Scheduled tribe	61.3	19.5	4.2	0.0	3.7	6.7	0.4	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	41.8	10.0	31.8	38.7	100.0	1,281
Other backward class	62.2	17.3	3.7	0.0	4.7	3.9	0.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	44.9	8.2	36.7	37.8	100.0	880
Other	61.0	18.4	3.3	0.1	4.8	4.3	0.1	5.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	42.6	7.5	35.1	39.0	100.0	2,578

Continued…

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Female condom	Emergency contra-ception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	With-drawal	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
Number of living children																		
No children	12.3	3.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	1.5	7.3	87.7	100.0	416
1 child	57.7	12.6	0.6	0.0	3.2	2.3	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	45.1	7.1	38.0	42.3	100.0	1,246
1 son	58.2	12.5	0.3	0.0	4.3	2.2	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	45.6	7.4	38.2	41.8	100.0	725
No sons	57.0	12.6	1.0	0.0	1.6	2.6	0.1	6.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	44.4	6.6	37.8	43.0	100.0	521
2 children	68.8	19.2	2.2	0.0	5.5	5.7	0.1	5.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	49.7	10.6	39.1	31.2	100.0	1,756
1 or more sons	69.7	19.7	2.6	0.0	5.8	5.7	0.1	5.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	49.9	10.4	39.5	30.3	100.0	1,435
No sons	65.1	16.5	0.8	0.0	4.0	5.6	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	48.5	11.5	37.0	34.9	100.0	321
3 children	68.1	25.3	8.1	0.2	4.7	7.9	0.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	42.8	8.6	34.2	31.9	100.0	933
1 or more sons	69.3	26.9	8.6	0.2	5.0	8.4	0.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	42.4	8.7	33.7	30.7	100.0	845
No sons	56.5	10.6	3.9	0.0	1.5	3.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.9	6.9	39.1	43.5	100.0	87
4 or more children	67.4	23.6	7.8	0.0	5.6	5.8	0.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	43.8	8.5	35.4	32.6	100.0	859
1 or more sons	67.4	23.5	7.8	0.0	5.2	6.0	0.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	43.9	8.2	35.7	32.6	100.0	822
No sons	(67.4)	(25.0)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(13.5)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(42.4)	(13.7)	(28.7)	(32.6)	100.0	37
Total	61.3	18.2	3.7	0.0	4.4	4.9	0.1	4.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	43.1	8.3	34.8	38.7	100.0	5,210
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	23.6	12.7	3.1	0.1	4.2	3.7	0.1	1.3	0.0	na	0.0	0.0	10.9	1.6	9.3	76.4	100.0	8,795

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method
na = Not available

Table 29 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, 2019-20

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method[1]	Any traditional method[2]	Number of women
Bishnupur	46.3	21.6	5.3	0.1	16.2	24.7	570
Chandel	56.6	23.6	4.9	0.0	18.7	33.0	192
Churachandpur	61.7	22.6	5.6	0.0	16.9	39.2	379
Imphal East	50.1	16.9	3.9	0.0	13.1	33.1	1,164
Imphal West	69.9	16.4	3.5	0.1	12.7	53.5	1,136
Senapati	65.2	17.5	2.8	0.1	14.6	47.7	238
Tamenglong	65.2	22.2	3.9	0.0	18.2	43.0	201
Thoubal	72.2	17.8	2.4	0.0	15.4	54.3	1,091
Ukhrul	56.9	12.3	2.0	0.0	10.3	44.6	240
Manipur	61.3	18.2	3.7	0.0	14.5	43.1	5,210

[1] Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods
[2] Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 30 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, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method						Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
			Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Type of sexual partner															
Currently married	52.7	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.5	2.6	3.4	43.4	0.0	7.9	35.6	47.3	100.0	638
Wife	53.1	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.6	3.0	3.5	43.2	0.0	8.1	35.1	46.9	100.0	558
Other	50.3	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.7	45.2	0.0	6.1	39.1	49.7	100.0	80
Age															
20-24	(43.3)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(37.6)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(35.9)	(56.7)	100.0	35
25-29	46.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.3	0.5	40.9	0.0	5.8	35.1	53.2	100.0	80
30-34	50.2	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.8	2.1	43.7	0.0	5.6	38.2	49.8	100.0	120
35-39	54.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.5	3.5	48.0	0.0	10.6	37.3	45.9	100.0	183
40-44	52.4	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	8.3	1.6	3.3	38.4	0.0	6.1	32.3	47.6	100.0	111
45-49	57.5	15.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.3	4.3	7.5	42.5	0.0	10.4	32.1	42.5	100.0	118
Residence															
Urban	55.1	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.6	4.3	3.1	44.8	0.0	10.3	34.5	44.9	100.0	255
Rural	50.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.4	1.4	3.5	41.8	0.0	6.1	35.7	49.9	100.0	396
Schooling															
No schooling	(44.6)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(41.4)	(0.0)	(8.8)	(32.6)	(55.4)	100.0	24
<5 years complete	(59.0)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(52.1)	(0.0)	(13.1)	(39.0)	(41.0)	100.0	28
5-9 years complete	51.3	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.4	2.8	2.6	43.2	0.0	8.8	34.4	48.7	100.0	227
10-11 years complete	54.3	14.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.5	5.8	4.7	40.2	0.0	6.4	33.8	45.7	100.0	127
12 or more years complete	51.5	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.6	1.1	3.3	43.3	0.0	6.7	36.6	48.5	100.0	244
Religion															
Hindu	53.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.6	1.8	4.1	45.2	0.0	11.2	33.9	47.0	100.0	270
Muslim	(38.9)	(14.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(8.1)	(2.3)	(24.6)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(19.9)	(61.1)	100.0	69
Christian	52.7	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.9	3.2	3.7	43.1	0.0	4.6	38.5	47.3	100.0	158
Other	55.5	8.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	4.1	0.6	2.2	47.3	0.0	6.2	41.1	44.5	100.0	154

Continued…

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Table 30 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, 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Any method | Any modern method | Modern method | | | | | | | Any traditional method | Traditional method | | | Not used at last sex | Total | Number of men |
			Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	(65.4)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(59.0)	(0.0)	(7.0)	(52.0)	(34.6)	100.0	45
Scheduled tribe	50.1	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.9	0.5	4.0	42.9	0.0	4.5	38.3	49.9	100.0	147
Other backward class	43.6	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	4.5	3.2	32.4	0.0	4.7	27.8	56.4	100.0	158
Other	55.6	9.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.0	2.9	3.3	46.3	0.0	11.1	35.1	44.4	100.0	297
Total age 15-49	52.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.5	2.5	3.4	43.0	0.0	7.7	35.2	48.0	100.0	651
Age 50-54	49.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.7	0.0	1.3	43.7	2.0	15.2	26.5	51.0	100.0	89
Total age 15-54	51.7	8.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.3	2.2	3.1	43.1	0.2	8.6	34.2	48.3	100.0	740

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes currently married men whose sexual partner is live-in partner/girlfriend, not-currently married men whose sexual partner is live-in partner/girlfriend, men age 15-19 years, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method; IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Manipur, 2019-20

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods[1]
URBAN					
Public health sector	69.6	44.8	78.5	15.6	51.0
Government/municipal hospital	66.5	15.2	37.4	4.6	30.5
Government dispensary	0.0	5.6	8.3	0.0	3.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.5
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	3.0	3.8	20.3	1.7	7.8
PHC/Additional PHC	0.0	0.7	10.0	0.0	3.0
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	9.4	0.8	0.0	1.6
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.8
ASHA	0.0	10.2	0.0	6.7	3.6
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.0
Private health sector	28.9	53.6	20.8	78.9	46.1
Private hospital	18.8	0.0	15.7	0.0	8.9
Private doctor/clinic	9.2	0.0	1.4	0.7	2.8
Private mobile clinic	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	53.6	3.4	78.2	34.1
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Other source	1.5	1.6	0.7	2.3	1.5
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Husband	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.5
Friend/relative	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.3
Other	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.7
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	91	58	109	119	381

Continued…

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Manipur, 2019-20

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ *Nirodh*	All modern methods[1]
		RURAL			
Public health sector	74.1	20.4	85.3	14.8	47.5
Government/municipal hospital	67.5	5.9	48.6	3.5	29.0
Government dispensary	1.0	1.1	8.2	0.4	2.8
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	3.4	0.4	11.1	0.0	3.6
PHC/Additional PHC	1.5	1.4	12.2	1.6	4.9
Sub-centre/ANM	0.7	1.2	2.8	0.0	1.2
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ASHA	0.0	10.5	1.1	9.3	5.5
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.5
Private health sector	24.4	76.4	14.2	76.4	49.0
Private hospital	24.1	0.6	5.5	0.5	6.5
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	0.5	5.8	0.0	1.6
Private mobile clinic	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2
Traditional healer	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	74.9	1.9	76.0	40.4
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Other source	0.0	3.2	0.0	8.4	2.8
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1
Husband	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	1.5
Friend/relative	0.0	3.2	0.0	1.2	1.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	115	170	150	132	583

Continued…

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Manipur, 2019-20

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ *Nirodh*	All modern methods[1]
			TOTAL		
Public health sector	72.1	26.6	82.4	15.2	48.9
Government/municipal hospital	67.1	8.2	43.9	4.0	29.6
Government dispensary	0.6	2.2	8.2	0.2	3.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	3.2	1.3	15.0	0.8	5.3
PHC/Additional PHC	0.9	1.2	11.3	0.8	4.1
Sub-centre/ANM	0.4	3.3	2.0	0.0	1.4
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3
ASHA	0.0	10.4	0.6	8.1	4.8
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.8	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.7
Private health sector	26.4	70.6	17.0	77.6	47.9
Private hospital	21.7	0.5	9.8	0.2	7.5
Private doctor/clinic	4.1	0.4	3.9	0.3	2.1
Private mobile clinic	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
Traditional healer	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	69.5	2.5	77.0	37.9
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Other source	0.7	2.8	0.3	5.5	2.3
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Husband	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	1.1
Friend/relative	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.0	0.8
Other	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	206	228	259	250	963

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. Total includes women whose are current users of male sterilization, injectables and emergency contraception, who are not shown separately.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine devic; 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
[1] Excludes standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and "other" modern methods

Table 32 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, 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 about other methods of family planning they could use, and percentage who were informed of all three (Method Information Index) by method, according to residence, Manipur, 2019-20

Method	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Percentage who were informed about all three (Method Information Index)	Number of women
URBAN					
Female sterilization[1]	*	*	*	*	27
Pill	(42.0)	(25.7)	(44.0)	(22.3)	47
IUD or PPIUD	47.9	22.2	43.0	15.8	62
Total	45.0	26.2	43.9	21.5	136
RURAL					
Female sterilization[1]	(36.0)	(15.6)	(49.2)	(8.8)	39
Pill	36.7	15.3	49.1	12.6	131
IUD or PPIUD	57.4	33.1	57.7	30.2	95
Total	44.0	21.7	52.2	18.4	265
TOTAL					
Female sterilization[1]	39.0	24.1	47.9	18.8	66
Pill	38.1	18.0	47.8	15.2	178
IUD or PPIUD	53.7	28.8	51.9	24.6	158
Total	44.4	23.2	49.4	19.5	401

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device
[1] Among women who were sterilized in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 33 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Manipur, 2019-20

	Reason for discontinuation									
Method	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]	Switched to another method[4]	Number of episodes of use[5]
Pill	2.7	7.3	10.5	27.1	3.2	5.6	3.4	59.8	8.9	512
IUD or PPIUD	2.4	10.0	1.6	13.8	3.0	4.2	3.1	38.0	4.5	284
Condom/*Nirodh*	1.9	12.6	18.5	4.5	3.1	15.5	7.8	63.8	6.9	590
Rhythm	2.0	4.7	15.1	1.8	4.4	5.7	8.0	41.7	7.6	399
Withdrawal	3.5	14.0	19.1	6.2	2.9	2.8	4.9	53.3	3.0	3,272
All modern spacing methods[6]	2.8	9.9	12.3	14.7	3.3	9.6	5.2	57.8	7.9	1,437
All spacing methods[7]	3.2	12.1	16.9	8.3	3.1	4.9	5.2	53.7	4.7	5,108
All methods	3.1	11.9	16.7	8.1	3.1	4.9	5.1	53.0	4.7	5,190

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods includes users of injectables, and other methods, who 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 given 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 2 months of discontinuation.

[5] All episodes of use that occurred within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. 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 pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, and other modern spacing methods

[7] Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, rhythm, withdrawal, and other modern spacing and traditional methods

Table 34 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, 2019-20

| | Percentage of men who agree | | | | | | | |
| | Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it | Women who use contraception may become promiscuous | Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy: | | | | | |
Background characteristic			Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/ unsure[1]	Total	Number of men
Age								
15-19	7.4	17.4	72.6	14.0	2.6	10.9	100.0	157
20-24	5.1	22.5	69.8	25.8	1.2	3.2	100.0	154
25-29	4.9	14.5	72.7	22.6	1.6	3.1	100.0	159
30-34	5.1	13.7	79.4	17.1	0.1	3.4	100.0	157
35-39	9.1	11.7	62.8	35.9	0.0	1.4	100.0	191
40-44	11.6	19.5	71.2	26.1	0.7	2.0	100.0	123
45-49	8.5	32.2	80.3	18.5	0.0	1.2	100.0	126
Residence								
Urban	5.6	23.8	70.6	27.0	0.8	1.7	100.0	454
Rural	8.6	13.9	73.4	20.6	1.0	5.1	100.0	615
Schooling								
No schooling	7.1	3.2	79.6	19.6	0.0	0.8	100.0	42
<5 years complete	(5.1)	(14.5)	(68.1)	(29.3)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(100.0)	32
5-9 years complete	11.1	18.9	71.5	21.6	0.4	6.5	100.0	366
10-11 years complete	7.5	22.1	71.8	23.3	1.9	3.0	100.0	221
12 or more years complete	4.0	17.1	72.6	24.7	0.9	1.8	100.0	407
Religion								
Hindu	6.9	14.7	61.2	34.0	1.2	3.6	100.0	434
Muslim	9.6	16.0	82.4	14.3	0.0	3.2	100.0	111
Christian	8.3	24.4	80.2	16.1	1.0	2.8	100.0	283
Other	5.7	18.0	78.0	16.5	0.5	4.9	100.0	240
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	(2.6)	(19.1)	(71.3)	(27.1)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(100.0)	76
Scheduled tribe	8.6	20.3	79.3	16.7	1.1	3.0	100.0	251
Other backward class	13.8	22.2	75.5	17.2	0.0	7.3	100.0	267
Other	3.7	14.6	66.9	29.5	1.4	2.1	100.0	471
Total age 15-49	7.3	18.1	72.2	23.3	0.9	3.6	100.0	1,068
Age 50-54	11.1	8.4	67.0	28.6	4.1	0.4	100.0	94
Total age 15-54	7.6	17.3	71.8	23.7	1.1	3.4	100.0	1,162

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. 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 35 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, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	13.2	1.3	14.5	25.1	7.0	32.1	38.3	8.3	46.6	116	68.9	9.2
20-24	11.4	2.4	13.7	45.9	9.3	55.2	57.3	11.7	68.9	486	80.1	20.3
25-29	7.5	3.8	11.3	38.2	20.4	58.6	45.7	24.2	69.9	888	83.8	22.9
30-34	5.5	6.8	12.3	30.8	34.9	65.6	36.2	41.7	77.9	1,027	84.2	24.7
35-39	3.1	8.8	12.0	15.6	54.7	70.3	18.8	63.5	82.3	1,086	85.5	26.9
40-44	1.5	11.7	13.2	4.4	60.2	64.7	6.0	71.9	77.9	912	83.0	26.3
45-49	0.8	10.2	11.0	1.9	47.0	48.9	2.7	57.2	59.9	694	81.6	25.8
Residence												
Urban	5.3	7.4	12.7	21.9	39.6	61.5	27.2	47.0	74.2	1,936	82.9	25.9
Rural	4.4	7.6	11.9	21.6	39.6	61.2	26.0	47.1	73.1	3,274	83.7	24.0
Schooling												
No schooling	2.8	6.6	9.4	9.3	48.5	57.8	12.1	55.1	67.2	525	86.0	23.6
<5 years complete	3.0	10.3	13.2	17.1	47.7	64.8	20.1	58.0	78.0	363	83.1	30.4
5-9 years complete	4.4	7.3	11.7	22.4	41.3	63.7	26.8	48.6	75.4	2,046	84.5	25.4
10-11 years complete	4.9	7.6	12.5	25.4	39.5	64.9	30.3	47.1	77.4	867	83.8	26.2
12 or more years complete	6.4	7.2	13.6	24.2	31.8	56.0	30.6	39.0	69.6	1,408	80.4	21.4
Religion												
Hindu	4.9	7.7	12.6	21.7	40.3	62.0	26.6	48.0	74.7	2,314	83.1	23.2
Muslim	4.9	6.7	11.5	22.8	39.5	62.3	27.6	46.2	73.8	576	84.4	26.0
Christian	4.7	5.9	10.5	21.2	39.5	60.6	25.9	45.3	71.2	1,328	85.2	26.9
Other	4.4	9.6	14.0	21.8	38.1	59.9	26.1	47.7	73.8	992	81.1	24.7
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	5.4	7.1	12.5	24.8	38.5	63.3	30.2	45.5	75.7	438	83.5	21.0
Scheduled tribe	4.6	5.9	10.5	21.1	40.2	61.3	25.7	46.1	71.8	1,281	85.4	27.2
Other backward class	4.4	8.5	13.0	21.4	40.8	62.2	25.9	49.3	75.2	880	82.7	23.1
Other	4.8	7.9	12.7	21.7	39.3	61.0	26.5	47.2	73.7	2,578	82.8	25.0
Total	4.7	7.5	12.2	21.7	39.6	61.3	26.4	47.1	73.5	5,210	83.4	24.7

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. Total includes women who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.
[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), other modern methods

Table 36 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, Manipur, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Bishnupur	20.0	5.7	14.3	570
Chandel	11.0	4.8	6.2	192
Churachandpur	8.7	4.2	4.4	379
Imphal East	16.7	5.4	11.4	1,164
Imphal West	12.5	6.4	6.1	1,136
Senapati	8.5	4.1	4.4	238
Tamenglong	8.4	3.2	5.2	201
Thoubal	6.0	2.3	3.7	1,091
Ukhrul	12.7	5.2	7.5	240
Manipur	12.2	4.7	7.5	5,210
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	30.1	12.7	17.4	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.

Table 37 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, median age at the time of hysterectomy and percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Median age at time of hysterectomy	Number of women who reported age at hysterectomy	Place of hysterectomy			Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
					Percentage performed in the public health sector	Percentage performed in the private health sector[1]	Percentage performed elsewhere or don't know where it was performed		
Age									
15-29	0.1	3,595	*	2	*	*	*	100.0	2
30-39	1.4	2,500	(32.4)	35	(54.8)	(41.3)	(4.0)	100.0	35
40-49	5.5	1,947	38.9	107	58.8	40.7	0.5	100.0	107
Residence									
Urban	2.3	3,097	(33.7)	70	(60.0)	(38.0)	(2.0)	100.0	70
Rural	1.5	4,945	37.9	74	57.0	42.2	0.8	100.0	74
Schooling									
No schooling	4.5	650	*	29	*	*	*	100.0	29
<5 years complete	2.8	451	*	13	*	*	*	100.0	13
5-9 years complete	1.7	3,074	(37.7)	51	(45.2)	(52.1)	(2.7)	100.0	51
10-11 years complete	1.0	1,431	*	15	*	*	*	100.0	15
12 or more years complete	1.5	2,436	(39.2)	36	(47.9)	(50.5)	(1.6)	100.0	36
Religion									
Hindu	1.9	3,496	37.5	65	46.8	53.2	0.0	100.0	65
Muslim	2.1	979	*	21	*	*	*	100.0	21
Christian	1.4	2,088	(35.8)	30	(59.6)	(38.5)	(1.9)	100.0	30
Other	1.9	1,479	*	28	*	*	*	100.0	28
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	3.1	646	*	20	*	*	*	100.0	20
Scheduled tribe	1.2	2,018	(38.3)	24	(54.7)	(42.9)	(2.4)	100.0	24
Other backward class	1.8	1,575	*	28	*	*	*	100.0	28
Other	1.9	3,761	(37.5)	72	(52.2)	(45.9)	(1.9)	100.0	72
Don't know	(0.0)	42	*	0	*	*	*	*	0
Total	1.8	8,042	37.1	144	58.5	40.2	1.4	100.0	144

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

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Table 38 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the 5 years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	92.0	1.3	6.7	0.0	100.0	72
20-29	80.2	7.7	11.7	0.4	100.0	1,119
30-39	75.9	14.8	9.0	0.3	100.0	1,255
40-49	54.2	22.6	20.9	2.3	100.0	249
Residence						
Urban	73.1	13.7	12.7	0.5	100.0	952
Rural	77.8	11.4	10.3	0.5	100.0	1,743
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	81.1	8.8	8.3	1.8	100.0	190
<5 years complete	68.7	14.4	16.6	0.2	100.0	176
5-9 years complete	74.5	12.9	12.2	0.4	100.0	1,101
10-11 years complete	77.8	11.9	10.1	0.2	100.0	478
12 or more years complete	77.9	11.6	9.8	0.7	100.0	750
Religion						
Hindu	72.1	17.0	10.5	0.3	100.0	1,089
Muslim	78.1	6.6	13.2	2.1	100.0	348
Christian	86.6	4.6	8.4	0.4	100.0	764
Other	67.4	17.3	15.3	0.0	100.0	494
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	78.6	11.6	9.8	0.0	100.0	209
Scheduled tribe	86.5	4.4	8.7	0.5	100.0	738
Other backward class	75.8	11.4	11.9	0.9	100.0	428
Other	70.3	16.8	12.4	0.5	100.0	1,303
Total	76.1	12.2	11.2	0.5	100.0	2,695

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

Table 39 Characteristics of abortions

Among women age 15-49 whose last pregnancy in the last 5 years ended in an abortion, percent distribution by main reason for abortion, method of abortion, 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 of the place of treatment, according to residence, Manipur, 2019-20

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Main reason for abortion			
Unplanned pregnancy	51.1	47.0	48.6
Contraceptive failure	0.0	1.3	0.8
Complications in pregnancy	4.7	7.2	6.2
Health did not permit	12.4	10.2	11.1
Female foetus	4.8	2.6	3.5
Economic reasons	3.7	6.5	5.4
Last child too young	11.2	16.0	14.1
Foetus had congenital abnormality	3.6	1.5	2.3
Husband/mother in law did not want	1.9	3.7	3.0
Other	6.5	4.0	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Method of abortion			
Medicines	47.3	53.0	50.7
MVA	23.8	22.5	23.0
Other surgical	26.9	23.7	24.9
Other	2.1	0.8	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	33.6	32.8	33.1
Private health sector[1]	46.7	37.4	41.0
At home	19.8	28.2	24.9
Other	0.0	1.6	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	71.7	62.2	65.9
Nurse/ANM/LHV	4.8	10.2	8.1
Family member/relative/friend	1.8	0.3	0.9
Self	19.1	26.4	23.5
Other	2.5	1.0	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	8.7	8.6	8.6
Number of women with abortions	130	199	329

Note: There were no women who gave "male foetus" as the main reason for abortion.
MVA = Manual vacuum aspiration; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor
[1] Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

<u>Table 40 Age at first marriage</u>

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 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, 2019-20

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	1.2	na	na	na	na	89.3	1,134	a	a	a
20-24	2.3	16.3	29.4	na	na	56.1	1,158	a	a	a
25-29	2.7	12.4	28.9	36.2	61.7	29.1	1,303	22.9	22.9	22.9
30-34	2.0	12.3	23.7	30.7	57.2	13.1	1,243	23.9	23.9	23.8
35-39	3.7	14.4	27.1	33.0	55.3	6.3	1,257	24.0	23.9	23.9
40-44	3.9	16.2	28.0	34.0	58.9	5.3	1,054	23.3	23.3	23.3
45-49	3.3	16.1	29.5	35.5	59.0	5.2	893	23.3	23.4	23.1
20-49	2.9	14.5	27.7	na	na	19.9	6,908	a	a	a
25-49	3.1	14.1	27.3	33.8	58.4	12.6	5,750	23.5	23.5	23.4
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	97.7	157	a	a	a
20-24	0.8	7.8	14.1	na	na	78.3	154	a	a	a
25-29	0.0	1.1	10.4	15.3	37.2	53.3	159	a	a	a
30-34	0.0	1.0	6.6	12.3	35.1	25.3	157	27.0	27.0	25.7
35-39	0.0	0.2	4.7	8.5	31.8	5.0	191	26.6	26.6	26.0
40-44	0.0	3.7	10.4	13.7	30.6	6.3	123	28.4	28.2	27.7
45-49	0.0	3.3	14.0	20.6	46.9	2.6	126	25.3	25.3	25.9
50-54	0.0	0.5	7.9	9.3	30.2	1.7	94	27.8	27.8	28.0
20-49	0.1	2.7	9.7	na	na	29.2	911	a	a	a
25-49	0.0	1.7	8.8	13.6	35.9	19.2	757	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 41 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-4 and NFHS-3, by residence, Manipur, 2019-20

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	5.7	6.4	12.2	5.0	17.1
5-9	7.2	6.9	14.0	1.6	15.6
10-14	13.6	3.8	17.4	8.0	25.2
NFHS-4 (0-4)	12.7	3.1	15.9	2.4	18.2
NFHS-3 (0-4)	18.9	10.9	29.8	11.1	40.6
RURAL					
0-4	22.7	8.4	31.1	5.3	36.2
5-9	12.7	11.4	24.1	6.4	30.4
10-14	17.8	7.9	25.7	8.8	34.3
NFHS-4 (0-4)	17.0	7.7	24.7	5.3	29.9
NFHS-3 (0-4)	18.6	11.1	29.7	13.1	42.4
TOTAL					
0-4	17.2	7.8	25.0	5.2	30.0
5-9	10.8	9.9	20.7	4.7	25.4
10-14	16.3	6.5	22.8	8.6	31.1
NFHS-4 (0-4)	15.6	6.2	21.7	4.3	25.9
NFHS-3 (0-4)	18.7	11.1	29.7	12.6	41.9

Note: All estimates are for the 5 years preceding the survey (approximately 2001-2005 for NFHS-3, 2011-2015 for NFHS-4 and 2015-2019 for NFHS-5).
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 42 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, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
Schooling					
No schooling	(38.0)	(15.5)	(53.5)	(10.6)	(63.6)
<10 years complete	18.5	9.6	28.1	5.5	33.4
10 or more years complete	12.2	4.3	16.5	3.5	19.9
Religion					
Hindu	21.8	7.8	29.6	3.4	32.9
Muslim	(20.4)	(0.0)	(20.4)	(11.8)	(32.0)
Christian	15.9	7.1	23.0	2.7	25.6
Other	(6.9)	(15.9)	(22.7)	(8.3)	(30.9)
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled tribe	16.4	6.9	23.2	3.1	26.2
Other backward class	(17.7)	(5.6)	(23.3)	(9.6)	(32.7)
Other	14.9	6.9	21.8	3.0	24.7
Child's sex					
Male	19.4	9.2	28.5	8.1	36.4
Female	15.0	6.3	21.3	2.1	23.4
Mother's age at birth					
<20	(11.0)	(3.1)	(14.0)	(13.4)	(27.3)
20-29	15.2	8.0	23.2	4.7	27.8
30-39	20.2	8.9	29.2	4.2	33.2
Birth order					
1	17.7	6.2	23.9	5.4	29.1
2-3	10.9	10.0	20.9	4.4	25.2
4 or more	37.6	4.6	42.2	7.1	49.0
Previous birth interval[2]					
<2 years	(41.3)	(7.4)	(48.7)	(5.6)	(54.1)
2-3 years	12.0	4.5	16.5	7.1	23.5
4 or more years	12.8	14.5	27.3	2.0	29.2
Total	17.2	7.8	25.0	5.2	30.0

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death. Total includes children with mother's age at birth 40-49, Christians, and who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
[2] Excludes first-order births

Table 43 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 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, 2019-20

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	33.6	1.0	26.9[a]
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	33.8	1.3	5.3
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	2.7	1.2	0.1
Mother's age >34	8.4	0.6	26.3
Birth interval <24 months	6.7	2.3	7.1
Birth order >3	7.7	1.7	5.7
Subtotal	25.5	1.5	39.1
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	0.5	*	1.2
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	3.8	3.1	24.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.4	*	1.0
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.2	4.4	2.4
Subtotal	7.1	3.3	28.6
In any avoidable high-risk category	32.6	1.9	67.8
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	2,843	na	5,210

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. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
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

Table 44 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the 5 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, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV	_Dai_ (TBA)	_Anganwadi/_ ICDS worker	Community/ village health worker	ASHA	Other	No ANC	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider[1]
Mother's age at birth											
<20	90.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	6.7	100.0	180	92.0
20-34	91.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	6.8	100.0	1,803	92.5
35-49	87.7	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	8.3	100.0	341	90.3
Birth order											
1	94.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	3.8	100.0	826	95.5
2-3	93.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	5.7	100.0	1,166	93.8
4 or more	74.3	3.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.4	19.5	100.0	331	77.9
Residence											
Urban	95.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	3.8	100.0	793	95.8
Rural	88.7	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	8.6	100.0	1,531	90.3
Schooling											
No schooling	76.6	4.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.0	17.1	100.0	167	80.8
<5 years complete	81.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.4	15.7	100.0	149	82.8
5-9 years complete	90.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	7.8	100.0	946	91.6
10-11 years complete	92.9	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	4.6	100.0	411	94.4
12 or more years complete	96.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.7	100.0	651	96.6
Religion											
Hindu	96.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.5	100.0	902	96.9
Muslim	89.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	9.1	100.0	302	90.3
Christian	83.6	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	12.3	100.0	715	86.1
Other	93.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.9	100.0	406	93.7
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	92.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	4.9	100.0	183	94.1
Scheduled tribe	83.0	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	12.8	100.0	691	85.6
Other backward class	92.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	6.8	100.0	368	92.6
Other	96.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	3.1	100.0	1,070	96.5
Total	91.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	7.0	100.0	2,323	92.2

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Total includes women who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.
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 45 Antenatal care services and information received

Percent of women who had a live birth in the 5 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, 2019-20

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector[1]	Both public and private health sector[1]	ANC received only at home	Total
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	99.0	98.4	98.6	99.7	99.2	(77.2)	98.6
Blood pressure measured	99.4	98.3	98.6	99.8	99.7	(78.4)	98.7
Urine sample taken	98.5	96.7	97.5	98.5	100.0	(74.1)	97.3
Blood sample taken	98.9	97.1	97.8	98.7	98.8	(74.1)	97.7
Abdomen examined	98.5	95.9	96.6	98.3	97.9	(75.9)	96.8
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	21.4	20.8	20.5	22.2	20.1	(21.2)	21.0
Convulsions	15.7	16.6	16.1	16.2	14.0	(21.2)	16.3
Prolonged labour	21.7	21.6	20.4	22.9	14.3	(30.0)	21.6
Severe abdominal pain	22.1	22.4	21.7	23.4	20.8	(32.8)	22.3
High blood pressure	24.4	20.0	20.0	25.6	20.4	(21.2)	21.6
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	34.8	37.7	36.2	41.8	49.4	(39.3)	36.7
Number of women	762	1,399	1,664	639	173	21	2,161

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes nongovernmental organizations and trust hospitals/clinics

Table 46 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the 5 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, 2019-20

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 took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth									
<20	83.2	78.0	86.5	88.4	92.8	47.0	26.3	9.2	180
20-34	79.7	80.8	85.1	89.3	92.8	53.2	30.7	9.2	1,803
35-49	75.8	75.8	81.8	87.5	90.5	50.8	30.4	11.0	341
Birth order									
1	87.1	87.5	89.4	91.6	96.3	60.2	36.2	8.4	826
2-3	81.8	80.4	84.5	89.5	93.6	54.3	31.8	10.9	1,166
4 or more	51.4	59.2	73.8	80.3	79.0	26.0	10.4	7.0	331
Residence									
Urban	88.8	84.0	86.6	91.8	97.3	63.0	36.0	10.9	793
Rural	74.5	77.7	83.7	87.4	90.0	46.8	27.4	8.7	1,531
Schooling									
No schooling	61.5	64.1	78.8	82.9	78.2	33.4	17.3	9.4	167
<5 years complete	67.2	65.9	73.9	77.3	78.2	35.4	19.0	5.9	149
5-9 years complete	76.5	77.3	83.3	87.8	91.9	48.0	26.9	9.2	946
10-11 years complete	83.4	83.1	85.2	91.4	96.5	57.9	33.3	9.7	411
12 or more years complete	88.4	88.9	90.5	93.3	97.7	63.8	39.3	10.6	651
Religion									
Hindu	89.4	86.0	87.5	90.8	97.3	60.5	35.4	9.1	902
Muslim	81.8	82.8	85.7	88.5	93.2	55.6	34.9	8.4	302
Christian	60.8	69.9	78.2	83.8	83.7	34.6	16.7	9.9	715
Other	88.0	81.6	89.6	94.1	96.7	63.1	39.5	10.3	406
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	81.7	85.1	84.5	90.1	94.1	62.9	36.6	15.2	183
Scheduled tribe	59.5	68.8	79.1	83.8	83.1	33.1	15.3	9.2	691
Other backward class	87.2	85.4	85.7	90.3	95.7	62.1	41.1	8.2	368
Other	89.6	84.8	87.9	91.4	97.1	59.7	35.4	9.1	1,070
Total	79.4	79.9	84.7	88.9	92.5	52.3	30.3	9.5	2,323

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

Table 47 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by district, Manipur, 2019-20

District	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 took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Bishnupur	77.4	84.2	82.9	88.8	96.4	57.3	30.5	10.5	227
Chandel	66.6	77.6	85.3	94.5	93.5	44.2	21.0	13.5	96
Churachandpur	61.3	69.0	74.6	79.5	77.0	28.5	11.9	10.0	208
Imphal East	87.1	78.6	84.1	89.1	96.3	55.8	31.9	11.2	485
Imphal West	93.4	83.2	88.8	92.7	96.1	60.9	36.7	6.9	430
Senapati	64.9	73.9	82.5	85.2	85.3	28.4	15.6	7.9	132
Tamenglong	56.4	69.4	75.5	81.0	87.6	31.0	9.9	11.1	98
Thoubal	89.9	90.6	91.5	92.9	97.2	68.5	45.3	9.5	511
Ukhrul	38.8	58.3	76.0	81.6	76.6	25.1	11.7	6.0	138
Manipur	79.4	79.9	84.7	88.9	92.5	52.3	30.3	9.5	2,323

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid tablets or syrup
[1] Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal checks, one TT injection and took IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

Table 48 Advice received during pregnancy

Among women with a live birth in the 5 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, 2019-20

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	
Mother's age at birth						
<20	(57.3)	(32.4)	(27.5)	(32.8)	(24.2)	32
20-34	62.8	35.0	42.2	40.8	35.0	361
35-49	58.3	49.3	54.2	53.6	36.5	66
Birth order						
1	65.3	37.3	43.0	44.0	30.9	173
2-3	62.6	37.8	45.3	43.8	38.0	220
4 or more	49.7	32.9	34.3	31.6	32.3	66
Residence						
Urban	55.3	33.6	36.4	37.2	25.9	143
Rural	64.7	38.4	45.8	44.4	38.4	316
Schooling						
No schooling	(65.9)	(41.7)	(45.0)	(43.8)	(34.4)	30
<5 years complete	(64.4)	(48.2)	(55.2)	(53.5)	(51.2)	21
5-9 years complete	61.9	35.2	38.8	35.9	33.0	184
10-11 years complete	62.2	39.4	49.1	49.8	34.1	96
12 or more years complete	59.7	34.5	41.6	43.0	34.2	127
Religion						
Hindu	57.2	34.9	41.5	38.9	29.8	202
Muslim	(67.9)	(29.2)	(31.0)	(39.8)	(35.1)	48
Christian	63.2	48.6	53.8	53.2	46.9	108
Other	66.4	32.0	39.6	37.8	30.3	102
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	(69.5)	(55.2)	(62.3)	(52.0)	(34.2)	43
Scheduled tribe	61.3	46.9	51.1	50.5	44.8	102
Other backward class	(64.3)	(22.8)	(30.6)	(36.9)	(33.1)	84
Other	59.5	34.6	40.5	38.9	30.8	227
Total	61.7	36.9	42.9	42.1	34.5	459

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. 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 workers

Table 49 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the 5 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, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome[1]					Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant	Total	
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	80.8	393	48.9	38.1	3.3	9.6	100.0	317
20-34	76.3	3,106	41.6	40.6	8.8	9.0	100.0	2,369
35-49	63.7	581	33.3	31.3	28.8	6.6	100.0	370
Residence								
Urban	82.2	1,384	38.9	38.4	14.0	8.6	100.0	1,138
Rural	71.2	2,695	42.8	39.7	8.7	8.9	100.0	1,918
Antenatal care visits[2]								
None	43.2	219	48.2	29.8	10.1	11.9	100.0	95
1-3	65.7	409	39.8	43.9	9.3	7.0	100.0	269
4 or more	80.4	2,747	42.1	38.2	11.3	8.3	100.0	2,208
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	58.2	292	45.7	40.4	3.5	10.5	100.0	170
<5 years complete	58.3	276	49.2	35.2	9.2	6.5	100.0	161
5-9 years complete	72.2	1,719	41.4	40.7	10.4	7.6	100.0	1,241
10-11 years complete	78.3	684	41.8	38.6	12.0	7.7	100.0	536
12 or more years complete	85.6	1,107	38.9	38.2	11.8	11.1	100.0	948
Religion								
Hindu	80.1	1,558	39.8	37.7	13.3	9.2	100.0	1,248
Muslim	78.6	559	42.0	38.5	10.0	9.5	100.0	439
Christian	66.3	1,232	44.8	42.0	5.0	8.2	100.0	817
Other	75.6	730	39.1	39.3	13.5	8.2	100.0	552
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	78.8	309	39.8	41.6	9.2	9.4	100.0	244
Scheduled tribe	65.7	1,187	44.9	42.0	5.2	7.8	100.0	780
Other backward class	82.2	648	38.6	38.7	11.6	11.1	100.0	533
Other	77.4	1,908	40.8	37.6	13.3	8.3	100.0	1,477
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	89.5	1,365	44.7	40.4	6.3	8.6	100.0	1,221
1 child	76.1	1,388	39.6	41.2	9.8	9.3	100.0	1,057
0 sons	78.8	684	44.7	40.4	7.6	7.3	100.0	539
1 son	73.6	704	34.3	42.1	12.2	11.4	100.0	518
2 children	64.7	742	36.7	35.0	18.9	9.4	100.0	481
0 sons	75.9	227	42.7	31.9	17.1	8.3	100.0	172
1 or more sons	59.8	515	33.3	36.7	19.9	10.1	100.0	308
3 children	55.7	358	43.6	33.1	16.9	6.4	100.0	199
0 sons	68.6	72	(49.5)	(22.3)	(19.1)	(9.1)	(100.0)	49
1 or more sons	52.5	286	41.7	36.7	16.2	5.5	100.0	150
4 or more children	43.2	226	36.1	36.2	21.0	6.6	100.0	98
0 sons	(59.9)	16	*	*	*	*	*	9
1 or more sons	42.0	210	37.3	35.8	20.7	6.2	100.0	88
Total	74.9	4,079	41.3	39.2	10.7	8.8	100.0	3,056

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes pregnancies of women who don't know the number of antenatal care visits, and women who don't know their caste/ tribe, who 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

Table 50 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, percent distribution by the timing of the registration and percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) Card, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

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	Don't know		
Mother's age at birth							
<20	86.1	180	83.1	16.5	0.4	79.9	155
20-34	84.9	1,803	86.8	12.7	0.2	73.4	1,530
35-49	82.1	341	85.2	14.8	0.0	66.8	280
Birth order							
1	88.2	826	89.3	9.8	0.4	74.5	729
2-3	84.6	1,166	87.4	12.4	0.1	71.7	986
4 or more	75.3	331	72.9	26.9	0.1	73.2	249
Residence							
Urban	85.5	793	87.6	12.1	0.3	74.9	677
Rural	84.1	1,531	85.6	13.9	0.1	71.9	1,287
Schooling							
No schooling	76.6	167	79.5	20.5	0.0	75.2	128
<5 years complete	72.2	149	73.3	26.7	0.0	85.5	108
5-9 years complete	86.7	946	87.1	12.5	0.2	75.6	820
10-11 years complete	86.3	411	84.7	14.7	0.4	74.9	355
12 or more years complete	85.2	651	90.1	9.4	0.2	64.7	554
Religion							
Hindu	85.2	902	89.3	10.4	0.3	69.4	768
Muslim	87.1	302	83.4	15.7	0.2	73.2	263
Christian	80.3	715	83.4	16.4	0.1	77.5	574
Other	88.6	406	86.6	12.8	0.2	73.1	359
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	88.3	183	89.5	9.6	0.9	85.8	162
Scheduled tribe	80.4	691	82.8	17.0	0.1	77.9	555
Other backward class	88.8	368	84.9	14.6	0.0	70.8	327
Other	85.0	1,070	88.6	11.0	0.2	68.4	910
Total	84.6	2,323	86.3	13.3	0.2	72.9	1,965

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

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Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage of live births delivered by a 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 5 years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Manipur, 2019-20

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	92.5	73.9	79.9
Public sector	64.4	56.9	59.4
NGO/trust	0.3	0.2	0.2
Private sector	27.7	16.8	20.3
At home	7.5	26.0	20.0
Own home	7.0	25.1	19.2
Parent's home	0.4	0.6	0.5
Other home	0.0	0.3	0.2
Other[1]	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery[2]			
Doctor	92.2	72.8	79.1
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	3.4	6.6	5.5
Other health personnel	0.0	1.4	1.0
Dai (TBA)	2.3	10.7	8.0
Friends/relatives	1.9	7.5	5.7
Other	0.2	0.8	0.6
No one	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider[3]	95.6	80.8	85.6
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider[3]	3.1	7.1	5.8
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	38.0	19.7	25.6
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section[4]	8.7	5.0	6.2
Number of births	918	1,925	2,843
For home deliveries[5]			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	54.2	48.0	48.8
Clean blade used to cut the cord	97.9	89.1	90.2
Either of the above	97.9	91.3	92.1
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	81.6	72.4	73.5
Number of births delivered at home	50	351	400
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[6]			
Less than four hours	66.5	57.3	60.4
4-23 hours	11.2	6.0	7.8
1-2 days	9.3	5.8	7.0
3-41 days	1.5	2.2	1.9
No postnatal check	11.5	28.7	22.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check[6]			
Doctor	75.7	54.1	61.5
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	11.6	14.3	13.4
Other health personnel	0.3	0.2	0.2
Dai (TBA)	0.2	0.8	0.6
Other	0.7	2.0	1.6
No postnatal check	11.5	28.7	22.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	793	1,531	2,323

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 health personnel 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 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the 5 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 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within 2 days of birth for their most recent birth, and among births in the year preceding the survey, percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

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	Among births in the year preceding the survey: Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Number of births
Mother's age at birth										
<20	69.8	10.0	79.7	82.5	239	78.6	77.4	180	83.8	56
20-34	58.6	20.8	79.4	85.9	2,230	75.9	73.8	1,803	86.6	450
35-49	57.1	25.5	82.6	85.5	373	83.3	81.5	341	89.1	76
Residence										
Urban	64.4	28.0	92.5	95.6	918	88.5	87.0	793	97.1	179
Rural	56.9	17.0	73.9	80.8	1,925	71.3	69.1	1,531	82.0	403
Birth order										
1	65.0	24.6	89.6	93.1	1,085	84.1	82.4	826	93.1	207
2-3	60.2	20.3	80.5	86.5	1,356	79.0	76.8	1,166	88.4	301
4 or more	41.2	10.2	51.4	62.5	402	53.4	51.9	331	61.1	73
Antenatal care visits[2]										
None	31.8	6.8	38.7	45.3	162	35.0	30.9	162	49.3	41
1-3	44.8	13.1	57.9	67.3	307	56.5	53.4	307	65.3	85
4 or more	66.2	24.3	90.6	94.8	1,844	84.4	82.9	1,844	94.0	452
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	49.9	4.8	54.7	64.0	220	54.5	52.8	167	66.6	49
<5 years complete	52.9	5.5	58.4	67.2	193	58.9	55.7	149	62.2	29
5-9 years complete	65.5	12.3	77.8	83.9	1,186	75.7	73.3	946	85.0	243
10-11 years complete	59.3	25.4	84.7	90.3	477	80.6	79.8	411	88.5	94
12 or more years complete	54.2	38.5	92.7	96.2	767	87.1	85.3	651	98.1	167
Religion										
Hindu	71.0	23.0	93.9	95.9	1,019	88.3	86.6	902	96.4	198
Muslim	58.8	15.7	74.4	80.8	394	71.6	69.5	302	81.2	73
Christian	41.4	19.0	60.4	71.8	983	60.3	57.9	715	75.9	220
Other	72.9	22.7	95.6	96.6	446	86.2	84.7	406	95.6	90
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	67.5	16.9	84.4	87.8	217	80.3	78.8	183	(86.3)	35
Scheduled tribe	41.5	17.7	59.2	71.0	953	59.1	56.7	691	75.0	210
Other backward class	70.4	18.8	89.2	94.0	432	80.1	78.0	368	94.2	86
Other	67.7	24.0	91.8	93.5	1,227	87.2	85.5	1,070	93.8	248
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	1,687	89.2	87.2	1,420	100.0	332
Private health facility[4]	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	583	91.4	90.9	500	100.0	142
Home	na	na	na	28.9	568	17.2	13.9	400	27.9	108
Total	59.4	20.5	79.9	85.6	2,843	77.2	75.2	2,323	86.6	581

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women who don't know the number of antenatal care visits, their caste/ tribe and "others" place pf delivery, who are 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] For the most recent birth in the 5 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 53 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the 5 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 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Manipur, 2019-20

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 a postnatal check within 2 days of birth[2]	Number of women
Bishnupur	68.6	20.9	89.5	92.6	38.2	264	82.4	227
Chandel	37.4	18.1	55.5	74.0	14.9	130	60.1	96
Churachandpur	50.4	22.6	72.9	80.0	9.6	292	59.0	208
Imphal East	66.7	25.0	91.6	93.0	35.8	566	85.1	485
Imphal West	67.6	28.1	95.7	98.0	44.5	479	90.8	430
Senapati	36.1	9.7	45.7	65.0	8.8	182	43.3	132
Tamenglong	53.0	4.6	57.7	69.8	10.3	132	60.3	98
Thoubal	72.4	15.4	87.8	91.1	20.2	596	76.4	511
Ukhrul	21.0	23.6	44.6	54.5	6.3	202	51.8	138
Manipur	59.4	20.5	79.9	85.6	25.6	2,843	75.2	2,323

[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 women's health within 42 days of birth.

Table 54 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 5 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 5 years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY), according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

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	13,219	22,573	14,266	22.8	180
20-34	14,295	37,346	20,538	22.9	1,483
35-49	17,019	38,395	23,315	22.6	256
Birth order					
1	14,983	38,166	21,428	22.2	953
2-3	14,441	37,397	20,101	23.5	820
4 or more	12,133	22,214	14,201	23.5	146
Residence					
Urban	16,197	37,872	22,771	23.6	743
Rural	13,564	36,112	18,780	22.4	1,177
Schooling					
No schooling	13,266	36,071	15,190	16.6	95
<5 years complete	13,618	29,168	14,589	39.2	93
5-9 years complete	13,418	33,534	16,602	25.1	758
10-11 years complete	15,590	34,554	21,269	21.5	360
12 or more years complete	16,250	39,678	26,016	19.3	613
Religion					
Hindu	15,546	42,222	22,134	24.8	857
Muslim	13,149	27,435	16,357	13.1	229
Christian	10,952	28,039	16,345	22.5	447
Other	16,773	43,359	23,185	24.8	387
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	16,989	41,739	22,324	21.1	157
Scheduled tribe	11,089	25,072	15,304	21.9	423
Other backward class	13,580	32,145	17,565	20.1	332
Other	15,772	43,385	23,067	24.7	999
Total	14,518	36,906	20,319	22.9	1,920

Note: Total includes information on births to women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Excludes women who don't know the cost

Table 55 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the 3 years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 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 5 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, 2019-20

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	22.3	157	93.1	33.0	227	26.2	205
Chandel	47.6	71	85.6	27.1	96	23.8	55
Churachandpur	46.5	175	83.3	28.0	208	22.2	152
Imphal East	20.7	309	92.3	22.5	485	17.1	451
Imphal West	13.6	250	97.2	34.8	430	25.2	414
Senapati	47.3	103	89.1	39.5	132	20.7	62
Tamenglong	45.7	73	82.6	29.2	98	31.7	58
Thoubal	25.8	329	95.1	36.4	511	24.9	455
Ukhrul	43.0	117	71.7	18.0	138	18.2	68
Manipur	29.4	1,584	91.0	30.5	2,323	22.9	1,920

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

Table 56 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the 5 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, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Time between delivery and newborn's first postnatal health check					No postnatal 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				
Mother's age at birth									
<20	15.6	42.3	5.9	8.2	0.3	25.4	100.0	71.9	224
20-34	18.7	38.3	7.0	6.4	0.5	25.7	100.0	70.3	1,799
35-49	16.8	44.4	6.6	7.8	0.1	21.1	100.0	75.7	301
Birth order									
1	20.5	44.9	6.3	6.4	0.4	16.8	100.0	78.1	826
2-3	18.0	40.0	7.0	8.1	0.5	23.9	100.0	73.2	1,166
4-5	12.5	25.8	8.1	2.4	0.2	47.8	100.0	48.9	271
6 or more	13.6	15.7	2.7	3.1	1.4	59.9	100.0	35.1	60
Place of delivery									
Public health facility	19.1	47.6	8.7	8.2	0.4	12.8	100.0	83.7	1,420
Private health facility[2]	26.6	46.7	7.0	6.8	0.0	6.6	100.0	87.2	500
Home	4.1	1.8	0.0	1.6	1.1	91.3	100.0	7.4	400
Residence									
Urban	21.0	45.0	9.6	7.2	0.2	11.7	100.0	82.8	793
Rural	16.6	36.6	5.4	6.5	0.6	32.0	100.0	65.1	1,531
Religion									
Hindu	18.6	45.1	8.3	9.9	0.6	12.8	100.0	82.0	902
Muslim	21.0	30.0	8.1	7.3	0.0	31.6	100.0	66.4	302
Christian	12.7	33.8	4.4	3.2	0.7	42.8	100.0	54.0	715
Other	24.5	43.9	6.7	5.7	0.2	16.3	100.0	80.8	406
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	20.6	44.4	3.3	5.8	0.0	21.4	100.0	74.0	183
Scheduled tribe	12.9	32.7	4.4	3.0	0.6	43.8	100.0	52.9	691
Other backward class	19.5	33.4	12.6	9.3	0.0	21.6	100.0	74.8	368
Other	20.7	45.1	7.0	8.5	0.6	14.8	100.0	81.3	1,070
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	9.1	31.4	2.7	2.9	2.0	46.7	100.0	46.1	167
<5 years complete	14.9	22.4	11.1	6.5	0.9	43.1	100.0	55.0	149
5-9 years complete	16.2	39.8	5.7	7.1	0.5	28.9	100.0	68.7	946
10-11 years complete	20.5	39.2	9.2	6.8	0.2	20.8	100.0	75.6	411
12 or more years complete	22.5	45.2	7.0	7.3	0.1	12.5	100.0	82.0	651
Total	18.1	39.5	6.8	6.7	0.5	25.1	100.0	71.2	2,323

Note: Total includes information on births delivered at "other" place, and who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Includes newborns who received a health check after the first week
[2] Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 57 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the 5 years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-5 and NFHS-4, Manipur

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	96.0	94.0
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	88.7	81.7
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	84.1	84.9
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	92.5	86.3
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	95.6	92.4
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	90.8	87.6
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	74.3	62.0
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	77.7	72.6
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	73.8	60.5
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	80.7	69.5
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	92.5	89.9
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	79.3	69.0
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	79.9	77.0
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	79.9	69.1
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	85.5	77.2

[1] Based on the last birth to women in the 5 years preceding the survey
[2] Based on all births in the 5 years preceding the survey
[3] Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel

Table 58 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 mother of the child received antenatal care (ANC), 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, 2019-20

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the child's mother received antenatal care	97.6	95.9	96.5
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	77.9	68.9	71.8
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	17.1	25.7	22.9
Convulsions	16.3	21.0	19.5
Prolonged labour	22.2	37.0	32.1
Severe abdominal pain	33.2	34.1	33.8
High blood pressure	23.1	42.1	35.9
Percentage ever told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complications	47.4	47.2	47.2
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	97.7	78.2	84.6
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering the baby in a health facility	74.5	73.8	74.0
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	82.6	76.6	78.6
Family planning or delaying his next child	48.4	48.4	48.4
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	77	159	236
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	*	51.8	49.9
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	49.3	47.5
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	59.9	57.6
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	2	35	36

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 59 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, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta[1]				DPT or Penta			Polio[2]				MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations[3]	All age appropriate vaccinations[4]	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Sex																		
Male	96.5	45.5	92.7	88.8	80.9	94.6	90.1	83.5	59.2	96.5	92.5	78.9	79.5	71.7	38.6	1.8	86.7	256
Female	94.3	50.8	90.8	85.9	79.0	92.2	86.5	79.2	66.1	93.6	85.6	72.2	73.9	65.9	38.1	3.9	84.9	246
Birth order																		
1	96.2	53.2	95.7	93.2	88.5	95.9	92.6	88.7	64.8	95.1	92.6	81.3	83.9	74.8	43.4	2.5	91.5	195
2-3	97.3	51.2	95.6	90.4	83.5	96.8	91.3	84.9	66.1	97.7	88.9	76.0	79.0	71.4	42.0	0.7	87.1	237
4-5	88.7	24.8	69.2	65.5	46.2	77.0	72.1	52.5	49.6	86.8	82.5	62.3	53.4	46.5	11.6	9.2	67.9	57
Residence																		
Urban	95.2	61.5	94.8	90.3	87.5	96.4	90.0	87.8	76.6	95.5	89.8	80.7	83.7	75.1	52.8	1.4	86.8	159
Rural	95.5	41.9	90.4	86.0	76.5	92.0	87.5	78.4	56.0	94.9	88.8	73.3	73.5	65.9	31.6	3.4	85.3	343
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	93.2	44.9	83.0	82.0	81.0	92.5	89.1	84.9	68.4	94.1	86.0	78.4	76.4	73.7	37.8	3.3	81.7	40
<5 years complete	(86.3)	(42.6)	(84.0)	(73.8)	(62.7)	(84.0)	(73.8)	(68.4)	(58.2)	(89.3)	(85.3)	(66.8)	(63.4)	(56.1)	(27.7)	(10.2)	(80.9)	34
5-7 years complete	93.0	38.7	91.0	83.9	73.2	93.0	87.2	77.8	50.0	92.6	89.3	75.2	70.5	65.5	31.9	5.9	85.4	58
8-9 years complete	96.6	48.8	91.9	86.1	78.7	92.9	86.8	78.8	65.5	97.7	86.9	70.4	72.5	64.3	36.1	1.1	85.7	160
10-11 years complete	95.0	41.7	93.6	90.8	84.1	94.3	90.5	83.0	55.9	95.6	92.4	81.3	82.4	74.2	38.9	2.2	90.1	67
12 or more years complete	98.0	56.5	95.4	93.4	86.0	96.3	92.6	87.2	67.0	94.5	91.7	80.4	84.6	74.5	45.9	1.8	86.3	142
Religion																		
Hindu	98.5	53.3	96.7	93.6	90.3	97.2	94.1	90.4	66.2	97.5	90.9	81.1	85.1	76.8	45.5	0.2	90.9	189
Muslim	(95.3)	(44.1)	(88.9)	(76.5)	(64.7)	(89.4)	(73.0)	(67.0)	(54.9)	(94.9)	(82.5)	(64.8)	(56.3)	(55.0)	(29.6)	(2.5)	(77.0)	63
Christian	90.2	38.1	83.6	78.5	69.1	87.8	82.0	72.5	53.3	89.8	84.0	69.2	69.4	60.4	26.3	7.3	76.6	165
Other	98.9	59.0	98.9	98.9	89.3	98.9	98.9	89.3	78.2	100.0	100.0	83.9	87.6	77.7	52.3	0.0	98.9	85

Continued…

Table 59 Vaccinations by background characteristics—*Continued*

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, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta[1]				DPT or Penta			Polio[2]				MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations[3]	All age appropriate vaccinations[4]	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	(97.5)	(46.7)	(93.1)	(81.2)	(74.6)	(93.6)	(77.4)	(74.6)	(66.8)	(98.0)	(86.1)	(82.3)	(69.9)	(69.9)	(31.8)	(0.0)	(87.4)	37
Scheduled tribe	90.2	37.8	82.9	77.6	68.3	87.9	82.3	71.6	54.5	90.3	84.4	68.5	68.5	59.6	26.2	7.3	75.4	165
Other backward class	(96.7)	(52.4)	(91.7)	(87.9)	(80.9)	(92.8)	(89.1)	(82.9)	(58.1)	(97.9)	(93.0)	(76.5)	(74.5)	(66.1)	(44.1)	(2.1)	(88.4)	74
Other	98.5	54.3	98.1	95.3	89.0	97.7	94.2	89.1	69.1	97.2	91.7	79.3	84.6	76.2	46.1	0.2	92.2	225
Total	95.4	48.1	91.8	87.4	80.0	93.4	88.3	81.4	62.6	95.1	89.1	75.6	76.7	68.8	38.3	2.8	85.8	502
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	91.2	25.9	84.5	80.1	69.8	90.4	86.0	77.8	38.5	93.3	88.7	76.6	74.2	65.8	na	5.2	69.5	1,104

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on children whose birth order 6 or more and caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.
na = Not available
[1] Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine.
[2] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth
[3] BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
[4] BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

Table 60 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 with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by district, Manipur, 2019-20

| District | BCG | Hepatitis B or Penta[1] | | | | DPT or Penta | | | Polio[2] | | | | MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR | All basic vaccinations[3] | All age appropriate vaccinations[4] | No vaccinations | Percentage with a vaccination card seen | Number of children |
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Bishnupur	96.1	47.5	88.8	85.3	81.5	90.5	85.1	77.8	70.9	95.2	90.0	84.1	72.0	66.6	37.4	0.0	83.9	46
Chandel	96.5	23.6	92.4	85.6	76.2	93.1	88.3	76.6	47.0	91.2	87.2	69.3	60.6	55.5	10.2	2.2	76.9	21
Churachandpur	88.9	47.5	79.4	73.2	68.2	88.8	83.6	76.5	47.8	92.0	89.9	77.4	71.9	64.9	32.2	7.3	67.9	46
Imphal East	100.0	52.1	97.7	92.0	81.9	97.7	90.4	83.3	59.7	98.4	92.8	79.0	81.9	76.2	43.4	0.0	95.6	103
Imphal West	(94.7)	(46.8)	(94.4)	(94.4)	(94.4)	(96.6)	(96.6)	(94.4)	(67.6)	(94.6)	(88.3)	(76.0)	(88.4)	(74.1)	(42.9)	(3.4)	(85.8)	91
Senapati	87.2	37.8	87.2	81.0	77.2	87.2	81.0	77.1	57.0	89.0	81.5	70.9	75.2	65.0	28.6	8.7	75.4	31
Tamenglong	91.2	54.1	88.5	85.1	73.4	90.1	86.7	78.6	66.8	91.0	82.4	71.2	77.7	67.4	43.7	5.3	83.0	24
Thoubal	98.7	58.1	97.2	92.0	83.2	95.9	90.6	84.6	68.0	100.0	94.7	80.2	77.4	74.2	47.4	0.0	92.9	104
Ukhrul	91.5	32.2	78.1	72.3	51.2	83.9	72.6	53.3	61.7	86.8	74.4	49.8	53.2	39.4	16.6	8.5	78.6	37
Manipur	95.4	48.1	91.8	87.4	80.0	93.4	88.3	81.4	62.6	95.1	89.1	75.6	76.7	68.8	38.3	2.8	85.8	502

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine.
[2] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth
[3] BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
[4] BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

Table 61 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age 5 years, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
Background characteristic	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	0.4	6.0	216	*	*	1	*	13
6-11	2.0	17.0	304	*	*	6	36.6	52
12-23	1.9	16.9	502	*	*	10	37.6	85
24-35	3.1	13.1	522	*	*	16	50.1	69
36-47	1.1	13.0	591	*	*	7	49.8	77
48-59	1.4	10.3	631	*	*	9	42.5	65
Sex								
Male	2.0	14.0	1,406	(39.2)	(44.6)	28	46.7	197
Female	1.5	12.0	1,360	*	*	21	40.1	163
Residence								
Urban	2.3	13.7	905	*	*	21	47.6	124
Rural	1.5	12.7	1,860	(17.3)	(28.6)	27	41.7	236
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	0.4	10.5	212	*	*	1	*	22
<5 years complete	2.9	7.8	193	*	*	6	*	15
5-7 years complete	1.3	16.1	318	*	*	4	44.0	51
8-9 years complete	1.7	14.1	823	*	*	14	39.3	116
10-11 years complete	2.5	12.3	467	*	*	12	60.7	57
12 or more years complete	1.6	13.0	752	*	*	12	43.6	98
Religion								
Hindu	1.6	13.3	990	*	*	16	46.7	132
Muslim	2.7	17.5	382	*	*	10	(46.8)	67
Christian	1.5	9.5	960	(22.8)	(25.1)	15	38.1	91
Other	1.7	16.1	434	*	*	7	42.5	70
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	0.6	9.7	205	*	*	1	*	20
Scheduled tribe	1.6	9.0	930	(22.8)	(25.1)	15	38.3	83
Other backward class	1.9	17.5	418	*	*	8	(52.6)	73
Other	2.0	14.9	1,199	*	*	24	43.9	179
Mother's smoking status								
Smokes cigarettes/*bidis*	(0.0)	(13.0)	13	*	*	0	*	2
Does not smoke cigarettes/*bidis*	1.8	13.0	2,752	26.9	42.2	48	43.9	358
Total	1.7	13.0	2,765	26.9	42.2	48	43.7	360

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes information on children who don't know their cast/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Symptoms of ARI are cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which is chest related and/or difficult breathing which is chest related
[2] Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), percentage who were given other treatments, and percentage who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT[2]	Antibiotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug[3]	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other	No treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months																			
<6	3.7	216	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
6-11	9.3	304	(51.8)	(47.7)	(0.0)	(47.7)	(1.4)	(47.7)	(24.5)	(16.1)	(47.7)	(42.0)	(32.5)	(3.1)	(19.4)	(0.0)	(22.6)	(15.8)	28
12-23	5.7	502	(35.1)	(79.1)	(11.0)	(83.7)	(10.3)	(85.8)	(14.2)	(9.0)	(81.3)	(69.9)	(24.8)	(4.4)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(12.1)	(5.7)	29
24-35	6.0	522	(55.5)	(78.0)	(15.4)	(78.0)	(1.2)	(78.0)	(38.3)	(30.7)	(78.0)	(48.6)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(21.3)	(8.3)	31
36-47	5.8	591	(46.8)	(73.2)	(12.3)	(77.0)	(6.1)	(77.0)	(27.6)	(23.1)	(73.2)	(75.2)	(19.0)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(11.3)	(16.5)	34
48-59	3.8	631	(50.4)	(77.3)	(2.8)	(78.4)	(11.6)	(78.4)	(23.5)	(19.3)	(77.3)	(59.1)	(19.9)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(7.5)	(3.9)	24
Sex																			
Male	6.1	1,406	48.3	75.8	9.7	76.2	5.6	76.2	25.0	22.0	75.8	57.0	16.2	1.0	7.7	0.0	16.9	12.5	86
Female	5.1	1,360	48.0	62.3	6.6	66.0	5.5	66.9	27.4	15.2	63.2	60.4	26.1	1.8	8.1	0.6	12.8	8.1	69
Residence																			
Urban	5.5	905	(45.9)	(66.7)	(12.0)	(70.3)	(1.7)	(70.3)	(28.2)	(22.4)	(66.7)	(61.9)	(28.6)	(1.7)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(13.2)	(13.1)	50
Rural	5.6	1,860	49.2	71.2	6.6	72.3	7.4	72.9	25.1	17.3	71.8	56.9	16.8	1.2	8.9	0.4	16.0	9.3	104
Mother's schooling																			
No schooling	1.8	212	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
<5 years complete	6.1	193	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
5-7 years complete	9.7	318	(49.6)	(73.7)	(9.7)	(74.9)	(2.5)	(74.9)	(36.9)	(29.1)	(73.7)	(56.9)	(23.8)	(1.2)	(9.2)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(7.4)	31
8-9 years complete	5.8	823	(45.4)	(71.2)	(7.4)	(73.1)	(6.0)	(73.1)	(15.4)	(10.2)	(71.2)	(59.8)	(17.2)	(1.8)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(22.0)	(10.5)	48
10-11 years complete	4.3	467	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
12 or more years complete	5.3	752	(36.4)	(71.8)	(3.3)	(73.9)	(3.8)	(75.4)	(29.4)	(20.0)	(73.3)	(67.3)	(17.0)	(0.0)	(9.4)	(1.1)	(13.3)	(9.8)	40
Religion																			
Hindu	5.3	990	(46.8)	(78.0)	(3.2)	(78.0)	(6.3)	(79.2)	(24.6)	(24.6)	(79.2)	(67.3)	(13.2)	(1.7)	(8.4)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(8.5)	52
Muslim	9.2	382	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	35
Christian	3.8	960	50.8	61.2	8.0	64.3	9.9	64.3	30.6	17.2	61.2	57.7	28.9	1.0	6.9	1.2	15.6	16.4	37
Other	6.9	434	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	30

Continued…

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Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—*Continued*

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), percentage who were given other treatments, and percentage who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT[2]	Antibiotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug[3]	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/herbal/other	No treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	5.4	205	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Scheduled tribe	3.8	930	48.5	59.4	8.3	62.6	10.4	62.6	27.4	13.4	59.4	55.7	25.5	1.1	7.2	1.2	16.3	17.2	35
Other backward class	8.5	418	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	36
Other	5.8	1,199	(51.5)	(69.5)	(4.9)	(70.7)	(1.4)	(71.6)	(34.2)	(29.7)	(70.4)	(57.0)	(20.2)	(1.3)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(18.8)	(7.4)	70
Source of drinking water[4]																			
Improved	5.7	2,024	50.4	75.7	7.8	76.9	7.1	77.5	24.0	18.0	76.2	62.4	23.1	1.5	8.5	0.4	11.5	9.5	115
Unimproved	4.0	668	(45.9)	(44.2)	(6.1)	(46.7)	(1.4)	(46.7)	(18.8)	(11.6)	(44.2)	(36.8)	(17.6)	(1.4)	(9.2)	(0.0)	(20.1)	(20.2)	26
Other	17.2	73	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Toilet facility[4]																			
Improved	5.0	1,689	48.9	67.5	10.8	68.2	7.9	69.0	21.7	15.2	68.2	57.6	17.2	1.5	5.3	0.5	16.7	11.3	84
Shared[5]	6.4	917	(54.0)	(78.1)	(3.5)	(78.9)	(2.8)	(78.9)	(35.5)	(26.1)	(78.1)	(61.0)	(29.9)	(1.5)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(11.6)	(6.1)	59
Unimproved	8.2	148	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Total	5.6	2,765	48.2	69.7	8.3	71.6	5.5	72.0	26.1	19.0	70.2	58.5	20.7	1.4	7.9	0.3	15.1	10.6	154

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes information on children haven't toilet facility/open defecation and who don't know their cast/tribe, who are not shown separately.

[1] Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative

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

[3] Includes injection and unknown pill or syrup

[4] See Table 4 for definition of categories

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

Table 63 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								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	
Age in months																
6-11	(1.4)	(66.2)	(25.7)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(1.4)	(39.0)	(47.2)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	28
12-23	(10.3)	(37.0)	(41.3)	(11.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(8.1)	(22.8)	(50.9)	(18.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	29
24-35	(1.2)	(25.9)	(42.8)	(24.2)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(4.4)	(25.3)	(40.9)	(29.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	31
36-47	(6.1)	(33.0)	(54.3)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(7.8)	(29.0)	(61.3)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	34
48-59	(11.6)	(41.8)	(40.0)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(3.4)	(39.7)	(37.6)	(12.8)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	24
Sex																
Male	5.6	40.4	40.7	12.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	5.2	22.0	52.4	15.9	1.8	2.7	0.0	100.0	86
Female	5.5	39.8	43.6	9.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	4.6	41.7	43.2	9.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	69
Residence																
Urban	(1.7)	(40.2)	(46.3)	(11.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(6.2)	(32.9)	(52.5)	(8.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	50
Rural	7.4	40.1	39.9	10.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	4.3	29.7	46.3	15.1	1.5	3.1	0.0	100.0	104
Mother's schooling																
5-7 years complete	(2.5)	(23.7)	(59.0)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(2.5)	(21.0)	(56.4)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	31
8-9 years complete	(6.0)	(42.6)	(38.8)	(12.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(1.8)	(37.8)	(41.8)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	48
12 or more years complete	(3.8)	(54.1)	(37.1)	(0.2)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(2.2)	(43.3)	(46.4)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	40
Religion																
Hindu	(6.3)	(47.5)	(39.2)	(5.2)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(7.1)	(37.7)	(43.3)	(11.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	52
Christian	9.9	29.0	51.7	8.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	4.5	24.1	59.7	7.5	0.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	37
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled tribe	10.4	30.3	49.4	9.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	4.7	25.3	57.8	7.8	0.0	4.4	0.0	100.0	35
Other	(1.4)	(42.0)	(46.9)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.5)	(37.9)	(47.0)	(12.3)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	70
Total	5.5	40.1	42.0	11.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	4.9	30.8	48.3	12.9	1.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	154

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children age <6 months, children whose mothers have "no schooling, less than 5 years schooling & 10-11 years schooling", Muslim & other religion children, and children belongs to scheduled caste, other backward class & who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 64 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	97.4	70
20-24	97.5	386
25-34	97.8	1,267
35-49	98.0	600
Residence		
Urban	97.8	793
Rural	97.8	1,531
Schooling		
No schooling	97.5	167
<5 years complete	98.6	149
5-9 years complete	96.9	946
10-11 years complete	98.2	411
12 or more years complete	98.7	651
Religion		
Hindu	97.7	902
Muslim	98.3	302
Christian	97.6	715
Other	98.1	406
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	99.8	183
Scheduled tribe	97.6	691
Other backward class	97.3	368
Other	98.0	1,070
Total	97.8	2,323

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

Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age 6 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, 2019-20

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 services	Supplementary food[1]	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/ preschool	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	Number of children
Age in months											
<12	30.6	30.4	8.7	7.4	520	na	na	5.9	520	(32.7)	31
12-23	49.8	49.7	15.6	11.0	502	na	na	10.4	502	15.6	52
24-35	46.4	45.6	19.0	12.0	522	na	na	7.9	522	(35.3)	41
36-47	44.9	43.8	17.5	10.9	591	16.2	591	9.6	591	19.3	56
48-59	41.5	41.0	17.2	10.5	631	14.7	631	9.7	631	9.0	61
60-71	36.9	35.7	18.7	9.1	616	15.5	616	na	na	na	na
0-35	42.2	41.8	14.4	10.1	1,544	na	na	8.0	1,544	26.4	124
36-71	41.0	40.1	17.8	10.1	1,837	15.5	1,837	na	na	na	na
Sex											
Male	41.7	41.0	16.4	9.8	1,741	16.2	943	7.4	1,406	14.6	104
Female	41.4	40.7	16.1	10.5	1,640	14.7	895	10.1	1,360	24.6	138
Residence											
Urban	39.1	38.5	18.1	11.3	1,126	15.4	628	8.8	905	28.2	80
Rural	42.8	42.1	15.3	9.6	2,255	15.5	1,209	8.7	1,860	16.5	162
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	38.1	36.2	15.3	11.9	272	10.9	156	9.3	212	*	20
<5 years complete	34.7	33.0	9.4	7.7	232	16.5	126	4.7	193	*	9
5-7 years complete	38.1	37.4	14.5	6.3	381	12.3	210	5.7	318	(27.8)	18
8-9 years complete	44.5	44.1	16.7	11.2	992	17.3	528	9.2	823	22.9	75
10-11 years complete	39.7	39.4	18.0	10.9	582	15.6	326	9.4	467	(24.1)	44
12 or more years complete	43.8	43.1	17.4	10.2	921	15.9	491	10.1	752	18.4	76
Religion											
Hindu	48.2	47.6	18.7	11.8	1,230	19.4	687	10.3	990	27.9	102
Muslim	23.7	23.1	7.5	4.5	475	6.2	249	3.7	382	*	14
Christian	39.3	38.9	15.4	9.3	1,139	13.2	583	6.9	960	19.1	66
Other	47.0	45.5	20.4	13.0	538	18.3	318	13.8	434	(13.5)	60
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	44.9	44.6	21.6	17.3	253	23.1	142	14.3	205	*	29
Scheduled tribe	39.8	39.3	15.3	9.8	1,112	13.4	568	7.1	930	18.2	66
Other backward class	30.6	29.3	15.0	9.0	533	13.0	301	8.7	418	*	36
Other	46.1	45.4	16.6	9.5	1,468	16.2	814	9.1	1,199	21.4	109
Total	41.6	40.9	16.3	10.1	3,381	15.5	1,837	8.7	2,765	20.3	242

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable
ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services
[1] Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations

Table 66 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Among children under age 6 years, percentage whose mothers received specific benefits from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

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	Number of children	Any services	Supplementary food[1]	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	30.1	30.0	3.1	3.3	1,126	27.5	27.3	3.5	2.9	1,126
Rural	34.0	33.9	3.8	3.0	2,255	27.5	27.4	2.2	1.6	2,251
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	23.8	23.8	2.2	2.8	272	21.1	20.7	2.2	3.8	272
<5 years complete	28.9	28.9	2.2	0.9	232	26.6	26.6	1.3	0.4	232
5-7 years complete	34.4	34.1	3.4	1.8	381	27.8	27.5	1.5	1.0	381
8-9 years complete	32.0	31.8	4.0	3.4	992	28.3	28.2	2.6	2.2	990
10-11 years complete	34.9	34.9	4.7	2.2	582	29.6	29.6	4.1	2.1	582
12 or more years complete	35.1	34.9	3.2	4.6	921	27.4	27.0	2.6	2.1	919
Religion										
Hindu	39.6	39.5	4.2	3.5	1,230	33.9	33.5	3.1	2.3	1,228
Muslim	9.5	9.5	1.0	0.4	475	9.4	9.4	0.3	0.3	475
Christian	31.8	31.6	2.7	2.8	1,139	24.9	24.7	1.9	2.1	1,136
Other	39.5	39.5	6.2	5.4	538	34.7	34.7	5.0	2.7	538
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	28.6	28.6	3.8	0.4	253	21.3	21.3	3.8	2.3	253
Scheduled tribe	31.6	31.4	2.5	2.4	1,112	24.7	24.5	2.0	1.9	1,109
Other backward class	22.4	22.4	3.7	2.1	533	20.4	20.0	2.0	1.2	533
Other	38.2	38.1	4.1	4.4	1,468	33.1	33.0	3.0	2.3	1,466
Total	32.7	32.6	3.6	3.1	3,381	27.5	27.3	2.6	2.0	3,377

Note: Total includes children whose don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.
ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services
[1] Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations
[2] Excludes children who were not breastfed. Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first 6 months of breastfeeding

Table 67 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 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, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

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)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	4.8	15.3	-0.2	207	6.4	16.3	8.9	-0.2	207	3.1	9.9	1.8	-0.4	217
6-8	6.8	15.3	-0.4	142	3.3	10.5	8.7	-0.0	143	4.8	10.1	1.7	-0.4	144
9-11	8.0	18.1	-0.3	165	4.6	7.9	6.8	-0.3	164	1.2	6.9	3.8	-0.4	165
12-17	9.3	27.3	-0.9	220	4.2	9.9	2.8	-0.4	226	1.6	13.8	2.3	-0.6	225
18-23	13.3	30.0	-1.2	286	5.0	10.9	3.1	-0.4	287	2.8	12.9	1.0	-0.9	290
24-35	7.3	28.1	-1.1	535	3.4	13.4	1.9	-0.5	535	3.0	16.6	0.9	-1.0	538
36-47	4.5	23.1	-1.1	612	3.2	8.2	2.2	-0.5	607	2.5	11.9	0.0	-1.0	615
48-59	7.3	21.3	-1.1	630	1.3	6.6	2.0	-0.4	622	5.2	15.5	0.2	-1.1	637
Sex														
Male	8.5	25.7	-1.1	1,416	3.6	10.4	3.8	-0.4	1,414	3.6	14.6	1.0	-0.9	1,434
Female	6.0	21.1	-0.9	1,381	3.2	9.4	2.9	-0.4	1,377	2.9	12.0	0.9	-0.9	1,396
Birth interval in months[3]														
First birth[4]	6.4	21.4	-0.9	1,065	3.9	9.9	3.5	-0.4	1,062	3.4	13.5	0.8	-0.8	1,081
<24	11.8	29.6	-1.3	248	4.6	14.1	4.1	-0.4	245	3.9	16.0	2.0	-1.0	250
24-35	9.2	29.7	-1.1	394	3.1	10.3	2.1	-0.4	394	3.8	14.6	0.7	-1.0	400
36 or more	6.4	21.7	-0.9	1,082	2.8	9.0	3.5	-0.4	1,083	2.9	12.0	1.0	-0.8	1,092
Birth order[3]														
1	6.4	21.4	-0.9	1,057	3.7	9.8	3.5	-0.4	1,054	3.2	13.4	0.8	-0.8	1,073
2-3	6.9	23.0	-0.9	1,343	3.0	10.0	3.4	-0.4	1,344	3.3	12.5	1.1	-0.8	1,356
4-5	10.3	30.4	-1.2	318	3.8	10.7	2.5	-0.4	314	3.0	15.0	0.7	-1.0	321
6 or more	14.2	30.2	-1.2	72	4.3	8.6	3.3	-0.2	72	4.1	17.9	0.9	-0.9	73
Residence														
Urban	6.4	20.1	-0.8	920	2.6	9.8	2.9	-0.4	912	4.0	12.9	0.9	-0.8	924
Rural	7.7	25.1	-1.0	1,877	3.8	10.0	3.5	-0.4	1,879	2.9	13.5	1.0	-0.9	1,906

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Table 67 Nutritional status of children—*Continued*

Percentage of children under age 5 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, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

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)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Size at birth[3]														
Very small	9.9	35.8	-1.2	57	3.4	11.1	10.0	-0.5	56	2.1	28.5	3.0	-1.2	58
Small	5.5	23.9	-1.0	232	6.8	13.5	0.6	-0.8	233	4.8	16.3	0.2	-1.2	232
Average or larger	6.9	22.4	-0.9	2,426	3.1	9.6	3.3	-0.4	2,420	3.1	12.3	1.0	-0.8	2,456
Don't know	21.7	45.9	-1.6	75	3.2	10.6	7.6	-0.2	75	4.9	25.5	1.2	-1.1	77
Mother's schooling[5]														
No schooling	11.4	29.7	-1.2	209	2.6	7.6	5.4	-0.3	205	3.4	17.5	2.3	-1.0	211
<5 years complete	7.6	26.4	-1.1	194	5.9	16.1	2.6	-0.6	188	5.4	22.2	0.8	-1.1	195
5-7 years complete	8.2	29.9	-1.2	338	5.4	12.5	3.7	-0.4	340	4.7	18.0	0.6	-1.1	341
8-9 years complete	7.4	25.9	-1.1	829	2.8	8.0	2.3	-0.4	827	2.6	12.3	0.9	-0.9	837
10-11 years complete	8.0	23.7	-1.0	466	2.3	11.2	4.0	-0.4	469	2.7	11.5	0.5	-0.8	473
12 or more years complete	5.1	15.2	-0.6	762	3.5	9.2	3.6	-0.3	761	3.1	10.2	1.1	-0.6	773
Religion														
Hindu	5.9	20.7	-0.8	994	2.8	10.1	3.4	-0.4	1,000	3.2	12.7	0.7	-0.8	1,003
Muslim	12.3	30.6	-1.5	377	2.4	8.3	1.9	-0.6	369	4.8	21.4	0.6	-1.3	383
Christian	8.5	26.0	-1.0	963	4.5	10.1	4.9	-0.3	962	2.9	12.4	1.1	-0.8	978
Other	3.7	18.2	-0.7	464	3.2	10.4	1.2	-0.5	460	2.8	10.0	1.3	-0.8	466
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	5.6	24.4	-0.9	209	6.6	14.0	2.6	-0.7	209	5.1	18.4	0.0	-1.0	210
Scheduled tribe	8.9	26.8	-1.0	932	4.5	10.0	4.5	-0.2	931	3.0	12.6	1.2	-0.8	946
Other backward class	7.5	20.2	-1.1	438	2.4	9.7	1.7	-0.6	432	3.8	14.5	1.0	-1.0	442
Other	6.0	21.4	-0.9	1,183	2.3	9.1	3.2	-0.4	1,184	3.1	12.6	1.0	-0.8	1,197
No caste/tribe or missing	(21.7)	(36.0)	(-0.8)	22	*	*	*	*	22	*	*	*	*	22

Continued…

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Table 67 Nutritional status of children—*Continued*

Percentage of children under age 5 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, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

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)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Mother's nutritional status[6]														
Underweight (BMI <18.5)	9.5	29.9	-1.1	159	5.7	16.1	1.6	-0.9	160	6.3	22.6	1.1	-1.2	160
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	8.2	25.0	-1.0	1,713	3.7	11.1	3.8	-0.4	1,711	3.7	15.3	0.9	-0.9	1,737
Overweight (BMI ≥25.0)	5.2	19.4	-0.8	917	2.5	6.6	2.9	-0.3	913	1.9	7.8	1.1	-0.7	926
Child's living arrangements														
Living with both parents	7.6	23.5	-1.0	2,462	3.4	10.3	3.2	-0.4	2,457	3.4	13.8	0.8	-0.9	2,493
Living with one or neither parent	5.0	22.6	-0.9	332	2.9	6.8	4.5	-0.3	331	2.3	10.0	1.7	-0.8	334
Total	7.3	23.4	-1.0	2,797	3.4	9.9	3.3	-0.4	2,791	3.3	13.3	0.9	-0.9	2,830
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	8.8	28.9	-1.2	5,261	2.2	6.8	3.1	-0.3	5,261	2.4	13.8	0.7	-0.9	5,261

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 (SD) units from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes information on children whose caste/ tribe is not known, and missing mother's nutritional status, who are not shown separately.
BMI = Body mass index
[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children
[2] Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child 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 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 78.

Table 68 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed, and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and 1 day of birth, and among last-born children born in the age 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed in the first 3 days after birth, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

| | Among last-born children born in the past 2 years: | | | | Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed: | |
Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth[1]	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2]	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	97.3	48.6	90.1	322	32.4	313
Rural	95.9	55.6	88.4	701	28.1	672
Sex						
Male	97.1	52.0	88.4	534	30.1	518
Female	95.6	54.9	89.6	489	28.7	467
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	95.7	46.3	88.9	85	31.8	81
<5 years complete	98.7	59.2	87.7	82	20.1	81
5-7 years complete	97.8	56.7	91.2	111	31.5	109
8-9 years complete	96.1	55.5	88.5	308	29.8	296
10-11 years complete	96.2	55.0	87.3	166	36.3	160
12 or more years complete	95.7	49.2	90.0	271	26.1	259
Religion						
Hindu	96.0	50.3	88.5	367	35.6	353
Muslim	97.7	53.7	89.7	133	27.8	130
Christian	97.2	57.4	89.6	354	18.7	344
Other	94.4	51.6	88.1	168	40.5	158
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	95.2	52.3	90.8	72	26.2	68
Scheduled tribe	97.1	59.4	90.2	345	17.2	335
Other backward class	96.8	48.8	87.9	152	30.5	147
Other	96.2	51.0	88.4	450	39.2	433
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel[3]	96.2	52.2	88.4	901	31.0	867
Dai (TBA)	100.0	66.8	95.9	62	17.9	62
Other/no one	94.7	58.0	89.6	60	18.0	56
Place of delivery						
Health facility	96.4	52.3	88.5	843	31.7	813
At home	96.2	58.7	91.2	178	18.5	172
Total	96.4	53.4	89.0	1,022	29.4	985

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the interview. Total includes information on children who don't know their caste/ tribe and who were delivered at "other" place, who are not shown separately.
TBA = Traditional birth attendant
[1] Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth
[2] Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life
[3] Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel

Table 69 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother by breastfeeding status and percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under age 2 years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Manipur, 2019-20

| Age in months | Not breast-feeding | Exclusively breastfed | Breastfeeding and consuming: | | | | Total | Percentage currently breastfeeding | Number of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother | Percentage using a bottle with a nipple | Number of all children under age 2 years |
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids[1]	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	3.0	81.3	2.3	1.2	9.2	3.1	100.0	97.0	87	8.6	87
2-3	6.3	76.3	8.6	0.2	3.7	4.8	100.0	93.7	68	6.6	68
4-5	0.7	49.0	8.7	0.0	7.8	33.9	100.0	99.3	60	4.9	61
6-8	1.8	8.7	9.3	0.0	1.3	78.9	100.0	98.2	142	15.9	142
9-11	6.9	2.3	3.4	1.0	1.8	84.6	100.0	93.1	161	15.3	163
12-17	10.4	0.1	1.7	1.7	1.8	84.4	100.0	89.6	212	14.3	218
18-23	15.3	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.5	82.4	100.0	84.7	266	15.0	284
0-3	4.4	79.1	5.1	0.8	6.7	3.9	100.0	95.6	155	7.7	155
0-5	3.4	70.7	6.1	0.5	7.0	12.3	100.0	96.6	215	6.9	216
6-9	3.3	8.4	9.0	0.8	1.8	76.7	100.0	96.7	183	16.8	183
12-15	5.7	0.2	2.7	1.5	1.3	88.7	100.0	94.3	132	15.2	136
12-23	13.1	0.1	0.7	1.7	1.1	83.3	100.0	86.9	478	14.7	502
20-23	15.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	82.8	100.0	84.5	196	15.1	210

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at 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, 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 breast milk 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.
[1] Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, and other liquids.

Table 70 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among last-born children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the past 3 years[1] | | | |
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding[2]	Number of children
Sex				
Male	34.9	4.7	5.2	767
Female	a	4.1	4.6	711
Residence				
Urban	34.7	4.3	4.8	477
Rural	a	4.4	4.9	1,001
Mother's schooling				
No schooling	*	(4.3)	(4.5)	107
<5 years complete	*	(5.4)	(6.1)	100
5-7 years complete	a	(5.9)	(6.4)	165
8-9 years complete	a	3.8	4.1	450
10-11 years complete	a	(4.4)	(4.8)	249
12 or more years complete	33.9	3.5	4.9	406
Religion				
Hindu	a	4.9	5.3	535
Muslim	*	*	*	217
Christian	29.4	4.2	5.1	503
Other	a	*	*	223
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	a	*	*	112
Scheduled tribe	29.2	4.1	5.0	491
Other backward class	a	*	*	226
Other	a	4.5	4.7	645
Total	a	4.3	4.9	1,478

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes information on children whose caste/ tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.
a = Omitted because the smoothed percentage is below 50 percent in the first age cell (<2 months) and therefore the median cannot be calculated
[1] For last-born children under age 24 months who live with the mother and are breastfeeding, information to determine exclusive and predominant breastfeeding comes from a 24-hour dietary recall. Tabulations assume that last-born children age 24 months or older who live with the mother and are breastfeeding are neither exclusively nor predominantly breastfed. It is assumed that last-born children not currently living with the mother and all non-last-born children are not currently breastfeeding.
[2] Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only

Table 71 Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products[7]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	Minimum acceptable diet[9]	Number of all children
Age in months														
6-11	35.8	48.6	13.0	289	*	*	*	*	14	96.8	23.0	47.8	12.6	302
6-8	26.3	62.0	13.4	139	*	*	*	*	3	98.5	15.7	61.1	13.1	142
9-11	44.6	36.2	12.7	150	*	*	*	*	11	95.3	29.5	36.1	12.1	161
12-17	65.7	36.4	13.7	190	(41.9)	(37.3)	(61.2)	(34.7)	22	94.0	41.3	39.0	15.9	212
18-23	76.8	45.0	29.3	225	38.2	49.8	49.5	22.3	41	90.5	58.1	45.7	28.2	266
Sex														
Male	59.0	40.8	16.7	360	35.4	40.5	49.5	18.9	40	93.5	40.6	41.7	16.9	401
Female	54.9	47.7	20.2	344	(40.0)	(40.8)	(49.6)	(26.5)	36	94.3	39.3	47.9	20.8	380
Residence														
Urban	57.0	45.8	18.8	224	*	*	*	*	16	96.0	41.2	45.5	19.3	240
Rural	57.0	43.4	18.2	480	36.8	41.1	51.5	21.4	60	93.0	39.4	44.3	18.6	540
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	57.2	46.0	17.1	50	*	*	*	*	13	86.0	42.4	45.5	19.0	63
<5 years complete	59.4	40.1	22.6	57	*	*	*	*	3	94.4	41.6	38.9	21.3	60
5-7 years complete	59.0	41.7	17.4	77	*	*	*	*	9	95.2	35.8	43.8	19.4	86
8-9 years complete	61.2	44.2	20.5	235	*	*	*	*	17	95.8	42.7	44.9	19.5	252
10-11 years complete	42.7	43.2	9.0	102	*	*	*	*	15	90.1	29.2	42.7	10.3	117
12 or more years complete	57.9	46.6	20.4	183	(53.0)	(61.2)	(55.7)	(34.4)	20	95.4	43.2	47.5	21.7	203
Religion														
Hindu	64.1	39.7	16.2	267	*	*	*	*	17	95.6	45.1	39.8	16.0	284
Muslim	57.8	43.5	18.5	93	*	*	*	*	14	88.4	38.5	41.9	16.1	107
Christian	49.5	49.2	20.3	220	46.5	40.1	56.7	27.1	38	92.1	34.9	50.3	21.3	258
Other	54.3	45.3	19.7	124	*	*	*	*	7	98.4	39.8	46.5	22.3	131

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Table 71 Minimum acceptable diet—*Continued*

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products[7]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	Minimum acceptable diet[9]	Number of all children
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	(66.4)	(60.6)	(30.5)	51	*	*	*	*	6	(91.4)	(51.2)	(56.4)	(28.0)	58
Scheduled tribe	51.3	50.2	20.5	215	46.5	40.1	56.7	27.1	38	91.9	36.1	51.2	21.5	253
Other backward class	61.9	50.2	21.8	114	*	*	*	*	12	91.9	46.8	49.0	19.8	125
Other	57.5	35.6	13.9	324	*	*	*	*	20	96.5	38.2	36.5	15.0	344
Total	57.0	44.2	18.4	704	37.6	40.7	49.5	22.4	76	93.9	39.9	44.7	18.8	780

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes information on children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

[1] Children received foods from four or more of the following food groups: a. breast milk b. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; c. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food made from grains; d. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; e. other fruits and vegetables; f. eggs; g. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; h. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts

[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months

[3] Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1 and the minimum meal frequency as described in footnote 2

[4] Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk; and yogurt

[5] For nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least four times a day. At least one of the feeds must be a solid or semi-solid food.

[6] Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as described in footnote 5, 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 2 and 5

[9] Children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive breast milk, other milk or milk products as described in footnote 7, are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1, and are fed the minimum meal frequency as described in footnotes 2 and 5

Table 72 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 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 5 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, 2019-20

District	Among last-born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Height-for-age[2]		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children			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	42.6	103	(74.6)	24	15.5	260	7.9	259	11.7	264
Chandel	50.7	44	(68.6)	10	34.0	127	8.3	124	14.7	128
Churachandpur	57.2	106	(76.9)	31	25.1	291	12.1	288	9.8	293
Imphal East	46.8	189	*	24	18.4	549	11.7	552	14.4	554
Imphal West	63.8	174	*	40	15.6	467	9.3	463	10.2	472
Senapati	60.4	66	(63.8)	16	27.3	181	10.7	181	12.9	183
Tamenglong	67.9	46	*	8	27.1	131	9.6	129	19.3	132
Thoubal	47.4	226	(77.7)	46	31.5	597	8.3	595	14.9	604
Ukhrul	60.5	69	(63.1)	18	27.1	194	11.6	199	16.0	201
Manipur	53.4	1,022	70.7	215	23.4	2,797	9.9	2,791	13.3	2,830

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[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 Growth Standards population median

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20 and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-8	27.5	35.5	0.2	63.2	137
9-11	34.8	34.8	0.0	69.7	154
12-17	34.3	29.4	2.5	66.2	221
18-23	29.8	26.0	0.2	55.9	278
24-35	25.5	11.5	0.6	37.6	510
36-47	17.9	13.2	0.3	31.4	572
48-59	22.3	9.2	0.1	31.6	598
Sex					
Male	24.9	17.2	0.5	42.7	1,238
Female	24.9	17.5	0.4	42.9	1,231
Birth order[1]					
1	25.6	16.3	0.1	42.1	960
2-3	25.5	18.4	0.8	44.7	1,180
4-5	20.3	19.2	0.2	39.7	268
6 or more	23.6	6.1	0.5	30.2	55
Residence					
Urban	26.1	17.3	0.6	43.9	804
Rural	24.4	17.4	0.4	42.2	1,665
Mother's schooling[2]					
No schooling	24.5	20.3	0.0	44.8	175
<5 years complete	18.2	18.0	0.8	37.0	167
5-7 years complete	29.3	18.3	0.6	48.2	283
8-9 years complete	26.8	18.4	0.1	45.3	744
10-11 years complete	22.5	16.5	0.0	39.0	404
12 or more years complete	24.3	15.4	1.1	40.8	696
Religion					
Hindu	26.9	16.7	0.3	43.9	884
Muslim	25.7	18.9	1.5	46.1	319
Christian	22.0	17.6	0.4	40.0	838
Other	26.1	17.1	0.2	43.4	429
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	24.2	22.0	0.0	46.2	185
Scheduled tribe	22.1	16.3	0.4	38.7	810
Other backward class	26.9	18.1	0.0	45.0	387
Other	26.8	17.0	0.8	44.7	1,057
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	24.3	17.5	0.5	42.2	2,200
Living with one or neither parent	30.4	16.1	0.5	47.1	269

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Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—*Continued*

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20 and total for NFHS-4

| Background characteristic | Anaemia status by haemoglobin level | | | Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl) | Number of children |
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Mother's anaemia status[3]					
Not anaemic	22.8	14.5	0.4	37.7	1,614
Mildly anaemic	29.5	21.9	0.6	52.1	535
Moderately/severely anaemic	28.4	23.8	0.8	53.0	308
Total	24.9	17.4	0.5	42.8	2,469
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	15.7	7.0	0.2	22.8	4,770

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (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). Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known no caste/tribe or missing, who are not shown separately.

[1] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

[3] Mildly anaemic is 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 74 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:		Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[3,4]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months[5]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt[6]	Number of children
Age in months											
6-8	50.8	30.9	142	0.7	2.9	5.4	142	na	na	99.6	151
9-11	64.2	47.4	161	0.9	5.7	11.1	163	43.5	163	99.4	167
12-17	83.2	63.6	212	3.3	5.5	18.7	218	50.0	218	98.2	228
18-23	91.7	73.4	266	0.4	12.1	23.1	284	50.4	284	99.7	298
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	40.1	522	100.0	546
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	98.7	621
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	99.5	650
Sex											
Male	76.6	60.1	401	0.8	9.2	16.1	412	44.7	609	99.3	1,342
Female	76.0	55.1	380	1.9	5.6	16.7	394	45.1	578	99.3	1,319
Birth order											
1	72.7	58.7	292	0.7	4.8	15.4	306	48.2	451	99.1	1,025
2-3	79.0	57.3	394	2.0	9.3	17.9	403	45.9	575	99.5	1,267
4-5	76.4	56.0	77	0.8	9.4	14.9	79	36.1	132	99.5	298
6 or more	(76.5)	(56.6)	17	0.0	(0.0)	(4.8)	18	11.9	29	99.4	63
Breastfeeding status[7]											
Breastfeeding	75.8	57.1	704	1.3	6.7	15.7	704	48.9	858	99.2	1,351
Not breastfeeding	81.3	62.7	76	1.9	12.2	21.0	102	34.3	329	99.5	1,303
Residence											
Urban	74.9	63.6	240	1.3	10.3	19.9	246	48.7	388	99.0	867
Rural	77.0	55.1	540	1.4	6.2	14.8	560	43.0	799	99.5	1,793

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Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children—*Continued*

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 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 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:		Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[3,4]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months[5]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt[6]	Number of children
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	77.2	65.5	63	0.5	11.5	17.5	68	37.4	86	99.6	194
<5 years complete	74.8	53.1	60	0.8	8.6	16.9	62	35.0	74	99.0	184
5-7 years complete	76.1	54.5	86	2.5	8.5	16.7	87	40.4	134	99.7	310
8-9 years complete	80.4	59.5	252	1.5	4.8	14.8	258	46.6	371	99.4	785
10-11 years complete	68.7	47.5	117	0.7	6.1	18.5	121	47.2	183	99.0	449
12 or more years complete	76.0	61.6	203	1.6	9.2	16.3	211	47.5	340	99.3	738
Religion											
Hindu	76.1	60.1	284	1.7	7.6	19.5	293	53.5	419	99.0	954
Muslim	78.5	65.1	107	1.6	1.5	13.2	108	28.5	178	100.0	361
Christian	72.5	51.6	258	1.3	6.4	13.9	273	40.6	418	99.3	899
Other	82.7	58.4	131	0.5	14.0	17.3	133	51.1	171	99.5	447
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	(85.5)	(66.0)	58	0.0	(10.7)	(19.7)	58	43.5	93	100.0	202
Scheduled tribe	73.3	51.7	253	1.3	7.3	15.3	268	41.3	410	99.3	872
Other backward class	86.7	68.8	125	0.0	0.0	18.2	128	39.6	180	100.0	420
Other	73.1	56.6	344	2.1	9.4	15.8	351	49.7	502	99.0	1,133
Don't know	*	*	1	0.0	*	*	1	*	2	*	12
Total	76.3	57.7	780	1.4	7.4	16.4	806	44.9	1,187	99.3	2,661

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, carrots, squash, 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, and eggs
[3] Based on mother's recall
[4] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis
[5] Based on mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)
[6] Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested
[7] Excludes children whose breastfeeding status is unknown

Table 75 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percent distribution of households by salt testing, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Percentage of households:					Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested[1]	With no salt in the household	Total	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,987	99.2	2,987
Rural	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,894	99.3	4,888
Religion							
Hindu	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,261	99.2	3,259
Muslim	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	792	99.6	792
Christian	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,191	99.2	2,190
Other	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,637	99.3	1,635
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	587	99.8	587
Scheduled tribe	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,127	99.2	2,126
Other backward class	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,337	99.9	1,337
Other	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,551	99.0	3,548
Don't know	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	46	(100.0)	46
No caste/tribe or missing	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	232	98.1	231
Total	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	7,881	99.3	7,875
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	11,724	99.5	11,691

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons, including non-availability of test kits

Table 76 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

Percent distribution of households by salt testing, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, by district, Manipur, 2019-20

District	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested[1]	With no salt in the household	Total	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
	Percentage of households:					Among households with tested salt:	
Bishnupur	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	797	99.4	795
Chandel	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	338	99.4	338
Churachandpur	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	598	99.1	598
Imphal East	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,685	99.1	1,684
Imphal West	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,773	99.0	1,770
Senapati	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	397	98.8	396
Tamenglong	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	310	99.5	310
Thoubal	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,517	99.8	1,517
Ukhrul	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	467	99.4	467
Manipur	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	7,881	99.3	7,875

[1] Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons, including non-availability of test kits

Table 77 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Manipur, 2019-20

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	20.1	25.9	39.1	14.8	100.0	8,042
Pulses or beans	17.6	65.2	16.7	0.5	100.0	8,042
Dark green leafy vegetables	74.2	23.5	2.3	0.1	100.0	8,042
Fruits	11.5	41.8	43.8	2.9	100.0	8,042
Eggs	6.7	50.3	40.0	3.0	100.0	8,042
Fish	22.7	44.6	31.6	1.1	100.0	8,042
Chicken or meat	2.2	48.3	45.3	4.1	100.0	8,042
Fish or chicken/meat	24.3	55.8	19.4	0.4	100.0	8,042
Fried foods	15.0	49.0	34.5	1.5	100.0	8,042
Aerated drinks	1.9	17.9	61.9	18.3	100.0	8,042
MEN						
Milk or curd	13.5	24.2	45.0	17.2	100.0	1,068
Pulses or beans	19.4	67.9	12.7	0.1	100.0	1,068
Dark green leafy vegetables	68.3	28.3	3.3	0.1	100.0	1,068
Fruits	11.3	44.1	43.5	1.0	100.0	1,068
Eggs	6.9	49.0	41.9	2.2	100.0	1,068
Fish	16.7	48.7	34.2	0.4	100.0	1,068
Chicken or meat	2.9	51.8	44.2	1.1	100.0	1,068
Fish or chicken/meat	19.2	56.6	24.0	0.2	100.0	1,068
Fried foods	7.6	47.7	42.3	2.4	100.0	1,068
Aerated drinks	2.8	16.4	74.0	6.8	100.0	1,068

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women[1]							Body Mass Index: Men						
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (over-weight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (over-weight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age														
15-19	20.2	13.8	6.4	9.6	8.2	1.5	1,082	27.4	17.0	10.4	7.2	4.9	2.3	154
20-29	8.6	6.5	2.1	23.2	18.4	4.9	2,177	7.9	6.3	1.6	21.3	19.9	1.4	308
30-39	3.0	2.4	0.7	43.1	33.9	9.2	2,344	3.1	1.5	1.6	36.0	31.6	4.4	342
40-49	3.5	2.6	0.9	49.1	37.7	11.4	1,919	2.7	2.0	0.7	47.8	40.2	7.5	247
Marital status														
Never married	13.9	9.7	4.2	16.9	14.0	2.9	2,361	14.9	9.3	5.6	19.6	17.6	2.0	413
Currently married	4.0	3.1	0.9	42.0	32.5	9.5	4,725	3.6	2.8	0.8	36.9	31.7	5.3	628
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	6.1	4.7	1.3	40.6	32.0	8.6	436	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Residence														
Urban	6.1	4.1	2.0	38.9	29.5	9.4	2,905	7.6	4.8	2.8	33.4	28.9	4.5	449
Rural	7.9	6.0	1.9	31.0	24.9	6.1	4,617	8.3	5.7	2.6	27.9	24.4	3.5	602
Schooling														
No schooling	6.3	4.4	2.0	35.2	28.7	6.5	609	10.6	8.4	2.2	15.7	12.7	3.0	40
<5 years complete	7.1	4.4	2.6	35.7	28.8	6.9	423	(4.8)	(3.6)	(1.1)	(32.7)	(31.5)	(1.2)	32
5-9 years complete	8.3	6.2	2.1	32.9	25.5	7.4	2,872	14.6	8.8	5.8	24.7	22.2	2.5	361
10-11 years complete	8.2	5.6	2.6	33.2	26.8	6.4	1,356	8.1	7.4	0.7	26.0	20.4	5.6	217
12 or more years complete	5.5	4.2	1.3	35.5	27.2	8.3	2,263	2.0	0.9	1.1	38.8	34.1	4.7	400
Religion														
Hindu	7.7	5.6	2.1	38.1	29.7	8.4	3,293	10.3	7.8	2.4	26.4	24.8	1.5	428
Muslim	9.6	7.1	2.4	32.2	25.7	6.4	914	5.6	3.0	2.6	30.8	29.7	1.2	102
Christian	6.3	4.7	1.6	26.5	21.6	4.8	1,925	5.7	4.7	0.9	30.0	25.9	4.1	280
Other	5.8	4.0	1.8	36.3	27.1	9.2	1,390	7.7	2.6	5.1	37.2	28.0	9.2	240

Continued…

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults—*Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women[1]							Body Mass Index: Men						
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (over-weight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (over-weight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	13.3	8.7	4.7	32.3	25.5	6.8	602	(18.9)	(17.6)	(1.2)	(33.2)	(33.2)	(0.0)	73
Scheduled tribe	6.2	4.9	1.3	26.5	21.5	5.0	1,861	3.8	3.1	0.6	29.4	26.5	2.9	248
Other backward class	8.6	5.6	3.0	33.7	26.8	6.9	1,485	7.1	4.4	2.7	29.6	24.8	4.9	255
Other	6.1	4.7	1.4	38.4	29.4	9.0	3,536	8.9	4.9	4.0	30.9	26.3	4.6	470
Don't know	(9.9)	(6.1)	(3.8)	(37.3)	(35.3)	(2.0)	38	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Total age 15-49	7.2	5.3	2.0	34.1	26.7	7.4	7,522	8.0	5.3	2.7	30.2	26.3	3.9	1,051
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.4	4.9	0.5	37.9	36.2	1.7	92
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.8	5.3	2.5	30.9	27.1	3.8	1,143
Age 15-49														
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	8.8	6.7	2.1	26.0	20.8	5.2	12,728	11.1	8.4	2.8	19.8	17.0	2.8	1,728

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m^2). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 79 Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio

Among women and men age 15-49, percentage with specific waist circumferences and waist-to-hip ratios, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Waist circumference-Women			Waist-to-hip ratio-Women			Waist circumference-Men			Waist-to-hip ratio-Men		
	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Number of women	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	Number of men
Age												
15-19	82.6	17.4	4.4	62.3	37.7	1,081	99.4	0.6	0.0	77.3	22.7	154
20-29	57.4	42.6	16.0	43.0	57.0	2,177	94.0	6.0	0.6	60.6	39.4	308
30-39	35.7	64.3	32.9	25.4	74.6	2,343	85.2	14.8	2.6	41.4	58.6	342
40-49	26.3	73.7	40.4	20.6	79.4	1,918	78.8	21.2	4.9	37.3	62.7	247
Marital status												
Never married	69.7	30.3	9.1	52.5	47.5	2,360	96.2	3.8	0.0	67.3	32.7	413
Currently married	35.8	64.2	33.7	26.5	73.5	4,724	83.6	16.4	3.0	40.7	59.3	628
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	34.3	65.7	30.7	24.9	75.1	435	*	*	*	*	*	10
Residence												
Urban	41.2	58.8	31.5	30.5	69.5	2,903	86.1	13.9	3.0	46.6	53.4	449
Rural	49.6	50.4	22.3	37.1	62.9	4,615	90.0	10.0	1.5	54.8	45.2	602
Schooling												
No schooling	42.7	57.3	29.3	25.0	75.0	609	96.6	3.4	0.0	62.0	38.0	40
<5 years complete	44.7	55.3	25.1	28.6	71.4	423	(90.7)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(57.5)	(42.5)	32
5-9 years complete	48.6	51.4	25.5	36.8	63.2	2,869	92.7	7.3	0.2	54.9	45.1	361
10-11 years complete	48.6	51.4	25.4	37.2	62.8	1,356	88.9	11.1	3.7	51.0	49.0	217
12 or more years complete	43.5	56.5	25.7	33.9	66.1	2,263	83.1	16.9	3.4	46.6	53.4	400
Religion												
Hindu	43.0	57.0	28.4	34.4	65.6	3,292	88.8	11.2	1.6	49.6	50.4	428
Muslim	41.6	58.4	30.6	27.9	72.1	912	92.8	7.2	1.2	47.8	52.2	102
Christian	56.5	43.5	17.0	40.3	59.7	1,925	89.1	10.9	1.9	64.5	35.5	280
Other	43.4	56.6	28.7	31.3	68.7	1,390	84.8	15.2	3.8	40.5	59.5	240

Continued…

Table 79 Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio—*Continued*

Among women and men age 15-49, percentage with specific waist circumferences and waist-to-hip ratios, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Waist circumference-Women			Waist-to-hip ratio-Women			Waist circumference-Men			Waist-to-hip ratio-Men		
	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Number of women	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	49.1	50.9	23.7	33.9	66.1	602	(97.1)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(59.2)	(40.8)	73
Scheduled tribe	56.9	43.1	16.7	40.6	59.4	1,861	91.8	8.2	0.4	65.1	34.9	248
Other backward class	44.9	55.1	27.0	37.0	63.0	1,483	89.5	10.5	1.7	49.1	50.9	255
Other	41.0	59.0	30.5	30.6	69.4	3,535	84.4	15.6	3.7	44.1	55.9	470
Don't know	(41.5)	(58.5)	(22.2)	(30.4)	(69.6)	38	*	*	*	*	*	5
Total	46.4	53.6	25.8	34.6	65.4	7,519	88.4	11.6	2.2	51.3	48.7	1,051

Note: Table excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl)[1]	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl)[2]	Severe (<8.0 g/dl)[3]	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl)[4]		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	17.9	8.2	1.8	27.9	1,114	6.3	1.6	0.0	7.8	154
20-29	18.3	10.1	0.3	28.7	2,430	3.9	0.8	0.0	4.7	307
30-39	19.7	9.8	0.5	30.0	2,458	1.8	1.9	0.4	4.1	340
40-49	17.7	10.7	2.1	30.5	1,893	5.5	3.3	0.2	9.0	241
Marital status										
Never married	16.7	8.3	1.2	26.2	2,344	3.9	0.9	0.0	4.8	411
Currently married	19.5	10.6	0.9	31.0	5,115	4.0	2.3	0.3	6.6	621
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	17.5	10.0	1.7	29.1	436	*	*	*	*	10
Maternity status										
Pregnant	20.0	12.3	0.1	32.4	365	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	22.6	11.2	0.6	34.4	1,446	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	17.5	9.4	1.1	28.1	6,085	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	18.0	11.1	1.4	30.5	3,022	3.4	1.6	0.3	5.3	449
Rural	18.9	9.1	0.8	28.8	4,873	4.4	2.0	0.1	6.5	593
Schooling										
No schooling	20.8	9.0	1.5	31.3	642	(10.6)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(12.8)	39
<5 years complete	17.1	14.8	1.0	32.9	441	(4.7)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(12.2)	32
5-9 years complete	18.6	10.1	0.8	29.5	3,026	4.7	3.3	0.3	8.3	358
10-11 years complete	19.0	9.8	1.2	30.1	1,400	3.4	1.5	0.0	4.9	217
12 or more years complete	17.8	9.0	1.0	27.9	2,386	2.9	0.2	0.1	3.3	396

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Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults—*Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

	Women				Number	Men				Number
Background characteristic	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl)[1]	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl)[2]	Severe (<8.0 g/dl)[3]	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl)[4]	of women	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)	of men
Religion										
Hindu	19.3	9.9	1.1	30.3	3,430	3.6	2.2	0.0	5.8	425
Muslim	16.1	12.6	0.9	29.6	962	6.1	1.2	1.2	8.5	102
Christian	17.0	9.3	0.5	26.8	2,055	3.9	1.2	0.2	5.3	275
Other	20.5	8.9	1.6	31.0	1,447	3.9	2.1	0.0	6.0	240
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	19.4	12.5	2.7	34.6	633	(7.9)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(11.9)	73
Scheduled tribe	17.1	9.2	0.5	26.8	1,987	3.9	1.4	0.2	5.5	243
Other backward class	17.6	10.2	1.1	28.8	1,549	4.5	3.3	0.5	8.3	255
Other	19.5	9.6	1.0	30.1	3,686	3.1	0.8	0.0	3.8	467
Don't know	(22.9)	(17.4)	(0.0)	(40.3)	40	*	*	*	*	5
Smoking status										
Smokes cigarettes/*bidis*	18.8	8.0	0.0	26.8	43	3.5	3.0	0.4	6.9	398
Does not smoke cigarettes/*bidis*	18.5	9.9	1.0	29.5	7,851	4.6	1.2	0.0	5.8	733
Total age 15-49	18.5	9.9	1.0	29.4	7,895	4.0	1.8	0.2	6.0	1,043
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	7.1	2.0	0.0	9.1	88
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	4.2	1.9	0.2	6.2	1,131
Age 15-49										
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	21.6	4.0	0.3	25.9	13,513	5.5	3.2	0.6	9.3	1,729

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 formulae (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 are shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] For pregnant women the value is 10.0-10.9 g/dl
[2] For pregnant women, the value is 7.0-9.9 g/dl
[3] For pregnant women, the value is <7.0 g/dl
[4] For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl

Table 81 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 years with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Manipur, 2019-20

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	Percentage of women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Percentage of women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women[2]
Bishnupur	42.4	224	35.8	837	7.7	40.9	806
Chandel	42.4	110	27.3	282	3.7	33.7	263
Churachandpur	41.1	251	32.0	604	7.1	28.0	568
Imphal East	50.3	496	35.9	1,767	8.7	40.1	1,696
Imphal West	41.8	418	26.8	1,696	6.3	36.9	1,639
Senapati	48.5	161	27.3	356	5.2	24.9	336
Tamenglong	36.9	111	27.3	285	4.6	24.4	263
Thoubal	39.7	522	24.2	1,700	7.3	31.3	1,610
Ukhrul	34.6	178	21.9	367	9.7	14.5	340
Manipur	42.8	2,469	29.4	7,895	7.2	34.1	7,522

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 formula (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 metres (kg/m^2).
[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 82 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 condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of getting 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 her baby, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex 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	98.6	99.4	85.2	94.1	84.7	86.8	48.7	48.4	83.7	89.6	379	311
15-19	97.8	99.4	85.3	89.9	84.1	84.4	49.8	38.9	82.9	89.4	170	157
20-24	99.3	99.4	85.0	98.4	85.3	89.3	47.8	58.0	84.4	89.8	209	154
25-29	99.7	99.4	87.0	94.9	78.0	82.8	47.1	52.2	82.7	92.7	205	159
30-39	99.6	99.5	90.0	93.7	88.6	90.0	56.0	61.1	90.4	86.1	404	348
40-49	100.0	100.0	88.5	95.0	85.8	89.3	48.0	60.3	85.4	86.5	313	249
Residence												
Urban	99.9	99.7	91.3	94.1	87.1	87.8	54.8	61.6	86.2	87.6	548	454
Rural	99.1	99.5	85.2	94.4	83.7	87.9	47.5	51.6	85.9	88.6	752	615
Schooling												
No schooling	96.7	95.0	84.5	91.3	85.3	83.0	37.5	32.7	79.0	89.5	115	42
<5 years complete	99.4	(100.0)	87.7	(98.0)	77.7	(83.0)	31.8	(41.3)	83.5	(77.7)	49	32
5-7 years complete	98.4	97.6	86.2	87.5	87.8	84.3	46.5	36.8	86.9	82.8	129	100
8-9 years complete	99.6	100.0	84.6	93.2	81.0	88.3	44.9	52.0	87.4	88.6	367	266
10-11 years complete	100.0	100.0	94.2	94.1	91.9	87.3	57.6	56.7	91.7	90.4	210	221
12 or more years complete	100.0	100.0	88.6	96.8	85.4	89.6	58.8	66.3	83.9	88.8	429	407
Regular media exposure[3]												
Yes	99.8	99.8	89.5	95.2	85.5	91.0	50.1	59.9	87.7	85.7	760	661
No	98.8	99.3	85.3	92.8	84.6	82.7	51.2	49.3	83.7	92.3	540	408
Marital status												
Never married	98.7	99.3	86.2	93.4	82.0	87.1	53.3	52.3	81.1	90.0	396	420
Currently married	99.7	99.7	88.5	94.9	85.8	88.5	49.1	58.4	87.9	87.1	841	638
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	100.0	*	87.1	*	95.1	*	53.2	*	91.7	*	64	10

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Table 82 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 condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of getting 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 her baby, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex 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 1 month or more at a time in the past 12 months[4]												
Been away	99.1	99.1	86.5	94.4	84.6	85.5	41.1	54.7	91.6	90.6	78	161
Not been away	99.4	99.7	87.8	94.3	85.2	88.2	51.2	56.1	85.7	87.8	1,223	907
Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months[4]												
Been away	100.0	(96.1)	88.4	(96.1)	75.5	(87.4)	48.6	(58.8)	84.9	(90.2)	66	38
Not been away	99.4	99.7	87.7	94.2	85.7	87.8	50.7	55.8	86.1	88.1	1,235	1,030
Religion												
Hindu	98.9	99.6	87.1	94.4	83.0	88.3	49.2	57.6	85.4	86.0	571	434
Muslim	100.0	98.7	85.8	93.1	83.7	85.7	39.5	35.4	90.2	90.8	128	111
Christian	99.6	99.5	87.8	92.6	89.2	83.1	56.6	51.4	85.9	90.7	339	283
Other	100.0	100.0	90.0	96.7	85.4	93.4	51.1	67.5	85.5	88.2	261	240
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	98.5	(97.7)	86.1	(89.3)	80.6	(94.0)	50.1	(71.1)	80.0	(95.1)	126	76
Scheduled tribe	99.6	99.5	86.7	92.0	88.2	82.7	55.3	49.6	85.3	90.3	312	251
Other backward class	100.0	100.0	92.2	94.9	84.7	87.0	42.0	50.2	86.9	88.0	263	267
Other	99.2	99.7	87.2	96.0	85.7	90.4	52.9	60.6	87.6	86.0	588	471
Total	99.4	99.6	87.7	94.3	85.1	87.8	50.6	55.9	86.0	88.2	1,300	1,068

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men whose caste/ tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

[1] Partner who has no other partners

[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of a condom 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

Table 83.1 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Women

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Manipur, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:								
Background characteristic	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	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age									
15-24	82.1	83.6	86.2	80.1	85.4	71.9	88.7	45.2	373
15-19	79.0	84.2	90.3	79.7	85.4	73.8	91.1	46.7	166
20-24	84.6	83.1	82.9	80.4	85.4	70.3	86.8	44.0	207
25-29	85.1	87.9	93.6	85.7	88.1	78.3	90.1	52.9	204
30-39	84.3	87.6	87.6	84.0	85.6	78.4	88.8	54.3	402
40-49	77.0	83.3	85.7	82.2	84.3	78.7	86.7	47.1	313
Residence									
Urban	84.3	91.3	92.4	85.4	89.9	81.4	92.6	54.8	547
Rural	80.4	81.1	84.2	80.7	82.5	73.0	85.4	46.0	745
Schooling									
No schooling	77.6	77.9	84.5	74.0	84.5	74.5	85.8	40.4	111
<5 years complete	76.6	72.6	75.0	86.2	78.2	77.0	80.2	52.2	49
5-7 years complete	80.7	79.9	79.2	76.6	77.4	71.0	81.7	43.5	127
8-9 years complete	78.9	83.6	85.5	86.9	82.8	75.9	84.7	51.8	365
10-11 years complete	81.3	85.0	90.3	78.7	84.5	79.5	93.2	46.6	210
12 or more years complete	87.2	92.3	93.0	84.8	92.2	77.9	93.0	53.4	429
Regular media exposure[1]									
Yes	84.5	86.1	90.8	83.8	88.6	77.0	92.0	50.2	759
No	78.5	84.5	83.2	81.1	81.4	76.0	83.4	49.0	534
Marital status									
Never married	82.0	86.6	91.0	81.4	89.1	76.5	91.7	48.8	391
Currently married	82.5	85.2	85.9	83.2	83.7	76.4	86.8	50.2	838
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	76.6	82.1	91.0	84.1	89.2	80.0	91.0	48.4	64
Religion									
Hindu	83.0	90.4	90.9	84.0	89.4	77.2	93.0	53.2	565
Muslim	81.4	75.9	85.9	89.6	83.5	75.0	83.3	51.4	128
Christian	81.9	82.5	85.2	81.9	80.3	78.1	84.4	47.9	338
Other	80.5	83.2	84.7	77.4	85.3	74.2	86.4	43.7	261
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	72.6	93.4	83.6	81.9	81.1	71.2	82.7	39.9	124
Scheduled tribe	81.1	80.6	84.0	81.8	80.5	76.1	84.4	48.8	310
Other backward class	80.6	80.2	88.0	86.9	89.7	77.1	88.4	49.6	263
Other	85.3	88.8	90.8	82.1	87.7	78.6	92.1	52.9	583
Total	82.0	85.4	87.7	82.7	85.6	76.6	88.5	49.7	1,292

Note: Total includes women whose caste/tribe is not known, 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

Table 83.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Men

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Manipur, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who:								
Background characteristic	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	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age									
15-24	84.7	80.0	88.5	80.9	84.3	75.1	87.0	48.5	310
15-19	86.1	72.8	83.1	78.3	78.7	70.5	82.6	40.4	156
20-24	83.3	87.4	94.1	83.6	90.0	79.8	91.4	56.7	153
25-29	86.4	89.5	89.6	87.5	91.0	80.3	93.8	60.2	158
30-39	86.9	85.9	88.4	91.3	85.9	79.8	88.7	63.8	347
40-49	90.2	91.1	90.8	89.5	90.6	81.3	92.6	67.9	249
Residence									
Urban	90.1	92.3	94.6	88.0	92.9	87.0	94.4	68.4	452
Rural	84.7	81.2	85.2	86.7	83.1	72.9	86.5	53.4	612
Schooling									
No schooling	72.9	78.2	79.7	86.5	83.3	68.0	79.7	48.3	40
<5 years complete	(94.5)	(89.2)	(91.5)	(93.9)	(89.1)	(79.8)	(95.8)	(76.4)	32
5-7 years complete	81.6	82.2	85.8	75.5	81.4	74.7	87.4	50.3	97
8-9 years complete	88.3	80.2	85.9	86.7	85.0	78.8	87.5	55.0	266
10-11 years complete	85.4	87.2	89.1	87.6	86.6	78.7	89.0	59.7	221
12 or more years complete	89.0	90.4	93.0	89.8	90.9	81.0	93.0	64.9	407
Regular media exposure[1]									
Yes	88.1	85.8	89.7	87.1	87.9	79.2	89.9	59.5	659
No	85.1	86.1	88.4	87.6	86.3	78.2	89.8	60.1	404
Marital status									
Never married	84.8	84.5	90.0	83.3	87.0	78.5	89.8	53.7	417
Currently married	88.3	86.7	88.6	90.2	87.4	79.1	90.1	63.9	636
Religion									
Hindu	87.9	84.3	89.5	86.7	86.6	82.5	89.3	62.8	432
Muslim	82.1	92.0	87.6	83.5	82.7	75.9	82.5	51.1	110
Christian	83.7	83.0	87.5	87.7	85.2	76.0	90.2	54.9	281
Other	91.4	89.5	91.4	89.6	93.1	77.0	93.8	63.8	240
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(85.1)	(98.8)	(94.3)	(91.7)	(90.3)	(90.2)	(96.2)	(74.2)	74
Scheduled tribe	85.1	81.6	85.8	87.8	83.7	72.8	88.9	54.7	249
Other backward class	86.8	80.8	84.9	83.7	83.4	74.7	86.5	50.5	267
Other	88.4	89.2	92.7	88.2	91.0	82.8	91.2	65.5	469
Total	87.0	85.9	89.2	87.3	87.3	78.9	89.9	59.8	1,064

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men whose caste/tribe is not known and widowed/divorced/ separated/ deserted men, 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

Table 84 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, 2019-20

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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	7.0	0.2	3.2	4.5	0.2	2.0	5.4	0.2	2.5
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	231	298	528	364	474	838	595	771	1,366
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]	*	*	*	*	*	*	(24.4)	*	(23.5)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	16	1	17	16	1	17	32	1	34
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.2
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	276	355	631	427	537	964	703	892	1,596
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.4	na	na	0.1	na	na	0.2	na	na
Number of men	454	na	na	615	na	na	1,068	na	na
Among women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC	na	48.6	na	na	54.1	na	na	52.0	na
Number of women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	142	na	na	233	na	na	375	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	23.6	45.3	35.5	16.4	45.4	32.4	19.5	45.4	33.7
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	11.4	4.5	7.6	5.2	3.0	4.0	7.8	3.7	5.5
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	18.0	22.6	20.5	24.0	22.3	23.1	21.5	22.4	22.0
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	2.9	5.2	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.4	3.7	4.9	4.4
Number of respondents	454	548	1,002	615	752	1,367	1,068	1,300	2,368
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used	91.9	83.3	86.7	79.4	85.6	82.7	83.8	84.6	84.3
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	82	124	205	148	168	315	229	291	521

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
ANC = Antenatal care
[1] Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived with the respondent

Table 85 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, 2019-20

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS[1]	54.1	54.1	54.1	44.0	45.1	44.6	48.4	48.7	48.6
Percentage who know a condom source	90.5	74.7	82.1	71.7	62.5	66.5	79.9	67.4	73.0
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	14.2	17.7	16.0	22.3	37.0	30.6	18.8	29.2	24.5
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	1.1	1.9	1.5	0.0	2.0	1.1	0.5	1.9	1.3
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	6.3	21.3	14.2	7.8	25.3	17.7	7.2	23.7	16.2
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	2.8	4.1	3.5	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.4	3.2	2.9
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	11.3	17.0	14.3	21.1	20.3	20.6	16.8	19.0	18.0
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	2.9	4.3	3.8	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.4
Number age 15-24	136	152	288	176	226	402	311	379	690
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	*	*	(76.5)	(83.9)	83.8	83.9	86.3	77.8	81.4
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	15	26	41	37	46	83	52	72	124
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	*	*	(11.6)	(10.7)	13.2	12.4	9.7	13.5	12.2
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	19	27	46	40	84	124	59	111	170
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months[2]	*	*	(16.2)	(23.2)	0.0	6.9	(28.1)	0.0	9.5
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	18	22	40	31	73	104	49	95	144
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse the past 12 months	6	0	6	7	0	7	14	0	14
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	93.5	99.6	96.6	90.6	98.8	94.6	91.9	99.2	95.5
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	5.2	0.0	2.6	4.8	0.0	2.5	5.0	0.0	2.5
Number never married	124	126	250	150	144	294	274	270	545

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[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

Table 86 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, 2019-20

	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
Age and sex	Tuberculosis[1]	Medically treated tuberculosis[2]	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	354	354	6,629
Male	404	404	6,241
Age			
<15	661	661	3,261
15-59	340	340	8,001
60 or more	0	0	1,610
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	473	473	1,741
Other fuel	364	364	11,131
Total[4]	379	379	12,872
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	556	548	10,769
Male	354	354	10,282
Age			
<15	720	720	6,147
15-59	297	297	12,475
60 or more	611	580	2,429
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	524	524	8,004
Other fuel	416	410	13,047
Total[4]	457	453	21,051
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	479	475	17,398
Male	373	373	16,523
Age			
<15	700	700	9,407
15-59	314	314	20,476
60 or more	367	349	4,039
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	515	515	9,745
Other fuel	392	389	24,178
Total[4]	427	425	33,923

[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
[4] Total includes transgender respondents, who are not shown separately.

Table 87 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

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, 2019-20

			Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:								Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:				
Background characteristic	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 want a 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 want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age														
15-19	96.9	1,134	83.7	27.6	85.7	6.6	1,099	90.2	157	82.9	14.1	81.7	10.4	142
20-34	98.0	3,704	85.4	29.6	92.0	5.2	3,629	96.3	471	89.8	27.5	91.5	6.2	454
35-49	97.6	3,204	86.7	32.9	94.8	4.8	3,126	97.5	440	92.2	26.9	91.6	4.7	429
Residence														
Urban	98.0	3,097	89.3	30.7	93.3	4.5	3,035	96.6	454	93.8	25.7	93.1	6.5	438
Rural	97.5	4,945	83.4	30.6	91.6	5.6	4,819	95.4	615	86.9	25.2	88.0	5.9	586
Schooling														
No schooling	96.0	650	72.2	32.9	86.3	7.3	624	94.3	42	84.8	30.7	76.3	5.5	40
<5 years complete	95.9	451	72.4	32.2	85.9	5.8	433	(99.0)	32	(92.8)	(32.1)	(90.2)	(4.5)	32
5-7 years complete	96.0	870	79.4	31.3	89.4	6.5	835	96.9	100	78.8	17.9	81.1	9.5	97
8-9 years complete	97.2	2,204	84.0	30.0	91.6	5.5	2,142	92.9	266	89.1	24.0	85.7	6.8	247
10-11 years complete	98.5	1,431	89.1	27.2	93.3	5.1	1,410	96.2	221	88.0	24.0	91.8	8.6	212
12 or more years complete	98.9	2,436	93.3	32.0	95.9	3.9	2,410	97.4	407	94.3	27.8	95.8	3.8	396
Religion														
Hindu	98.0	3,496	87.6	29.7	93.7	4.8	3,427	95.5	434	90.3	26.7	90.1	5.1	415
Muslim	97.9	979	82.0	27.1	89.3	5.4	959	96.4	111	89.4	36.6	92.2	12.5	107
Christian	96.4	2,088	81.8	35.2	91.2	5.0	2,012	94.7	283	85.5	20.5	86.2	5.4	268
Other	98.4	1,479	88.9	28.7	92.3	6.4	1,456	97.7	240	94.3	23.7	94.0	5.9	235
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	96.8	646	87.4	31.0	91.7	1.9	625	(95.9)	76	(100.0)	(16.5)	(97.6)	(8.4)	73
Scheduled tribe	96.5	2,018	81.6	34.9	91.0	5.1	1,948	94.0	251	85.3	20.4	85.0	3.4	236
Other backward class	99.0	1,575	85.3	29.0	92.0	3.5	1,559	95.2	267	85.5	32.6	88.5	7.8	254
Other	97.9	3,761	88.0	29.0	93.4	6.5	3,682	97.4	471	92.9	25.4	92.6	6.3	459
Don't know	(96.3)	42	(54.3)	(24.4)	(66.0)	(7.7)	40	*	5	*	*	*	*	4
Total	97.7	8,042	85.7	30.6	92.3	5.2	7,854	95.9	1,068	89.9	25.4	90.2	6.1	1,025

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[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

Table 88 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health insurance/ financing scheme	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health insurance/ financing scheme	Number of men
Age				
15-19	5.1	1,134	0.4	157
20-24	6.5	1,158	1.6	154
25-34	7.1	2,546	6.3	317
35-49	11.3	3,204	10.5	440
Residence				
Urban	8.4	3,097	5.4	454
Rural	8.4	4,945	7.3	615
Schooling				
No schooling	9.5	650	2.2	42
<5 years complete	11.2	451	(9.1)	32
5-7 years complete	7.6	870	6.5	100
8-9 years complete	6.7	2,204	8.9	266
10-11 years complete	8.7	1,431	5.3	221
12 or more years complete	9.2	2,436	5.7	407
Religion				
Hindu	7.8	3,496	4.4	434
Muslim	6.0	979	8.0	111
Christian	10.4	2,088	9.5	283
Other	8.7	1,479	6.0	240
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	5.3	646	(4.9)	76
Scheduled tribe	10.5	2,018	9.9	251
Other backward class	9.7	1,575	7.1	267
Other	7.4	3,761	4.6	471
Don't know	(0.0)	42	*	5
Total age 15-49	8.4	8,042	6.5	1,068
Age 50-54	na	na	5.4	94
Total age 15-54	na	na	6.4	1,162

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 89 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 a health insurance/financing scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, type of a health insurance/financing scheme coverage, according to residence, Manipur, 2019-20

	Residence		
Source	Urban	Rural	Total
Public health sector	78.6	86.6	83.5
Government/municipal hospital	60.2	61.3	60.9
Government dispensary	2.7	5.4	4.4
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.1	0.1	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	9.1	7.9	8.3
PHC/additional PHC	6.1	11.0	9.1
Sub-centre	0.3	0.9	0.7
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.1	0.1
Private health sector	20.7	12.2	15.4
Private hospital	14.6	8.5	10.8
Private doctor/clinic	5.9	3.6	4.5
Private paramedic	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other private health sector	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other source	0.1	0.7	0.5
Shop	0.0	0.1	0.1
Home treatment	0.1	0.5	0.3
Other	0.1	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 insurance/financing scheme	12.3	15.3	14.2
Number of households	2,987	4,894	7,881
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	2.6	1.0	1.6
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	21.6	31.0	27.9
State health insurance scheme	23.5	34.1	30.6
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	3.9	4.0	3.9
Other health insurance through employer	0.9	0.5	0.6
Medical reimbursement from employer	0.5	0.4	0.4
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	9.1	2.5	4.6
Other	41.2	29.0	33.0
Number of households	366	749	1,115

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

Table 90 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, heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000						Number of men per 100,000					
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Age												
15-19	0	669	2,060	543	0	1,134	571	957	0	3,078	0	157
20-34	164	1,430	2,282	1,094	19	3,704	125	1,508	706	1,025	104	471
35-49	2,590	1,612	4,135	1,556	254	3,204	2,177	3,275	618	1,955	455	440
Residence												
Urban	1,340	1,917	2,872	1,271	55	3,097	598	1,488	329	1,049	442	454
Rural	961	1,069	3,062	1,156	144	4,945	1,360	2,647	741	2,198	79	615
Schooling												
No schooling	2,476	1,011	1,916	1,062	390	650	3,759	4,245	2,315	0	0	42
<5 years complete	311	665	2,579	1,164	53	451	(0)	(0)	(1,508)	(0)	(1,508)	32
5-7 years complete	1,598	1,663	1,651	1,886	0	870	0	0	1,741	1,505	0	100
8-9 years complete	852	1,254	3,360	1,659	124	2,204	1,529	2,324	506	3,162	753	266
10-11 years complete	606	1,614	3,035	1,049	141	1,431	0	3,058	0	1,666	0	221
12 or more years complete	1,238	1,538	3,466	673	55	2,436	1,330	2,037	366	1,149	0	407
Marital status												
Never married	311	1,158	1,625	513	13	2,386	354	1,181	355	1,152	0	420
Currently married	1,383	1,518	3,556	1,555	164	5,210	1,502	2,830	714	2,105	390	638
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	2,149	1,228	3,659	731	0	446	*	*	*	*	*	10
Religion												
Hindu	1,071	984	3,194	991	67	3,496	1,564	1,187	433	1,527	462	434
Muslim	1,103	1,792	3,201	1,699	194	979	0	4,137	0	2,413	0	111
Christian	788	1,438	2,022	915	221	2,088	737	955	332	388	173	283
Other	1,647	2,044	3,729	1,767	0	1,479	915	4,397	1,344	3,270	0	240
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	1,128	138	1,908	828	0	646	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(2,638)	76
Scheduled tribe	933	1,264	2,055	978	229	2,018	832	1,077	375	438	195	251
Other backward class	1,171	1,894	2,089	1,113	0	1,575	1,266	4,093	895	3,036	0	267
Other	1,183	1,445	4,086	1,433	113	3,761	1,193	2,000	578	1,929	0	471
Don't know	(0)	(3,903)	(0)	(0)	(0)	42	*	*	*	*	*	5
Total age 15-49	1,107	1,395	2,989	1,200	110	8,042	1,037	2,155	566	1,710	233	1,068
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	4,265	441	1,832	4,081	0	94
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,297	2,017	668	1,901	214	1,162

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

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Table 91 Screening tests for cancer

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific screening tests for cancer, and percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever undergone an oral cavity screening test for oral cancer, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Type of screening test for women			Number of women	Oral cavity screening test for men	Number of men
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity			
Age						
15-19	0.1	0.1	0.5	1,126	1.4	158
20-24	0.3	0.1	0.1	1,152	0.0	149
25-29	0.9	0.7	0.3	1,291	0.0	159
30-34	1.5	1.2	0.7	1,238	0.4	157
35-39	1.9	1.5	1.8	1,250	0.8	188
40-44	2.7	2.4	0.5	1,046	0.0	122
45-49	2.9	1.2	0.8	888	2.0	128
Residence						
Urban	1.8	1.4	1.3	3,063	0.6	453
Rural	1.2	0.8	0.3	4,928	0.7	608
Schooling						
No schooling	2.0	0.7	0.3	648	0.0	40
<5 years complete	1.6	0.2	0.5	448	(0.0)	32
5-7 years complete	1.6	0.9	0.0	868	0.0	100
8-9 years complete	1.2	0.7	0.6	2,193	1.3	266
10-11 years complete	0.6	1.2	1.2	1,424	0.0	219
12 or more years complete	1.8	1.5	0.8	2,410	0.9	404
Religion						
Hindu	1.3	1.3	0.9	3,469	0.7	432
Muslim	2.1	0.3	1.1	976	1.1	106
Christian	1.3	0.4	0.2	2,077	0.4	281
Other	1.2	1.7	0.6	1,469	0.7	242
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	1.4	1.6	0.7	639	(0.0)	73
Scheduled tribe	1.3	0.4	0.2	2,008	0.5	249
Other backward class	0.9	1.0	0.7	1,564	1.1	261
Other	1.7	1.2	0.9	3,739	0.6	473
Don't know	(0.0)	(4.0)	(3.6)	42	*	5
Total	1.4	1.0	0.7	7,991	0.7	1,061

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 92.1 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, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive 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	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
Age									
15-19	3.1	72.6	24.8	1.9	0.5	0.2	100.0	0.5	1,121
20-24	5.4	66.7	28.7	3.4	0.5	0.7	100.0	0.6	1,149
25-29	8.3	56.6	35.9	6.3	1.0	0.2	100.0	0.7	1,288
30-34	13.1	46.8	41.1	9.7	1.6	0.7	100.0	0.3	1,232
35-39	17.3	38.0	45.5	11.5	4.1	1.0	100.0	0.2	1,247
40-44	25.9	33.3	43.5	15.6	5.7	1.9	100.0	0.6	1,045
45-49	30.0	29.5	43.8	18.7	6.0	2.0	100.0	1.1	888
Residence									
Urban	15.4	47.1	39.2	10.3	2.6	0.8	100.0	0.7	3,050
Rural	13.2	51.5	36.4	8.6	2.6	0.9	100.0	0.5	4,921
Schooling									
No schooling	20.7	36.0	44.5	15.0	3.7	0.9	100.0	0.5	648
<5 years complete	17.3	41.8	42.1	13.1	1.8	1.2	100.0	0.3	448
5-7 years complete	12.6	49.8	38.4	9.0	2.1	0.7	100.0	0.6	868
8-9 years complete	13.2	53.0	34.9	8.7	2.4	1.0	100.0	0.5	2,185
10-11 years complete	9.9	55.2	36.1	5.6	2.1	1.1	100.0	0.3	1,417
12 or more years complete	15.3	49.1	37.5	9.6	3.0	0.8	100.0	0.8	2,404
Religion									
Hindu	15.0	48.1	38.7	9.7	2.8	0.8	100.0	0.7	3,460
Muslim	15.7	47.8	37.2	11.2	2.5	1.3	100.0	0.2	975
Christian	11.6	53.6	35.8	7.2	2.5	0.8	100.0	0.5	2,073
Other	13.9	50.0	37.2	9.6	2.2	1.1	100.0	0.4	1,463

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Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women—*Continued*

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, 2019-20

		Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive				Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	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		
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	15.7	49.4	36.9	10.0	3.1	0.6	100.0	0.5	638
Scheduled tribe	11.3	53.9	35.6	7.3	2.6	0.7	100.0	0.4	2,002
Other backward class	13.5	51.5	36.3	9.4	2.0	0.8	100.0	0.4	1,560
Other	15.3	47.1	39.2	10.1	2.6	1.1	100.0	0.7	3,729
Don't know	(25.9)	(49.0)	(29.1)	(6.1)	(11.8)	(3.9)	(100.0)	(4.0)	42
Total	14.0	49.8	37.5	9.2	2.6	0.9	100.0	0.5	7,971

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
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 antihypertensive medication to control 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 92.2 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, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive 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	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
Age									
15-19	4.4	46.8	49.9	2.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	154
20-24	10.2	32.2	57.6	9.1	0.9	0.2	100.0	0.0	149
25-29	17.9	24.6	57.5	14.5	3.0	0.5	100.0	0.0	159
30-34	31.6	18.1	53.1	20.9	7.9	0.0	100.0	0.5	157
35-39	32.4	14.6	53.3	26.6	4.9	0.5	100.0	0.0	187
40-44	43.8	9.1	48.6	33.2	5.7	3.4	100.0	0.0	122
45-49	50.8	17.8	37.1	32.5	10.3	2.4	100.0	2.8	125
Residence									
Urban	27.1	23.3	50.8	19.7	6.1	0.2	100.0	0.8	449
Rural	25.8	23.8	52.1	19.1	3.7	1.4	100.0	0.1	603
Schooling									
No schooling	32.2	24.4	43.5	29.3	1.5	1.4	100.0	0.0	40
<5 years complete	(31.3)	(16.5)	(52.2)	(24.7)	(5.0)	(1.7)	(100.0)	(0.0)	32
5-7 years complete	20.6	34.0	48.9	13.6	3.3	0.2	100.0	0.0	100
8-9 years complete	24.7	25.9	50.1	20.2	3.2	0.6	100.0	0.0	261
10-11 years complete	24.2	22.2	54.6	18.0	4.3	0.9	100.0	0.4	219
12 or more years complete	29.1	20.7	52.2	19.5	6.5	1.1	100.0	0.9	400
Religion									
Hindu	29.8	24.9	46.4	22.8	5.1	0.8	100.0	0.0	428
Muslim	26.8	16.7	59.2	23.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	104
Christian	21.6	26.6	51.8	14.9	4.7	2.1	100.0	0.0	280
Other	25.5	20.6	57.1	16.7	5.6	0.0	100.0	1.8	240

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Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men—*Continued*

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, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(19.8)	(34.4)	(45.8)	(15.8)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	73
Scheduled tribe	20.9	27.3	51.8	14.1	4.4	2.3	100.0	0.0	248
Other backward class	25.5	21.0	55.1	20.6	3.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	257
Other	31.0	21.4	50.0	22.1	5.8	0.7	100.0	0.9	470
Total age 15-49	26.4	23.6	51.5	19.3	4.7	0.9	100.0	0.4	1,053
Age 50-54	34.8	15.6	54.7	18.8	7.0	4.0	100.0	0.0	92
Total age 15-54	27.0	22.9	51.8	19.3	4.9	1.1	100.0	0.4	1,145

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men whose caste/tribe is not known, 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 antihypertensive medication to control 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 93.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with ≥140 mg/dl blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)				
Age							
15-19	98.3	1.3	0.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,114
20-24	97.5	1.4	1.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,146
25-29	95.6	2.4	2.0	100.0	0.5	0.0	1,283
30-34	92.9	4.0	3.1	100.0	0.6	0.1	1,224
35-39	89.8	5.4	4.8	100.0	0.5	0.8	1,233
40-44	87.9	6.1	6.0	100.0	0.7	1.9	1,024
45-49	83.9	7.8	8.3	100.0	1.7	2.9	869
Residence							
Urban	91.5	4.3	4.2	100.0	0.7	1.0	3,022
Rural	93.3	3.7	3.0	100.0	0.4	0.5	4,873
Schooling							
No schooling	88.4	4.7	6.9	100.0	0.6	2.3	642
<5 years complete	92.2	3.3	4.5	100.0	0.3	1.1	441
5-7 years complete	91.6	4.7	3.6	100.0	0.7	0.6	860
8-9 years complete	93.3	3.6	3.0	100.0	0.4	0.2	2,166
10-11 years complete	94.1	4.0	1.9	100.0	0.4	0.4	1,400
12 or more years complete	92.7	3.7	3.6	100.0	0.7	0.9	2,386
Religion							
Hindu	92.3	4.1	3.6	100.0	0.6	0.7	3,431
Muslim	92.8	3.7	3.5	100.0	0.5	0.9	962
Christian	93.9	3.5	2.6	100.0	0.4	0.4	2,054
Other	91.6	4.1	4.3	100.0	0.5	1.0	1,447
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	92.9	3.4	3.7	100.0	0.6	0.4	633
Scheduled tribe	93.9	3.5	2.6	100.0	0.3	0.5	1,986
Other backward class	93.4	3.1	3.4	100.0	0.8	0.7	1,549
Other	91.6	4.5	3.9	100.0	0.6	0.9	3,686
Don't know	(91.4)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	40
Total	92.6	3.9	3.5	100.0	0.5	0.7	7,894

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values				Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with ≥140 mg/dl blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)	Total			
Age							
15-19	94.3	5.1	0.6	100.0	1.0	0.0	154
20-24	95.2	1.8	3.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	149
25-29	93.7	1.5	4.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	158
30-34	93.9	3.0	3.1	100.0	3.0	0.5	156
35-39	85.5	6.2	8.4	100.0	1.9	0.3	184
40-44	86.5	5.6	7.9	100.0	2.8	1.4	119
45-49	80.6	12.8	6.6	100.0	11.0	0.0	122
Residence							
Urban	88.8	5.7	5.5	100.0	3.1	0.1	449
Rural	91.3	4.3	4.4	100.0	2.2	0.4	594
Schooling							
No schooling	(95.6)	(1.5)	(2.9)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	39
<5 years complete	(87.8)	(12.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	32
5-7 years complete	91.6	6.4	2.0	100.0	3.6	0.0	98
8-9 years complete	88.9	6.5	4.5	100.0	1.5	0.0	261
10-11 years complete	91.8	4.3	3.9	100.0	3.1	1.1	217
12 or more years complete	89.5	3.6	6.9	100.0	3.0	0.2	396
Religion							
Hindu	88.7	5.8	5.4	100.0	2.1	0.1	425
Muslim	92.2	5.0	2.9	100.0	2.7	0.0	102
Christian	91.1	4.1	4.8	100.0	2.3	0.0	275
Other	91.0	4.2	4.8	100.0	3.6	1.0	240
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	(87.0)	(7.7)	(5.3)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	73
Scheduled tribe	91.0	4.6	4.4	100.0	0.8	0.0	243
Other backward class	89.9	5.0	5.2	100.0	2.0	0.2	255
Other	90.4	4.7	4.9	100.0	4.2	0.5	467
Total age 15-49	90.2	4.9	4.9	100.0	2.6	0.3	1,043
Age 50-54	75.3	7.4	17.3	100.0	10.6	3.9	88
Total age 15-54	89.0	5.1	5.8	100.0	3.2	0.6	1,131

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 94 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, 2019-20

Tobacco use/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.4	0.5	0.4	25.8	44.0	36.2
Smokes *bidis*	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	3.3	2.2
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	2.7	1.8
Smokes *hookah*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chews *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco	4.9	5.7	5.4	11.4	14.5	13.2
Uses *khaini*	1.2	5.8	4.0	14.0	25.1	20.4
Chews *paan* with tobacco	31.2	33.8	32.8	43.4	40.9	42.0
Uses other chewing tobacco	2.2	4.3	3.5	16.1	18.2	17.3
Uses snuff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uses other tobacco product	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2
Uses any type of tobacco	37.4	44.3	41.6	60.9	72.1	67.3
Drinks alcohol	13.3	14.3	13.9	31.3	32.6	32.0
Number of respondents	3,097	4,945	8,042	454	615	1,068
Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	(43.8)	(58.2)	86.6	75.8	79.0
5-9	*	(27.9)	(22.5)	3.9	12.4	9.9
10-14	*	(18.4)	(12.5)	6.4	6.5	6.4
15-24	*	(7.4)	(5.0)	1.8	2.7	2.4
25 or more	*	(2.6)	(1.7)	0.0	1.1	0.8
Missing	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	1.4	1.4	1.4
Total	*	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	11	24	35	117	270	387
Among those who smoke *bidis*, number of *bidis* smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	*	*	*	(39.9)	(38.1)
5-9	*	*	*	*	(29.7)	(36.1)
10-14	*	*	*	*	(19.4)	(16.4)
15-24	*	*	*	*	(8.4)	(7.1)
25 or more	*	*	*	*	(2.7)	(2.2)
Missing	*	*	*	*	(0.0)	(0.0)
Total	*	*	*	*	(100.0)	(100.0)
Number of *bidi* smokers	1	9	9	4	20	24
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	1.4	0.4	0.8	6.7	11.3	9.6
About once a week	14.2	19.5	17.1	51.4	42.8	46.0
Less than once a week	84.5	80.1	82.1	41.9	45.9	44.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	57	70	127	191	320	512

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 95 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, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection[1]							Percentage using a hygienic method[2]	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Other	Nothing		
Age									
15-19	61.3	3.1	82.7	0.1	0.8	0.0	1.3	84.7	1,134
20-24	66.3	4.6	79.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	82.0	1,158
Residence									
Urban	55.6	3.3	86.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.6	89.6	813
Rural	68.4	4.2	77.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.1	79.9	1,479
Schooling									
No schooling	(78.8)	(0.5)	(70.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(71.2)	51
<5 years complete	75.2	3.1	59.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	59.1	55
5-7 years complete	75.2	3.3	67.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.2	68.9	260
8-9 years complete	66.4	4.0	78.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	81.1	731
10-11 years complete	60.2	5.4	84.7	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.6	88.1	531
12 or more years complete	57.3	3.0	88.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	90.4	664
Religion									
Hindu	59.0	2.9	84.5	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.7	87.1	912
Muslim	70.3	9.1	68.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.9	73.6	371
Christian	68.3	1.4	82.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	83.1	603
Other	62.2	4.9	82.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.5	83.9	407
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	57.7	4.3	80.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	81.3	172
Scheduled tribe	68.3	1.5	82.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	83.1	576
Other backward class	62.8	7.3	79.0	0.3	1.4	0.0	1.7	82.8	595
Other	63.1	3.0	81.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	83.9	937
Total	63.8	3.9	80.9	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.9	83.3	2,292

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent
[2] Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cup are considered to be hygienic methods of protection

Table 96 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 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 type of employment, according to age, Manipur, 2019-20

| Age | Percentage employed in the past 12 months | Number of respondents | Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings | | | | | | Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector | | | Number of employed respondents |
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
						WOMEN						
15-19	15.0	170	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
20-24	37.3	209	64.0	17.7	4.4	13.9	0.0	100.0	3.9	96.1	100.0	78
25-29	53.5	205	73.7	11.7	1.3	13.3	0.0	100.0	9.6	90.4	100.0	110
30-34	51.3	208	74.2	17.0	1.3	7.5	0.0	100.0	7.5	92.5	100.0	107
35-39	55.9	196	65.3	17.8	2.5	14.4	0.0	100.0	3.6	96.4	100.0	110
40-44	65.7	153	59.2	25.5	6.2	9.1	0.0	100.0	5.8	94.2	100.0	101
45-49	69.1	159	70.8	18.0	2.4	8.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	110
Total	49.2	1,300	67.9	17.6	2.9	11.6	0.0	100.0	5.0	95.0	100.0	640
						MEN						
15-19	30.7	157	(54.5)	(8.5)	(13.1)	(23.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(42.8)	(57.2)	(100.0)	48
20-24	64.3	154	84.9	7.7	1.9	5.5	0.0	100.0	22.3	77.7	100.0	99
25-29	91.5	159	79.7	8.8	1.7	9.7	0.0	100.0	22.7	77.3	100.0	146
30-34	92.7	157	77.1	16.0	5.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	25.7	74.3	100.0	146
35-39	100.0	191	86.6	9.7	0.8	2.9	0.0	100.0	24.3	75.7	100.0	191
40-44	100.0	123	83.8	10.7	1.3	4.2	0.0	100.0	31.9	68.1	100.0	123
45-49	99.3	126	81.5	11.6	1.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	39.8	60.2	100.0	125
Total	82.2	1,068	80.8	10.7	2.6	5.9	0.0	100.0	28.3	71.7	100.0	878
Age 50-54	100.0	94	78.3	9.7	4.2	7.7	0.0	100.0	38.5	61.5	100.0	94
Total age 15-54	83.7	1,162	80.6	10.6	2.8	6.0	0.0	100.0	29.3	70.7	100.0	972

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 97 Control over and magnitude of women's and men's cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

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 cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's cash 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 wife's cash earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age												
20-29	79.1	70	78.8	173	31.2	57	*	16	68.3	98	*	13
30-39	83.5	158	79.7	267	41.8	126	86.4	71	85.0	279	37.9	69
40-49	87.6	149	87.0	165	55.6	102	97.8	84	80.2	213	30.4	79
Residence												
Urban	87.1	143	81.5	240	43.2	104	(91.4)	57	73.1	229	(36.8)	54
Rural	82.8	238	80.0	379	45.8	185	93.9	114	85.4	364	29.9	107
Schooling												
No schooling	(86.3)	40	80.6	64	(40.6)	29	*	6	(76.5)	24	*	6
<5 years complete	(87.1)	26	(84.4)	33	*	18	*	5	(86.4)	28	*	5
5-7 years complete	(80.0)	34	73.5	65	(47.1)	28	*	14	80.8	49	*	14
8-9 years complete	85.8	133	81.2	201	39.3	101	(97.1)	49	80.0	152	(33.0)	44
10-11 years complete	82.6	50	82.4	78	(49.5)	39	(100.0)	33	73.8	122	(26.0)	31
12 or more years complete	83.5	99	81.0	178	52.9	73	88.7	64	84.6	218	41.5	61
Religion												
Hindu	84.0	201	80.6	276	46.1	153	95.6	81	86.8	245	(33.7)	73
Muslim	*	17	(73.7)	61	*	11	*	8	(88.6)	64	*	8
Christian	81.8	69	84.7	147	48.5	52	87.8	35	74.6	138	35.4	33
Other	84.4	94	79.1	135	(42.3)	72	(91.3)	47	72.4	146	(25.9)	47
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	*	23	(64.7)	50	*	14	*	10	(92.9)	40	*	8
Scheduled tribe	82.1	70	83.0	132	49.5	53	87.6	34	77.0	127	36.0	32
Other backward class	93.0	75	78.0	111	(45.9)	61	(97.7)	38	77.5	147	(18.4)	36
Other	82.0	210	83.2	319	45.3	158	92.4	88	83.3	275	33.8	85
Total	84.4	381	80.6	619	44.8	288	93.1	171	80.6	593	32.2	161

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men age 15-19 years and women/men who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

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Table 98 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually make decisions about specific issues, by residence, Manipur, 2019-20

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	Total
URBAN											
Own health care	7.7	78.8	12.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	35.3	61.0	3.3	0.5	100.0
Major household purchases	3.8	80.2	13.1	2.1	0.8	100.0	20.4	76.6	2.3	0.7	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	9.6	79.6	9.6	0.7	0.5	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
RURAL											
Own health care	6.0	82.9	10.0	0.9	0.3	100.0	22.7	71.1	4.4	1.8	100.0
Major household purchases	5.5	78.5	14.1	0.6	1.2	100.0	18.9	76.4	4.0	0.7	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	9.4	80.4	9.6	0.3	0.3	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
TOTAL											
Own health care	6.7	81.3	11.1	0.8	0.2	100.0	27.6	67.2	3.9	1.3	100.0
Major household purchases	4.9	79.2	13.7	1.2	1.0	100.0	19.5	76.5	3.4	0.7	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	9.5	80.1	9.6	0.5	0.4	100.0	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

| 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 | Number of women | Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife | | Percentage who participate in both decisions | Percentage who participate in neither decision | Number of men |
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives				Own health care	Making major household purchases			
Age											
20-24	81.1	75.5	81.9	69.6	12.3	88	(90.1)	(97.0)	(87.1)	(0.0)	33
25-29	85.4	79.4	86.9	73.9	7.1	137	92.0	95.3	90.4	3.1	74
30-39	88.4	83.2	89.9	77.0	4.2	349	95.0	96.5	93.3	1.7	298
40-49	92.5	91.9	94.3	84.6	2.0	253	95.9	95.4	91.6	0.4	229
Residence											
Urban	86.5	84.0	89.2	76.6	5.6	330	96.3	97.0	94.8	1.5	250
Rural	88.9	84.0	89.8	78.4	5.0	511	93.8	95.2	90.2	1.2	388
Schooling											
No schooling	86.6	77.3	80.7	62.7	5.6	93	(100.0)	(98.2)	(98.2)	(0.0)	24
<5 years complete	82.4	77.5	87.3	75.5	11.1	45	(98.3)	(95.5)	(93.8)	(0.0)	28
5-7 years complete	86.0	85.7	85.2	75.3	6.6	87	93.8	94.3	88.9	0.8	54
8-9 years complete	88.0	84.3	91.0	79.6	5.2	265	92.6	97.1	91.5	1.7	169
10-11 years complete	86.5	83.2	91.8	80.8	5.3	114	94.2	96.7	91.1	0.3	126
12 or more years complete	90.8	87.4	92.5	81.3	3.4	237	95.8	95.0	92.7	1.9	236
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	88.4	84.9	89.7	77.1	3.6	450	94.7	95.9	91.9	1.3	632
Employed, for cash	88.6	83.5	90.0	76.9	3.5	381	94.7	95.8	92.0	1.4	593
Employed, not for cash	87.6	92.6	88.2	77.8	3.7	69	(94.1)	(96.9)	(91.0)	(0.0)	38
Not employed	87.4	83.0	89.4	78.4	7.1	391	*	*	*	*	7

Continued…

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Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics—*Continued*

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

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	Number of women	Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife		Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives				Own health care	Making major household purchases			
Number of living children											
0	76.1	77.1	84.0	69.2	11.8	69	98.2	96.9	95.1	0.0	85
1-2	90.4	84.9	90.0	78.7	3.9	467	93.2	95.4	90.6	2.1	364
3-4	87.6	84.6	90.3	78.7	5.5	243	96.3	96.8	93.6	0.5	156
5 or more	84.0	82.6	89.2	75.8	6.9	62	95.5	95.9	91.4	0.0	33
Household structure[1]											
Nuclear	91.0	89.1	93.2	83.6	2.7	463	95.3	96.6	92.3	0.4	340
Non-nuclear	84.2	77.8	85.1	70.5	8.3	378	93.9	95.2	91.5	2.4	287
Religion											
Hindu	86.7	82.6	89.3	76.2	5.1	382	94.6	97.3	93.1	1.2	268
Muslim	85.1	87.1	93.8	80.5	4.4	77	(92.6)	(98.2)	(92.6)	(1.8)	64
Christian	90.8	84.4	91.0	80.3	4.8	206	94.8	94.2	90.9	1.9	157
Other	88.5	85.4	86.5	76.7	6.4	175	95.8	94.4	90.9	0.7	150
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	74.5	66.2	80.0	58.9	12.6	72	(95.3)	(95.4)	(90.7)	(0.0)	43
Scheduled tribe	89.8	82.8	90.2	78.4	5.2	189	94.4	93.7	90.2	2.1	146
Other backward class	84.5	84.8	93.4	78.8	5.0	140	95.7	95.9	91.6	0.0	156
Other	90.2	86.9	89.4	79.7	4.2	431	94.8	97.1	93.8	1.8	291
Total	87.9	84.0	89.6	77.7	5.2	841	94.8	95.9	92.0	1.3	638

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men age 15-19 years and 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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 100 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, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

| | Women's access to money | | Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes | | | | | |
Background characteristic	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]	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
Age								
15-19	20.6	37.1	34.3	0.0	7.1	170	1.8	80
20-24	33.9	70.6	53.3	4.4	23.5	209	10.0	168
25-29	46.5	79.2	49.3	3.5	33.1	205	16.9	166
30-39	44.5	82.0	48.3	9.0	32.5	404	10.8	327
40-49	44.6	82.6	58.2	17.2	46.6	313	9.6	198
Residence								
Urban	40.1	78.6	55.1	9.2	32.9	548	15.1	426
Rural	40.0	70.7	46.0	7.5	30.0	752	7.1	513
Schooling								
No schooling	27.4	68.5	40.0	5.7	35.4	115	1.2	53
<5 years complete	37.8	65.5	33.1	9.3	41.3	49	(2.1)	31
5-7 years complete	32.6	65.3	31.5	4.8	26.7	129	0.0	72
8-9 years complete	39.0	67.2	51.0	11.7	23.9	367	2.9	227
10-11 years complete	42.4	70.3	47.1	9.6	32.6	210	3.5	157
12 or more years complete	45.5	86.8	60.3	6.0	35.8	429	21.8	398
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	54.1	78.6	57.4	12.2	38.5	640	14.5	453
Employed, for cash	55.6	78.8	59.0	12.5	41.3	548	16.2	390
Employed, not for cash	45.2	77.3	48.1	10.0	21.8	92	4.1	63
Not employed	26.4	69.6	42.5	4.4	24.2	660	7.1	486

Continued…

Table 100 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, and who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme and percentage who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Women's access to money | | Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes | | | | | |
	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]	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
Number of living children								
0	36.8	64.2	48.7	4.3	19.5	470	15.4	344
1-2	43.2	78.5	51.3	7.9	35.8	503	9.7	379
3-4	39.6	82.8	50.1	13.1	41.2	253	5.6	168
5 or more	40.5	76.1	46.9	18.7	40.8	74	2.9	48
Household structure[2]								
Nuclear	38.9	73.2	48.8	10.0	32.0	737	8.4	522
Non-nuclear	41.5	75.1	51.2	5.9	30.2	563	13.6	417
Religion								
Hindu	39.1	72.9	56.8	10.3	30.9	571	11.8	397
Muslim	48.0	67.7	54.8	4.5	27.3	128	6.9	94
Christian	39.0	75.3	32.3	2.8	37.8	339	11.7	260
Other	39.4	78.0	55.0	12.4	25.4	261	9.0	188
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	25.6	79.8	56.8	12.7	30.2	126	(6.8)	93
Scheduled tribe	39.9	74.9	29.6	3.3	36.6	312	12.8	233
Other backward class	44.5	69.4	63.3	10.1	26.9	263	13.9	191
Other	41.2	75.0	53.1	8.9	30.7	588	9.1	415
Total	40.0	74.0	49.8	8.2	31.2	1,300	10.7	939

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. 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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 101 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, 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages | | Men | | |
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women		Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	44.0	20.6	47.1	170	96.2	80	57.6	35.8	157
20-24	53.8	17.0	80.4	209	90.9	168	58.2	33.5	154
25-29	52.3	22.4	81.0	205	84.5	166	71.1	38.6	159
30-34	59.7	32.7	80.8	208	81.7	168	82.8	50.2	157
35-39	60.9	25.3	81.2	196	77.2	159	87.5	53.5	191
40-44	60.8	27.4	65.3	153	69.5	100	93.6	48.5	123
45-49	71.7	29.3	61.5	159	59.5	98	90.9	47.6	126
Residence									
Urban	57.1	27.1	77.8	548	83.2	426	69.8	35.6	454
Rural	57.5	23.1	68.2	752	78.6	513	82.0	50.2	615
Religion									
Hindu	54.6	22.8	69.4	571	81.3	397	73.4	38.6	434
Muslim	73.2	25.2	73.6	128	74.9	94	78.3	50.0	111
Christian	58.3	26.4	76.6	339	79.0	260	73.7	44.8	283
Other	54.2	27.0	72.0	261	84.7	188	86.1	50.1	240
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	57.5	26.9	74.2	126	(74.5)	93	(69.7)	(48.1)	76
Scheduled tribe	60.2	27.9	74.7	312	79.4	233	76.5	48.7	251
Other backward class	58.2	24.0	72.6	263	87.7	191	83.4	50.4	267
Other	55.0	23.4	70.6	588	79.3	415	74.2	36.7	471
Schooling									
No schooling	52.7	22.1	46.4	115	6.8	53	89.5	59.0	42
<5 years complete	64.6	28.1	63.0	49	(23.8)	31	(69.0)	(39.7)	32
5-7 years complete	53.3	23.6	56.0	129	42.2	72	73.7	43.3	100
8-9 years complete	59.3	26.0	61.9	367	82.0	227	71.9	40.0	266
10-11 years complete	54.6	22.3	74.5	210	91.9	157	75.1	41.5	221
12 or more years complete	58.6	25.8	92.8	429	96.9	398	81.0	46.9	407

Continued…

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Table 101 Ownership of assets—*Continued*

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, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women				Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Men		Number of men
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women			Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	
Household structure[1]									
Nuclear	59.0	26.0	70.7	737	80.0	522	76.5	41.4	570
Non-nuclear	55.2	23.3	74.2	563	81.5	417	80.2	47.9	448
Total age 15-49	57.3	24.8	72.2	1,300	80.7	939	76.8	44.0	1,068
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	95.6	67.1	94
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	78.3	45.9	1,162

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.
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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 102 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, 2019-20

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	26.3	16.3	21.6	12.7	24.9	14.9
She neglects the house or children	40.3	30.0	41.0	29.3	40.5	29.7
She argues with him	18.3	20.3	15.6	21.4	17.5	20.7
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	8.4	7.8	4.3	5.7	7.1	7.0
She doesn't cook properly	19.5	8.2	17.1	7.8	18.8	8.1
He suspects her of being unfaithful	17.3	29.3	17.4	29.8	17.3	29.5
She shows disrespect for in-laws	49.7	44.3	59.9	50.2	52.8	46.6
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	63.5	54.4	71.3	60.7	65.9	56.8
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	80.8	83.5	81.6	80.2	81.0	82.2
Knows her husband has sex with other women	86.4	81.9	88.3	78.9	87.0	80.7
Is tired or not in the mood	82.5	84.8	81.7	81.0	82.3	83.3
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	71.5	71.2	73.6	67.4	72.2	69.7
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	8.2	6.3	9.1	8.9	8.5	7.3
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	21.7	na	18.0	na	20.2
Refuse to give her financial support	na	14.5	na	14.2	na	14.3
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	13.1	na	11.6	na	12.5
Have sex with another woman	na	15.8	na	14.2	na	15.1
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	9.0	na	8.8	na	8.9
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	71.6	na	76.9	na	73.7
Number of respondents	904	649	396	420	1,300	1,068

na = Not applicable

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Table 103 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

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, 2019-20

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	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	73.7	69.7	69.2	66.7	76.3	170	157
20-24	67.5	61.2	69.1	65.6	72.8	209	154
25-29	65.8	64.6	75.4	59.1	71.1	205	159
30-39	58.4	46.3	72.8	74.7	71.6	404	348
40-49	70.3	55.8	72.9	74.0	72.2	313	249
Residence							
Urban	63.8	48.0	74.5	75.6	71.4	548	454
Rural	67.5	63.4	70.5	65.4	73.4	752	615
Schooling							
No schooling	68.1	62.9	66.9	71.2	80.0	115	42
<5 years complete	58.3	(49.4)	68.8	(84.1)	(71.9)	49	32
5-7 years complete	64.0	53.6	72.4	73.6	70.5	129	100
8-9 years complete	68.4	60.7	68.6	66.7	71.0	367	266
10-11 years complete	72.5	63.1	76.5	68.6	74.6	210	221
12 or more years complete	61.4	51.7	74.8	70.1	72.1	429	407
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	70.6	54.9	71.5	69.9	71.4	640	878
Employed, for cash	71.4	54.8	71.6	70.3	71.2	548	804
Employed, not for cash	66.0	56.4	71.1	65.9	72.8	92	74
Not employed	61.3	65.8	72.8	68.9	77.8	660	190
Marital status							
Never married	71.3	60.7	73.6	67.4	74.2	396	420
Currently married	62.5	54.0	71.8	71.3	71.4	841	638
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	76.9	*	68.1	*	*	64	10
Number of living children							
0	71.0	58.1	72.9	68.0	74.7	470	507
1-2	61.0	54.3	75.1	71.3	70.8	503	371
3-4	64.7	56.5	63.6	70.7	69.0	253	157
5 or more	70.9	67.7	77.0	73.6	75.3	74	33

Continued…

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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, 2019-20

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	Men	Women	Men
Household structure[4]							
Nuclear	65.3	55.7	73.3	73.5	74.0	737	604
Non-nuclear	66.7	58.3	70.7	64.9	70.5	563	464
Religion							
Hindu	66.5	50.3	72.3	70.6	64.5	571	434
Muslim	78.4	79.0	64.6	64.0	66.6	128	111
Christian	62.9	53.3	73.4	73.1	80.9	339	283
Other	62.3	62.6	74.0	66.8	80.0	261	240
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	84.1	(40.0)	80.7	(75.6)	(80.5)	126	76
Scheduled tribe	60.9	55.6	71.6	71.5	79.5	312	251
Other backward class	78.6	73.4	71.6	62.5	68.1	263	267
Other	58.3	50.8	71.5	72.2	69.9	588	471
Total	65.9	56.8	72.2	69.7	72.5	1,300	1,068

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. 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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 104 Experience of physical and sexual violence

Percentage of women age 18-49 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, 2019-20

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	38.2	15.3	32.9
Sexual violence only	0.9	0.0	0.7
Physical and sexual violence	4.5	0.1	3.5
Physical or sexual violence	43.6	15.4	37.1
Number of women	694	208	902
Person committing physical violence[1]			
Current husband	90.2	na	81.4
Former husband	0.5	na	0.4
Father/step-father	10.4	(44.7)	13.8
Mother/step-mother	8.9	(68.9)	14.8
Sister/brother	4.9	(20.9)	6.5
Daughter/son	1.3	(0.0)	1.1
Other relative	2.9	(0.6)	2.7
Current boyfriend	0.2	(0.0)	0.2
Former boyfriend	0.6	(4.4)	1.0
Teacher	0.2	(19.9)	2.1
Employer/someone at work	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Police/soldier	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other	2.9	(4.5)	3.0
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	296	32	328
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	(91.4)	na	90.8
Former husband	(3.9)	na	3.9
Current/former boyfriend	(2.3)	*	2.3
Father/step-father	(0.0)	*	0.0
Brother/step-brother	(0.0)	*	0.0
Other relative	(0.7)	*	1.3
In-law	(0.0)	na	0.0
Own friend/acquaintance	(1.7)	*	1.7
Family friend	(0.0)	*	0.0
Teacher	(0.0)	*	0.0
Employer/someone at work	(0.0)	*	0.0
Police/soldier	(0.0)	*	0.0
Priest/religious leader	(0.0)	*	0.0
Stranger	(0.0)	*	0.0
Other	(0.0)	*	0.0
Number who experienced sexual violence	38	0	38

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Women can report more than one person who committed the violence

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Table 105 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
20-24	6.5	55
25-29	4.4	92
30-39	3.1	261
40-49	1.4	238
Residence		
Urban	1.6	260
Rural	3.8	393
Marital status		
Currently married	2.5	598
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(7.0)	53
Number of living children		
1-2	3.3	376
3-4	2.7	208
5 or more	1.8	49
Schooling		
No schooling	1.8	79
<5 years complete	(0.0)	32
5-7 years complete	4.0	77
8-9 years complete	4.2	187
10-11 years complete	2.9	104
12 or more years complete	2.1	174
Religion		
Hindu	3.5	293
Muslim	(3.8)	62
Christian	1.6	173
Other	2.8	124
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	(2.5)	60
Scheduled tribe	1.9	158
Other backward class	1.9	98
Other	3.1	330
Total	2.9	653

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women age 18-19 years, never married women, women with no living children and women who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 106 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Manipur, 2019-20

		In the past 12 months		
Type of violence	Ever[1]	Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	38.6	0.8	19.8	20.6
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	19.6	0.1	10.2	10.2
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	7.1	0.0	3.3	3.3
Slapped her	33.0	0.4	15.8	16.2
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	7.6	0.1	3.1	3.1
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	8.0	0.4	3.5	3.9
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	5.0	0.0	3.6	3.6
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	4.2	0.0	3.0	3.0
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.8
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	2.7	0.0	2.2	2.2
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	11.0	0.8	7.3	8.1
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	4.2	0.5	2.6	3.2
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	3.9	0.2	2.0	2.2
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	6.4	0.4	4.7	5.1
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	39.6	0.8	21.1	21.9
Any form of physical and sexual violence	3.9	0.0	2.3	2.3
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	41.7	1.6	22.6	24.2
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	2.2	0.0	1.0	1.0
Any violence by women against their husband[2]	4.4	0.0	2.8	2.8
Number of ever-married women	694	694	694	694

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 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
20-24	9.5	42.1	3.6	42.1	44.0	72
25-29	11.4	42.4	4.9	45.0	47.2	96
30-39	11.5	34.5	6.6	36.2	37.9	271
40-49	10.8	41.3	3.9	41.3	43.9	247
Residence						
Urban	7.5	35.0	0.7	35.0	36.8	279
Rural	13.3	41.0	7.9	42.8	45.0	415
Schooling						
No schooling	10.2	40.3	2.3	42.5	44.9	80
<5 years complete	(2.8)	(40.9)	(6.2)	(45.5)	(46.8)	33
5-7 years complete	8.3	32.6	10.0	34.6	35.7	78
8-9 years complete	17.5	41.8	7.6	42.8	45.4	195
10-11 years complete	8.7	47.9	2.9	48.3	50.2	107
12 or more years complete	8.5	31.7	2.6	31.8	33.9	201
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	4.0	29.1	2.9	30.0	31.1	313
Employed for cash	18.5	47.7	7.7	49.1	51.5	327
Employed not for cash	6.0	38.0	1.2	38.0	44.0	54
Marital status						
Currently married	11.1	37.3	4.6	38.4	40.5	639
Widowed	(7.7)	(48.7)	(5.5)	(48.7)	(51.4)	40
Marital duration[1]						
Married only once	11.0	38.6	4.9	39.7	41.7	686
0-4 years	11.0	33.9	3.0	34.2	36.5	137
5-9 years	10.5	37.6	8.0	39.3	40.0	152
10 or more years	11.3	40.7	4.4	41.7	44.2	397
Number of living children						
0	4.7	21.5	1.9	21.8	24.1	61
1-2	11.0	35.7	4.8	36.6	39.1	376
3-4	13.8	46.0	7.0	47.7	48.5	208
5 or more	6.5	50.1	1.8	50.1	54.2	49
Household structure[2]						
Nuclear	11.0	38.4	7.1	39.9	42.8	397
Non-nuclear	10.9	38.8	2.3	39.2	40.3	297

Continued…

Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics—*Continued*

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Religion						
Hindu	16.2	43.2	5.1	44.3	46.3	303
Muslim	(5.2)	(24.5)	(7.3)	(28.4)	(30.3)	69
Christian	7.0	33.7	4.2	34.5	37.9	182
Other	7.5	41.8	4.7	41.8	42.3	140
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	(10.3)	(50.3)	(0.0)	(50.3)	(52.3)	70
Scheduled tribe	7.5	31.1	4.0	32.0	35.7	167
Other backward class	15.3	39.2	5.3	40.5	45.0	109
Other	10.9	39.5	6.2	40.4	41.0	341
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	16.0	47.3	7.3	48.5	51.7	246
No	8.1	33.6	3.8	34.6	35.8	439
Total	11.0	38.6	5.0	39.6	41.7	694

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women age 18-19 years, widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women, women married more than once, women who don't know their caste/tribe and women who don't know father beat her mother, 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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Manipur, 2019-20

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	8.4	39.4	8.1	39.8	42.2	54
<5 years complete	(9.8)	(36.5)	(2.0)	(36.5)	(36.5)	28
5-7 years complete	12.6	43.4	4.1	45.4	46.6	59
8-9 years complete	14.6	41.4	9.4	43.9	47.0	167
10-11 years complete	14.4	46.4	4.2	46.4	48.7	136
12 or more years complete	6.6	31.0	2.4	31.7	33.3	248
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	6.6	31.1	3.5	32.7	34.6	352
Gets drunk sometimes	12.6	41.2	4.5	41.4	43.6	278
Gets drunk often	30.4	72.7	14.6	72.7	74.8	59
Spousal age difference[1]						
Wife older	15.5	30.3	7.3	30.3	31.1	53
Wife is same age	29.8	47.3	9.3	49.8	51.5	60
Wife 1-4 years younger	10.4	36.0	4.4	36.2	39.5	280
Wife 5-9 years younger	6.6	40.8	3.5	43.0	43.2	160
Wife 10 or more years younger	5.8	32.1	2.3	34.4	36.7	86
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	9.4	34.7	4.9	36.5	39.0	343
Wife has more schooling	11.4	36.8	5.7	37.2	39.5	187
Both have equal schooling	13.8	47.1	5.1	47.5	47.8	147
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband[2]						
0	6.5	32.7	2.8	33.0	35.0	460
1-2	15.7	49.7	7.7	52.0	53.9	191
3-4	(32.0)	(47.6)	(14.1)	(52.1)	(55.4)	39
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]						
0	(7.7)	(45.3)	(2.3)	(46.1)	(49.8)	34
1-2	16.1	48.4	2.2	48.8	51.0	118
3	10.1	34.0	5.4	35.4	37.3	487
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[4]						
0	6.7	26.9	1.1	27.2	28.2	227
1-2	12.7	51.4	6.5	52.3	54.4	234
3-4	15.5	37.4	8.0	39.6	42.2	163
5-6	9.3	36.4	2.8	36.4	42.8	46

Continued…

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Manipur, 2019-20

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 husband[5]						
0	23.8	56.3	2.9	56.3	59.0	53
1-2	13.8	43.7	8.6	47.4	47.7	144
3	8.8	35.2	4.2	35.6	38.1	497
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	14.8	53.1	10.0	54.0	54.2	133
Sometimes	9.4	36.7	4.4	37.9	40.0	460
Never	13.1	28.1	1.2	28.8	33.0	101
Total	11.0	38.6	5.0	39.6	41.7	694

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women whose husband drinks/never gets drunk, women spouse neither attend school, women whose husband display 5-6 marital control behaviours, women whose husband have 7 reasons for which wife beating is justified, 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

Table 109 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 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, 2019-20

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 violence						
Ever[1]	4.7	0.3	4.7	2.5	8.0	268
In the past 12 months	4.8	0.3	5.5	3.1	9.7	143
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever[1]	(16.3)	(2.5)	(18.1)	(15.1)	(29.5)	35
In the past 12 months	(9.9)	(1.8)	(18.8)	(16.4)	(28.4)	25
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever[1]	4.6	0.3	4.6	2.5	7.8	275
In the past 12 months	4.5	0.3	5.2	3.0	9.1	152
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever[1]	(20.7)	(3.2)	(23.0)	(19.2)	(37.5)	27
In the past 12 months	*	*	*	*	*	16

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 110 Help seeking

Percentage of women age 18-49 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, 2019-20

	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		
Source	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	86.7	*	(61.9)	83.2	(90.1)	83.9
Never sought help but told someone	12.0	*	(23.6)	14.0	(9.9)	13.7
Sought help	1.2	*	(14.5)	2.7	(0.0)	2.5
Don't know/missing	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Number of women who experienced violence	297	6	31	302	32	334

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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 fifth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) 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-5 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-5 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-5 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 hth stratum,

      y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the ith cluster in the hth stratum,

| x_{hi} | is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the ith cluster in the hth 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-5 sample for Manipur, there were 378 clusters. Hence, 378 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 378 clusters,
	$r_{(i)}$	is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 377 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 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±2SE) for each estimate are also computed.

Sampling errors for NFHS-5 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. Tables A.2-A4 present the total, urban, and rural values of the statistic (R), their standard errors (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±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, 2019-20

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	*De facto* household population, all ages
	WOMEN	
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	*De facto* 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 *gauna* 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/*Nirodh*	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	*De jure* children under age 5 years
Births delivered by a skilled provider	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 in the last two weeks	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 penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	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
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
Non-pregnant 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
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV or 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	*De facto* 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 *gauna* 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
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV or 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, 2019-20

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.77	0.015	7881	7881	3.078	0.019	0.741	0.799
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.621	0.01	7881	7881	1.868	0.016	0.6	0.641
Using iodized salt	0.993	0.001	7874	7875	1.528	0.001	0.99	0.996
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1066.433	9.159	15979	16183	1.078	0.009	1048.115	1084.752
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.16	0.005	14939	15479	1.598	0.029	0.151	0.17
Urban residence	0.385	0.013	8042	8042	2.353	0.033	0.36	0.411
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.081	0.005	8042	8042	1.571	0.059	0.071	0.09
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.481	0.012	8042	8042	2.073	0.024	0.458	0.504
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.297	0.007	8042	8042	1.352	0.023	0.283	0.31
Currently married	0.648	0.007	8042	8042	1.344	0.011	0.634	0.662
Married before age 18	0.145	0.007	6917	6908	1.589	0.046	0.131	0.158
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.613	0.011	5264	5210	1.654	0.018	0.591	0.635
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.182	0.009	5264	5210	1.621	0.047	0.165	0.199
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.431	0.012	5264	5210	1.685	0.027	0.408	0.454
Currently using pill	0.044	0.004	5264	5210	1.501	0.097	0.035	0.052
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.049	0.004	5264	5210	1.328	0.081	0.041	0.057
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.048	0.004	5264	5210	1.355	0.083	0.04	0.056
Currently using female sterilization	0.037	0.004	5264	5210	1.58	0.111	0.029	0.045
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.489	0.023	998	963	1.467	0.048	0.442	0.535
Unmet need for family planning	0.122	0.007	5264	5210	1.494	0.055	0.109	0.136
Want no more children	0.524	0.01	5264	5210	1.512	0.02	0.503	0.545
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.154	0.007	5264	5210	1.446	0.047	0.139	0.168
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.794	0.013	2511	2323	1.577	0.017	0.767	0.82
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.523	0.017	2511	2323	1.653	0.033	0.489	0.557
Birth registration	0.874	0.011	3230	3021	1.718	0.013	0.852	0.897
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.856	0.012	3225	2843	1.483	0.014	0.832	0.88
Institutional delivery	0.799	0.014	3225	2843	1.513	0.017	0.772	0.826
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.752	0.014	2511	2323	1.606	0.019	0.724	0.781
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.712	0.015	2511	2323	1.642	0.022	0.681	0.742
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.707	0.033	263	215	1.052	0.046	0.642	0.772
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.056	0.006	3140	2765	1.462	0.115	0.043	0.069
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.697	0.05	154	154	1.349	0.072	0.597	0.798
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.482	0.054	154	154	1.364	0.113	0.373	0.59
Child received BCG vaccination	0.954	0.009	567	502	0.997	0.01	0.936	0.973
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.814	0.019	567	502	1.084	0.023	0.776	0.852
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.756	0.024	567	502	1.21	0.031	0.709	0.803
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.767	0.023	567	502	1.208	0.03	0.721	0.813
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.8	0.02	567	502	1.116	0.025	0.759	0.84
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.688	0.026	567	502	1.223	0.037	0.637	0.74
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.234	0.011	2991	2797	1.292	0.046	0.213	0.256
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.099	0.007	2978	2791	1.147	0.066	0.086	0.113
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.133	0.008	3030	2830	1.277	0.064	0.116	0.15
Children with any anaemia	0.428	0.014	2615	2469	1.365	0.032	0.4	0.455
Non-pregnant women with any anaemia	0.294	0.008	7898	7895	1.546	0.027	0.279	0.31
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.072	0.004	7464	7522	1.485	0.061	0.063	0.081
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.341	0.009	7464	7522	1.562	0.025	0.323	0.358
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.654	0.01	7461	7519	1.905	0.016	0.633	0.675
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.994	0.003	1256	1300	1.524	0.003	0.988	1.001
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.506	0.029	1256	1300	2.071	0.058	0.447	0.564
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.371	0.027	902	902	1.702	0.074	0.316	0.426
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.175	0.07	23010	23010	1.326	0.032	2.035	2.314
Neonatal mortality	17.229	3.11	3239	2862	1.199	0.181	11.009	23.45
Postneonatal mortality	7.757	1.87	3256	2873	1.18	0.241	4.016	11.497
Infant mortality	24.986	3.739	3242	2864	1.202	0.15	17.508	32.464
Child mortality	5.172	1.457	3301	2960	1.152	0.282	2.258	8.087
Under-five mortality	30.029	3.902	3247	2869	1.172	0.13	22.225	37.833
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.053	0.003	13976	14298	1.377	0.05	0.048	0.058
Urban residence	0.425	0.028	1068	1068	1.868	0.067	0.368	0.481
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.04	0.008	1068	1068	1.334	0.201	0.024	0.056
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.587	0.023	1068	1068	1.511	0.039	0.542	0.633
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.393	0.02	1068	1068	1.339	0.051	0.353	0.433
Currently married	0.597	0.021	1068	1068	1.421	0.036	0.555	0.64
Married before age 21	0.136	0.015	764	757	1.198	0.109	0.106	0.166
Want no more children	0.485	0.03	633	638	1.492	0.061	0.425	0.544
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.212	0.024	633	638	1.493	0.115	0.163	0.26
Men with any anaemia	0.06	0.008	1034	1043	1.164	0.137	0.043	0.076
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.08	0.012	1050	1051	1.367	0.151	0.056	0.104
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.302	0.019	1050	1051	1.309	0.063	0.264	0.341
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.486	0.024	1050	1051	1.578	0.05	0.437	0.534
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.996	0.002	1068	1068	1.166	0.002	0.991	1
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.559	0.035	1068	1068	2.309	0.063	0.489	0.629

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.909	0.015	2008	2987	2.362	0.017	0.878	0.939
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.575	0.02	2008	2987	1.806	0.035	0.535	0.615
Using iodized salt	0.992	0.003	2008	2987	1.333	0.003	0.986	0.997
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1077.311	14.935	4126	6105	0.89	0.014	1047.441	1107.182
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.116	0.006	4054	5985	1.297	0.056	0.103	0.129
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.054	0.007	2223	3097	1.434	0.127	0.04	0.068
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.6	0.02	2223	3097	1.908	0.033	0.561	0.64
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.318	0.012	2223	3097	1.224	0.038	0.294	0.342
Currently married	0.625	0.013	2223	3097	1.284	0.021	0.599	0.652
Married before age 18	0.109	0.011	1925	2718	1.568	0.102	0.087	0.132
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.615	0.021	1384	1936	1.603	0.034	0.573	0.657
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.193	0.015	1384	1936	1.412	0.078	0.163	0.223
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.423	0.02	1384	1936	1.494	0.047	0.383	0.462
Currently using pill	0.03	0.005	1384	1936	1.199	0.184	0.019	0.041
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.055	0.007	1384	1936	1.21	0.136	0.04	0.069
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.061	0.008	1384	1936	1.189	0.125	0.046	0.077
Currently using female sterilization	0.044	0.008	1384	1936	1.375	0.172	0.029	0.06
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.51	0.04	293	381	1.379	0.079	0.429	0.59
Unmet need for family planning	0.127	0.012	1384	1936	1.378	0.097	0.102	0.152
Want no more children	0.516	0.02	1384	1936	1.471	0.038	0.476	0.555
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.159	0.013	1384	1936	1.357	0.084	0.132	0.186
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.888	0.017	576	793	1.304	0.019	0.853	0.922
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.63	0.033	576	793	1.614	0.052	0.565	0.696
Birth registration	0.882	0.02	708	984	1.501	0.023	0.842	0.923
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.956	0.011	690	918	1.179	0.012	0.933	0.978
Institutional delivery	0.925	0.016	690	918	1.321	0.017	0.893	0.956
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.87	0.016	576	793	1.133	0.018	0.838	0.902
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.828	0.017	576	793	1.046	0.02	0.795	0.861
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.657	0.067	60	75	1.031	0.102	0.523	0.79
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.055	0.015	681	905	1.687	0.277	0.025	0.086
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.667	0.11	32	50	1.353	0.165	0.447	0.887
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.459	0.101	32	50	1.23	0.219	0.258	0.66
Child received BCG vaccination	0.952	0.019	116	159	0.959	0.02	0.914	0.991
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.878	0.035	116	159	1.149	0.04	0.807	0.949
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.807	0.041	116	159	1.073	0.05	0.725	0.888
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.837	0.043	116	159	1.246	0.052	0.751	0.924
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.875	0.038	116	159	1.218	0.043	0.799	0.951
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.751	0.047	116	159	1.148	0.063	0.656	0.846
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.201	0.023	657	920	1.361	0.113	0.156	0.246
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.098	0.013	652	912	1.045	0.129	0.073	0.123
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.129	0.016	661	924	1.119	0.122	0.097	0.16
Children with any anaemia	0.439	0.028	571	804	1.275	0.064	0.383	0.496
Non-pregnant women with any anaemia	0.305	0.013	2171	3022	1.348	0.044	0.278	0.332
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.061	0.007	2086	2905	1.422	0.122	0.046	0.076
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.389	0.015	2086	2905	1.42	0.039	0.359	0.42
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.695	0.018	2084	2903	1.801	0.026	0.658	0.731
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.999	0.001	370	548	0.671	0.001	0.996	1.001
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.548	0.052	370	548	2.011	0.095	0.443	0.653
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.33	0.049	259	371	1.674	0.149	0.231	0.428
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.836	0.122	6345	8874	1.356	0.067	1.591	2.08
Neonatal mortality	5.732	2.689	697	924	0.937	0.469	0.355	11.11
Postneonatal mortality	6.448	3.803	700	927	1.262	0.59	0	14.053
Infant mortality	12.18	4.968	697	924	1.131	0.408	2.244	22.116
Child mortality	4.977	2.784	726	987	1.123	0.559	0	10.545
Under-five mortality	17.096	5.482	698	926	1.088	0.321	6.132	28.06
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.034	0.004	3694	5492	1.171	0.104	0.027	0.041
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.018	0.008	327	454	1.088	0.451	0.002	0.033
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.669	0.044	327	454	1.666	0.065	0.582	0.756
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.44	0.034	327	454	1.253	0.078	0.371	0.509
Currently married	0.551	0.038	327	454	1.375	0.069	0.475	0.626
Married before age 21	0.129	0.029	238	318	1.334	0.226	0.071	0.187
Want no more children	0.476	0.059	188	250	1.605	0.124	0.359	0.594
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.21	0.038	188	250	1.29	0.183	0.133	0.287
Men with any anaemia	0.053	0.013	322	449	1.043	0.241	0.027	0.078
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.076	0.025	323	449	1.508	0.328	0.026	0.125
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.334	0.035	323	449	1.253	0.104	0.265	0.403
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.532	0.043	323	449	1.558	0.082	0.445	0.618
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.997	0.003	327	454	1.052	0.003	0.99	1.003
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.616	0.064	327	454	2.37	0.104	0.488	0.745

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
			Number of cases					
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.685	0.021	5873	4894	3.488	0.031	0.643	0.728
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.649	0.011	5873	4894	1.79	0.017	0.626	0.671
Using iodized salt	0.993	0.002	5866	4888	1.594	0.002	0.99	0.997
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1059.843	11.555	11853	10077	1.172	0.011	1036.734	1082.953
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.188	0.007	10885	9494	1.8	0.035	0.175	0.201
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.098	0.007	5819	4945	1.687	0.067	0.085	0.111
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.406	0.013	5819	4945	2.011	0.032	0.38	0.432
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.283	0.008	5819	4945	1.38	0.029	0.267	0.3
Currently married	0.662	0.008	5819	4945	1.31	0.012	0.646	0.678
Married before age 18	0.168	0.009	4992	4191	1.609	0.051	0.151	0.185
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.612	0.013	3880	3274	1.609	0.021	0.586	0.637
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.175	0.01	3880	3274	1.714	0.06	0.154	0.196
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.436	0.014	3880	3274	1.763	0.032	0.408	0.464
Currently using pill	0.052	0.006	3880	3274	1.637	0.112	0.04	0.064
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.045	0.004	3880	3274	1.344	0.099	0.036	0.054
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.04	0.004	3880	3274	1.413	0.111	0.031	0.049
Currently using female sterilization	0.032	0.005	3880	3274	1.65	0.145	0.023	0.042
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.475	0.028	705	583	1.462	0.058	0.42	0.53
Unmet need for family planning	0.119	0.008	3880	3274	1.512	0.066	0.104	0.135
Want no more children	0.529	0.012	3880	3274	1.456	0.022	0.506	0.553
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.151	0.008	3880	3274	1.435	0.055	0.134	0.167
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.745	0.017	1935	1531	1.645	0.023	0.711	0.779
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.468	0.018	1935	1531	1.493	0.037	0.433	0.503
Birth registration	0.871	0.014	2522	2037	1.827	0.016	0.843	0.898
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.808	0.016	2535	1925	1.603	0.02	0.775	0.841
Institutional delivery	0.739	0.018	2535	1925	1.608	0.024	0.703	0.775
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.691	0.019	1935	1531	1.731	0.027	0.654	0.729
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.651	0.021	1935	1531	1.835	0.032	0.61	0.692
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.734	0.034	203	140	0.987	0.046	0.666	0.802
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.056	0.006	2459	1860	1.214	0.108	0.044	0.068
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.712	0.054	122	104	1.317	0.075	0.605	0.819
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.492	0.063	122	104	1.401	0.128	0.367	0.618
Child received BCG vaccination	0.955	0.01	451	343	0.997	0.011	0.934	0.975
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.784	0.022	451	343	1.08	0.029	0.739	0.829
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.733	0.029	451	343	1.272	0.039	0.676	0.79
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.735	0.027	451	343	1.203	0.036	0.681	0.789
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.765	0.024	451	343	1.098	0.031	0.718	0.812
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.659	0.03	451	343	1.251	0.046	0.599	0.719
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.251	0.011	2334	1877	1.195	0.045	0.228	0.273
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.1	0.008	2326	1879	1.187	0.077	0.085	0.115
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.135	0.01	2369	1906	1.35	0.074	0.115	0.155
Children with any anaemia	0.422	0.015	2044	1665	1.371	0.036	0.391	0.453
Non-pregnant women with any anaemia	0.288	0.01	5727	4873	1.635	0.034	0.268	0.307
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.079	0.006	5378	4617	1.5	0.069	0.068	0.09
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.31	0.01	5378	4617	1.549	0.031	0.29	0.329
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.629	0.013	5377	4615	1.919	0.02	0.604	0.654
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.991	0.006	886	752	1.719	0.006	0.98	1.002
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.475	0.032	886	752	1.928	0.068	0.41	0.54
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.4	0.031	643	531	1.626	0.079	0.337	0.462
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.381	0.086	16665	14136	1.305	0.036	2.209	2.553
Neonatal mortality	22.706	4.275	2542	1939	1.287	0.188	14.156	31.256
Postneonatal mortality	8.395	2.088	2556	1946	1.122	0.249	4.219	12.571
Infant mortality	31.101	4.835	2545	1940	1.253	0.155	21.431	40.771
Child mortality	5.266	1.69	2575	1973	1.14	0.321	1.885	8.647
Under-five mortality	36.204	5.002	2549	1943	1.226	0.138	26.2	46.208
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.065	0.004	10282	8806	1.471	0.056	0.058	0.072
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.056	0.012	741	615	1.445	0.218	0.032	0.081
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.527	0.023	741	615	1.273	0.044	0.481	0.574
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.358	0.023	741	615	1.28	0.063	0.313	0.403
Currently married	0.632	0.023	741	615	1.292	0.036	0.586	0.678
Married before age 21	0.141	0.015	526	439	0.974	0.105	0.111	0.171
Want no more children	0.49	0.031	445	388	1.3	0.063	0.428	0.552
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.213	0.031	445	388	1.612	0.147	0.15	0.276
Men with any anaemia	0.065	0.011	712	593	1.221	0.167	0.043	0.087
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.083	0.01	727	602	0.988	0.126	0.062	0.104
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.279	0.021	727	602	1.233	0.076	0.237	0.322
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.451	0.027	727	602	1.467	0.06	0.397	0.506
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.995	0.003	741	615	1.235	0.003	0.989	1.001
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.516	0.037	741	615	2.004	0.071	0.443	0.59