

DLHS-4



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

MANIPUR

DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD AND FACILITY SURVEY (2012-13)



International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)

International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)
Mumbai

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सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
New Delhi-110 011

District Level Household and Facility Survey 2012-13

Manipur



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

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ACRONYMS

AFMC	Administrative and Financial Management Committee
AHS	Annual Health Survey
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy
BCG	Bacillus Calmette Guerin
BP	Blood Pressure
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CAB	Clinical Anthropometric Biochemical (Test)
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personnel Interviewing
CHC	Community Health Centre
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
DBS	Dried Blood Spot
DH	District Hospital
DLHS	District Level Household and Facility Survey
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
EAG	Empowered Action Group
ECG	Electrocardiogram
ECP	Emergency Contraceptive Pill
ELISA	Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FA	Field Agency
FBS	Fasting Blood Sugar
FHW	Female Health Worker
FRU	First Referral Unit
FOD	Field Operation Division
FP	Family Planning
FS	Female Sterilization
FSU	First Stage Unit
GPS	Global Positioning System
GoI	Government of India
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICTC	Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFA	Iron and Folic Acid
IIPS	International Institute for Population Sciences
IMNCI	Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPHS	Indian Public Health Standards
IUD	Intra-uterine Device
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana
LMO	Lady Medical Officer
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MCEB	Mean Children Ever Born
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MO	Medical Officer
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding

ACRONYMS

MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
MTP	Medical Termination of Pregnancy
NC	Natal Care
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NIHFW	National Institute of Health and Family Welfare
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPP	National Population Policy
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organization
NSV	Non-scalpel Vasectomy
OBC	Other Backward Class
OPD	Out-Patient Department
ORS	Oral Re-hydration Salt
ORT	Oral Re-hydration Therapy
OT	Operation Theatre
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PI	Partner Institute
PNC	Post Natal Care
PRC	Population Research Centre
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RCH	Reproductive and Child Health
RKS	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
RTI	Reproductive Tract Infection
SDH	Sub-Divisional Hospital
SDRD	Survey Design and Research Division
SC	Scheduled Caste
SHC	Sub-Health Centre
ST	Scheduled Tribe
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TBA	Trained Birth Attendant
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TOT	Training of Trainers
TT	Tetanus Toxoid
TV	Television
UFS	Urban Frame Survey
UFWC	Urban Family Welfare Centre
UHP	Urban Health Post
UIP	Universal Immunization Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund
USU	Ultimate Stage Sampling Unit
UT	Union Territory
VCTC	Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centre
VHSNC	Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee
WHO	World Health Organisation

Preface and Acknowledgements

The District Level Household and Facility Survey-4 (DLHS-4) is a nationwide survey covering 640 districts from 36 States and Union Territories of India. This is the fourth round of the district level household survey which was conducted during 2012-13. The Survey was funded by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

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DLHS-4 Coordinators
International Institute for Population Sciences

1. INTRODUCTION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

This state report of Manipur pertains to the fourth round of the District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-4) 2012-13, following the preceding three rounds undertaken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India (GoI). In the past (Round-I in 1998-99, Round-II in 2002-04, and Round-III in 2007-08) with the main objective to provide reproductive and child health related database at district level in India. The data from these surveys have been useful in setting the benchmarks and examining the progress of the country after the implementation of RCH programme. In addition, the evidences generated by these surveys have been useful for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation of the ongoing programmes and the aspect of planning of suitable strategies by the central and state governments. In view of the completion of eight years of National Rural Health Mission (2005-12), that it was felt there was a need to focus on the achievements and improvements. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, therefore initiated the process of conducting DLHS-4 and designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) as the nodal agency to carry out the survey. The MoHFW, provided funds for implementation of DLHS-4, guided by a duly constituted Technical Advisory Committee (TAC).

The main objective of the District Level Household and Facility Survey-4 (DLHS-4) is to provide maternal and child care (MCH) indicators and prevalence of morbidity for a wide range of common, communicable, non-communicable and lifestyle diseases for the year 2012-13 covering the following aspects:

- Household basic amenities
- Prevalence of morbidity
- Coverage of ante-natal services and immunization services.
- Proportion of institutional/safe deliveries
- JSY Beneficiaries
- Economic burden of delivery
- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- ASHA's involvement
- Unmet need for family planning
- Awareness about RTI / STI and HIV / AIDS
- Infrastructure, manpower, equipments, drugs, services of public health facilities
- Linkage between health facility and MCH indicators

The bilingual questionnaires prepared in Manipuri and English language pertaining to Household, Clinical, Anthropometric and Bio-Chemical tests (CAB) and Ever Married Women (age 15-49) were used and canvassed using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). It was for the first time in the country that large scale demographic and health survey at the district level was successfully carried out by using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) in DLHS-4. The CAPI software was developed by using MMIC (Multi-Mode Interviewing Capability) tool. Mini laptops were also loaded with CAPI software and bilingual questionnaires and provided to the Field Agencies authorized to carry

out the survey with the designated states. Each team was provided four CAPIs/Mini laptops, one for each investigator. Supervisors were responsible for directly uploading the completed PSU's data to the IIPS, FTP server located in Mumbai on day-to-day basis. The use of CAPI optimized resources were required for transferring the filled questionnaires from the field to the state office, data entries and received at IIPS. For the first time biomarkers were also used in DLHS-4. The village and health facility questionnaires were canvassed by using paper & pen method in DLHS-4. In the household questionnaire, information of all the members of the household and socio-economic characteristics of the household, the possessed assets, number of marriages, morbidities and deaths in the household since January 2008, and also drinking water, toilet, drainage and kitchen facilities data were collected. The ever-married women questionnaire contained information on women's characteristics, maternal care, immunization and childcare, contraception and fertility preferences, reproductive health including knowledge about HIV/AIDS. The village questionnaire contained information on the availability of health, education and other facilities in the village, and whether the facilities are accessible throughout the year. The health facility questionnaire contained information on human resources, infrastructure, equipments, drugs and services. For the first time, a population-linked facility survey has been conducted in DLHS-4. At the district level, all Community Health Centers, Sub Divisional Hospitals and District Hospitals were covered. Further, all Sub Health Centers and Primary Health Centers which cater to the needs of the population of the selected PSUs were also covered. Fieldwork in Manipur for all the 9 districts was conducted during January to July 2013, gathering information from 9,266 households and 6,924 ever married women (15 to 49 years). Table 1.2 provides breakup of PSUs and households by district and rural urban residence.

2. SURVEY DESIGN

DLHS-4 is a district level survey and a multi-stage stratified designed adopted for selection of representative sample of each district in Manipur. The Rural and urban areas of a district were considered as natural strata. Wherever applicable, urban population in a district was further stratified into million class cities and non-million class cities. For the purpose of sampling of the urban samples, two-stage sampling was used where the primary sampling unit (PSU) is the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks and second stage sampling unit (SSU) is the household. The urban PSUs are selected by equal probability without replacement and USU selected by process of circular systematic sampling. The allocation of PSUs to million and non-million class cities was proportional to relative sizes. Distribution of PSUs of a district is proportional to projected urban population of the district. For districts with less than projected 30 percent urban population, urban PSUs are oversampled. The sampling frame used for urban sampling is the town and city wise list of NSSO UFS blocks for 2007-08 provided by the SRD Unit of National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), Kolkata.

In rural areas of each district, sampling design is two-stage sampling with census villages as PSU and household as the second stage sampling unit (SSU). The PSUs are selected by PPS with replacement and SSU are selected by circular systematic sampling. Large selected PSU with more than 300 households are divided into at least three segments in such a way that

each segment has by and large the same number of households and two segments are then selected by SRS. List of villages in a district in Census 2001 are updated by removing villages of 2001 which have been designated as urban in 2007-08 NSSO UFS block list and this serves as the sampling frame for sampling of rural PSUs from a district.

Selection of rural health facilities in DLHS-4 is linked with the sampled rural PSUs. Primary Health Centers (PHC) and Sub Health Centers (SHC) catered to the health care needs of the sampled rural PSUs were included in the Facility Survey (FS) of DLHS-4. All Community Health Centers (CHC), Sub-Divisional Hospitals and District Hospitals are covered under the Facility Survey of DLHS-4.

2.1. Sampling Weight

In generating the district level demographic indicators, sample weight for household, women and children will be used. The weights for a particular district are based on three selection probabilities

f_1^i , f_2^i and f_3^i pertaining to i^{th} PSU of the district. These probabilities are defined as

$$f_1^i = \text{Probability of selection of } i^{\text{th}} \text{ PSU in a district}$$

$$= (n_r * H_i) / H,$$

Where n_r is the number of rural PSU to be selected in a district, H_i refers to the number of household in the i^{th} PSU and $H = \sum H_i$, total number of household in a district.

$$f_2^i = \text{Probability of selecting segment (s) from segmented PSU (in case the } i^{\text{th}} \text{ selected PSU is segmented)} = \frac{\text{(Number of segments selected after segmentation of PSU)}}{\text{(number of segment created a PSU)}}$$

The value of f_2^i is to be equal to one for un-segmented PSUs.

$$f_3^i = \text{probability of selecting a household from the total listed households of a PSU or in segment(s) of a PSU}$$

$$= (25 * HR_i) / HL_i$$

Where HR_i is the household response rate of the i^{th} sampled PSU and HL_i is the number of households listed in i^{th} PSU in a district.

For urban PSU, f_1^i is computed either as the ratio of number of UFS blocks included in the sample to the total number of UFS blocks of the district.

The probability of selecting a household from the district works out to be

$$f^i = f_1^i * f_2^i * f_3^i$$

The non-normalized weight for the i^{th} PSU of the district is, $w^i = 1/f^i$ while the normalized weight used in the generation of district indicators for the i^{th} district would be

$$= \frac{\sum_i n_i}{\sum_i n_i * w^i} * w^i$$

Where n_i is the number of households interviewed in the i^{th} PSU. The weight for women and children are computed in the similar manner considering corresponding response rate.

3. SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

The main instrument for collection of data in DLHS-4 was a set of structured questionnaires, namely, household, ever married woman, and village questionnaires as components of household survey. In the facility, separate questionnaires are used for Sub- Health Centre (SHC), Primary Health Centre (PHC), Community Health Centre (CHC), Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH) and District Hospital (DH). Household and ever married women questionnaires are bilingual, with questions in both Manipuri and English languages.

3.1 Household Questionnaire: - The household questionnaire starts with listing of all usual residents in each sample household including visitors who had stayed the night before the interview. The listing of usual resident members is used for identification of eligible respondents for ever married women and CAB (Clinical, Anthropometric and Biochemical) tests. For individual household member information on age, sex and marital status, relationship to the head of the household and education were collected. Marriages and deaths to members of household were also recorded. Efforts were made to get information about maternal deaths. Information were also collected on the main source of drinking water, type of toilet facility, source of lighting, type of cooking fuel, religion and caste of household head and ownership of durable goods in the household.

An added feature to the household questionnaire of DLHS-4 was the collection of data on disability status, injury, acute and chronic illness for all members of the household.

Clinical, Anthropometric and Biochemical (CAB) tests: An important component of household questionnaire is the collection of biomarkers of eligible household members for the first time on a large scale demographic and health survey in the country at district level. This includes weight and height for all household members of age one month and above, Hemoglobin level for all household members aged 6 months and older, random blood sugar test and blood pressure measurements for all household members aged 18 years and above.

3.2 Ever Married Woman's Questionnaire: - The respondents for the ever married woman's questionnaire are ever married women in 15-49 years of age living in the sampled households. Details on age, age at marriage, place of birth, educational attainment, number of biological children ever born and surviving by sex were collected. Accounts of ante-natal checks, experience of pregnancy related complications, place of delivery, delivery attendant and post-partum care, together with history of contraceptive use, sex preference of children and fertility intentions were recorded. For the recent births, immunizations status of children was collected either from the immunization card or asking the mother about the status of immunization of the child. The other information collected includes knowledge and awareness about RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS by source and treatment seeking behavior of RTI/STI.

3.3 Village Questionnaire: - This questionnaire was designed to collect information on availability and accessibility of education, health, transport and communication facilities at

village level. Functioning of village committees and utilization of fund were additionally collected from the sampled villages. Information relating to implementation and beneficiaries of various government programmes on girl child, maternal care, sanitation, food security, employment generation, and women's empowerment were also gathered as part of village information.

3.4 Facility Questionnaire:- In the facility survey, the information collected at the SHC level were availability of the human resources, , physical infrastructure, equipments and essential drugs and MCH service provided in one month preceding the survey. From the PHC, status of availability for 24x7 facility and services for delivery and new born care were also collected. In addition the additional information collected at the PHC level were the availability of Lady Medical Officer, functional Labour Room, Operation Theater, sufficient number of beds, drug storage facilities, waiting room for OPD, availability of RCH related equipments, essential drugs and essential laboratory testing facilities. The Information that were collected for the Community Health Centre (CHC) included availability of 24X7 services for delivery and new born care, status of in-position clinical, supporting and Para-medical staff, availability of specialists trained for NSV (Non-Scalpel Vasectomy), emergency obstetric, MTP, new born care, treatment of RTI / STI, IMNCI, ECG etc. The physical infrastructure of the CHC was such that there was water supply, electricity, communication; waste disposal facilities, OT, Labour Room and availability of residential quarters for medical doctors were also recorded in terms of the facility survey. It was from the Sub-Divisional and District Hospitals that the status of the availability of essential laboratory and ambulance services, emergency obstetric care service, availability of specialists, nurses, paramedics and technicians either on regular or contractual basis were collected. In addition to the infrastructure, the provision for the bio-medical and waste disposal and availability of residential quarters for doctors, nurses and staff were also recorded. The mode of collection of information for health facilities was collated by the method of personal interaction with the concerned officials, physical inspection and recording from relevant registers.

3.5 Sample Implementation

The field implementation initiated with the preparation of location and layout maps of sampled PSUs in rural areas and obtaining map of sampled NSSO UFS blocks in urban areas. This is followed by the preparation of list of households which served as the sampling frame for selection of representative households and it involved mapping and listing of structures and households for each sampled primary sampling unit (PSU) following the preparation of location and layout maps. The mapping and listing was carried out for each PSU by a team comprising of a mapper, a lister and a supervisor. A PSU in rural area is a village or part of a village or a group of small villages and it is NSSO UFS block in an urban area.

From the sampling frame of households prepared by mapping and listing, a sample of 28 households was selected by circular systematic sampling. Household and ever married women's questionnaires were canvassed by a team of 3 female and one male investigator, one supervisor and two health investigators were assigned for collection of CAB information. For quality assurance, field teams were monitored constantly by Project Officers, Officials of

PRC, MoHFW, and Partner Institutes who facilitates DBS testing. Time to time DLHS-4 Project Coordinators of IIPS who made field visits to check and provide support to field teams.

4. DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND OF MANIPUR

Basic demographic indicators of Manipur and its districts as of Census 2011 are shown in table 1.1. The population of the state in Census 2011 is enumerated as 2,856. The decadal growth rate of the state during 2001-2011 Census is 24.5 percent and decadal growth rate of less than 20 percent were recorded in the districts of Bishnupur, Thoubal, Imphal West and Imphal East. The sex ratio of the state is 987 females per 1000 males; it is 932 the lowest in Chandel and 1029 the highest in the Imphal West. The overall literacy rate is 76.9 percent and the gender gap in literacy rate is 83.6 percent for males and 70.3 percent for females.

4.1 Sample Coverage

DLHS-4 surveyed a total of 343 primary sampling units (PSUs) covering 9,266 households with 91.9 percent response rate and 6,924 ever married women in reproductive age 15-49 years with 98.2 percent response rate. Table 1.2 shows the number of PSUs, households and ever married women interviewed and corresponding response rates by districts. Household response rate in the district varies from 78.7 to 97.7 percents while that for the ever married women it is from 88.8 to 98.1 percents.

4.2 Village Facilities

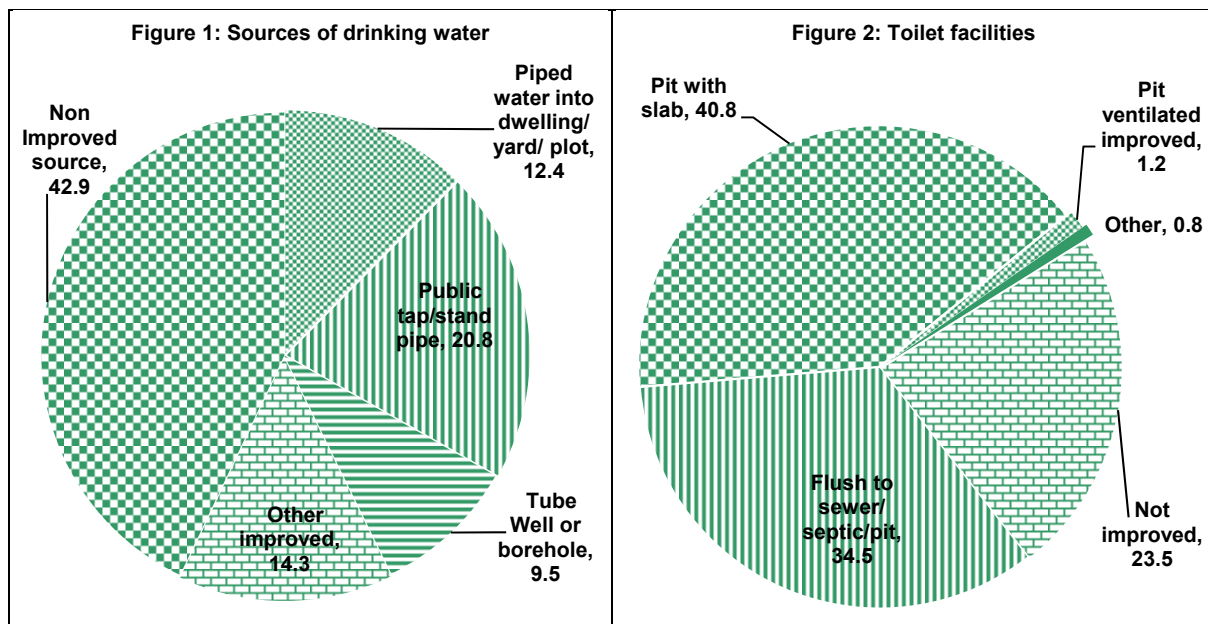
Total number of PSUs surveyed in Manipur is 343 out of this 250 are rural PSUs. Most villages 81 percent have primary school in the village (Table 1.3). In 26.8 percent of the villages there is Sub-Health Centre (SHC) (Table 1.4a). Out of 250 villages, 91.2 percent of the villages have beneficiaries of ICDS, while 82.8 percent of the total villages have JSY beneficiaries but only 28.6 percent villages have beneficiaries of JSSK (Table 1.4b). As can be seen from table 1.15 almost all sampled villages (97.6 percent) have Anganwadi centre, 46.4 percent have accessed to any government health facility, 16.8 percent of the sampled villages have Primary Health Centre (PHC) and 31.2 percent of the villages have Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC).

4.3 Household Amenities and Characteristics

As regards housing condition can be noted from table 1.6 (a), 6.9 percent of the surveyed households live in pucca houses, 35 percent in kachha houses and 56.9 percent in semi-pucca houses. As many as 69.5 percent of households have electricity connection, 67.5 percents of households use woods for cooking while 27.4 percent use LPG, 89.1 percent of households have mobile, 63 percent owned television, 40.5 percent owned bicycle while 25.2 percent owned motor cycle/ scooter and only 8.6 owned car/jeep/van.

The sources of drinking water are shown in figure 1 and it is noted that 9.5 percent of households are using tube well or borehole water for drinking and 12.4 percent of households are using piped water into dwelling/yard/plot. As can be seen from figure 2 households which do not have access to improved clean toilet constitute 23.5 percent of the total surveyed

households and 34.5 percent of the households have access to improved flush/septic/pit toilets. Table 1.6(b) provides household access to electricity, drinking water, toilet and cooking gas and type of house by districts. The mean household size of the state is 4.4 while it is 4.4 in rural and 4.3 in urban (Table 1.7). One member households constitute 4 percent of all surveyed households, 85.7 percent household heads are male, median age of household members is 49 years. Christian is the main religion of the state followed by 42.7 percent of Hindu household heads and a significant share 56.5 percent of the household heads are scheduled tribes (ST) and 20.5 percent of household heads are from the general caste.



The age-sex composition of the population of Manipur is depicted in the population pyramid shown in figure 3. The pyramid is characterized by a shrinking base indicating a declining trend in fertility, more females than males in 15-49 years and at older ages.

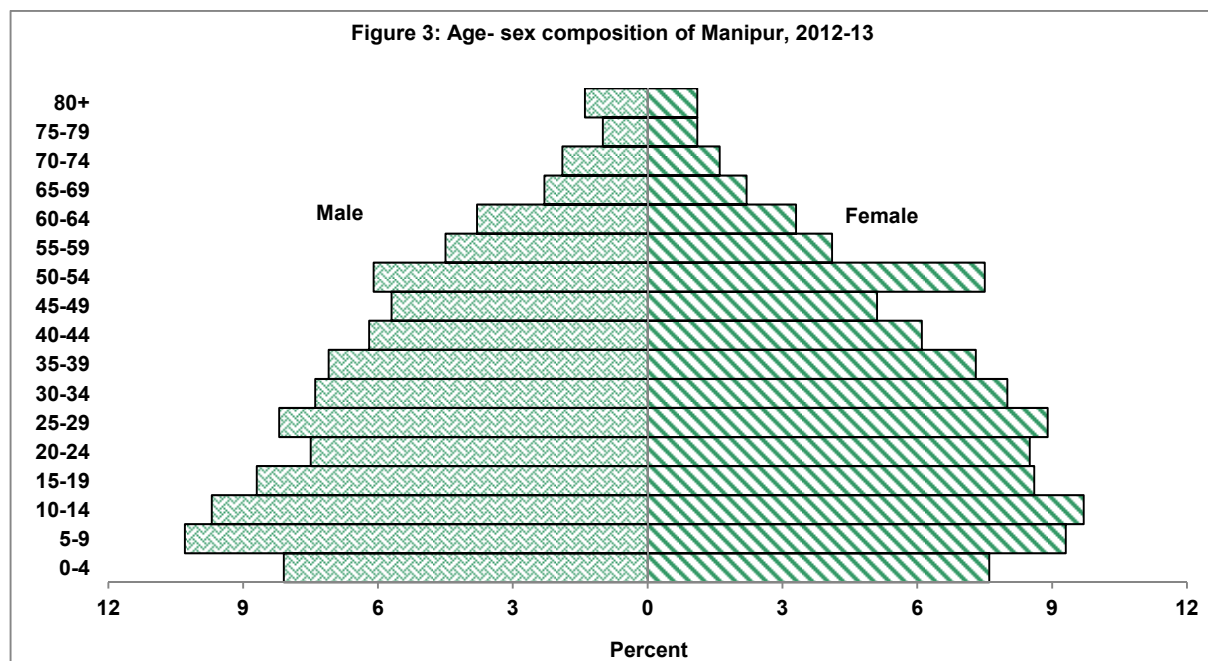
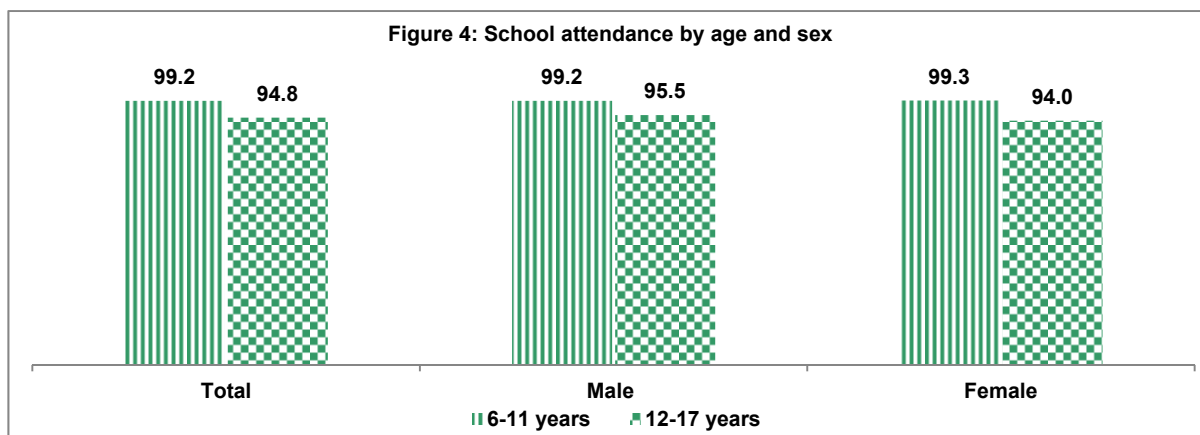


Table 1.8 provides differential in age-sex structures of rural and urban population of the state. As evident from table 1.9 there is sizeable proportion of unmarried males and females in 20-29 years and another distinctive feature is that are more widowed/divorced/separated among females than among males. The mean age at marriage for girls is 24 years while it is 26.7 years among boys. Mean age marriage for girls and boys by districts are shown in table 1.10. Seven percent marriage among girls is below the legal age of 18 years and 9.5 percent of the boys got married below the legal age of 21 years. Tables 1.11 through 1.13 provide details about years of schooling of sampled household members by age, sex, caste and religion by rural-urban residence. Among females 7 years and older 1.6 percent are non-literate and corresponding figure among males is 0.9 percent. More among females, 36.4 percent have 11 or more years of schooling as compared to 32.1 percent among males. Regardless of sex individuals about 25 percent of the literate population has less than five years of schooling. The non-literate persons are less in urban than in rural and more persons have 11 or more years of schooling than among rural residents. Table 1.14 provides rate of current school attendance by age, residence, religion and castes.

Figure 4 shows the school attendance by age, 6-11 years and 12-17 years, the stage of primary and secondary education respectively and sex. The state achieved 99.2 percent school attendance among 6-11 years children and 94.8 percent among 12-17 years suggesting the existence of dropout at the secondary level. There is no evidence of sex differential in school attendance among 6-11 years but for 12-17 years school attendance among females is 94.3 percent as compared 95.5 percent among males.



5. CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

The age at consummation of marriage is below 18 years for 16.2 percent of ever-married sampled women between 15-49 years irrespective of the residence background. In the rural population, 81.1 percent of surveyed women reported their age at consummation of marriage below 18 years. In the urban areas, 12.3 percent of surveyed women reported that they had started living with their spouse before attaining at the age 18 years as reflected in (Table 2.1). It was also observed that there were more non-literate women in rural areas (29%) than in the urban areas (17%), whereas non-literate husbands were less by 6.9 percentage points compared to non-literate wives/women in the rural areas. Around 25 percent of women are non-literate whereas 38 percent of women are educated at least for 10 years. The proportion

of husbands with 10 years or more schooling is 49 percent. Nearly 38 percent of the ever-married women were married for 15 years or more and the distribution of ever-married women in the categories of less than 5 years, 5-9 years and 10-14 years marital duration are almost uniform, with around 20 percent in each category.

The proportion of women belonging to Hindu has been highest and found to be 45 percent followed by Christian (43%). The proportion of Hindu women is slightly higher in urban area (66 %) as compared to rural (35%). The percent distribution of women by castes/tribes is skewed towards Scheduled Tribe (42%) followed by women belonging to 'Other' castes (39%) and Other Backward Classes (11%). The percent of women who belong to 'Others' group is higher (55%) in urban than in the rural (32%).

Table 2.2 shows the distribution of years of schooling among sampled women by background characteristics. The percentage of women who had 11 years or more year of schooling in the age groups 30-34 and 35-39 (23%) is relatively higher than the other age groups. The urban women had 2.5 times higher percentage in education in the 11 and more years of schooling as compare to rural women. It is to be noted that at least 5.6 percent of women with 0-5 years of schooling and 3.3 percent of 6-8 years of schooling reported that their husband is non-literate. The percentage of women possessing beyond 11 years of schooling is lowest among Muslim (5%). This proportion is highest among Hindu (27%) followed by other religion group (21%). Similarly, the proportion of women educated beyond 11 years of schooling is also found to be dismal among scheduled tribes (12%) and this proportion is high among 'Others' castes category (27) followed by scheduled castes (22%) in state Manipur.

5.1 Birth Order

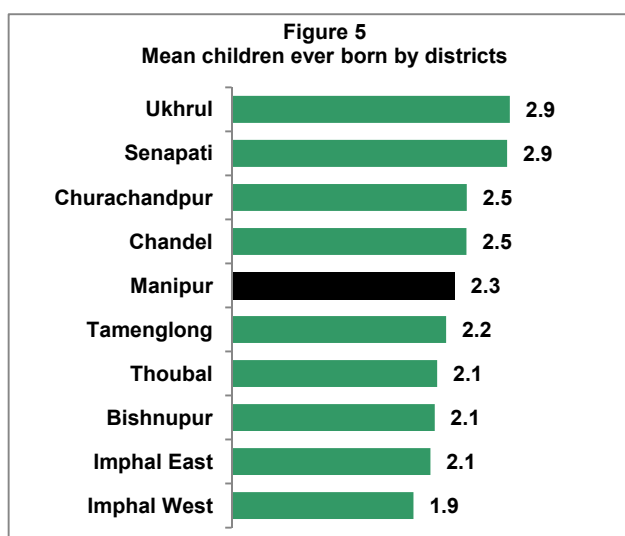
Out of the total births recorded from January 1, 2008 to ever-married women, around 69 percent births come from rural area and the rest of 32 percent comprise from the urban area. Almost 34 percent of them belong to women in the age group of 25-29, followed by 25 percent from women in the age group 30-34 as enumerated in Table 2.3. The distribution of these births by religion shows that 43.8 percent belong to the Hindu Community followed by 42.0 percent to Christian and rest belong to other religions. The distribution of births by castes/tribes indicates that births from the Scheduled tribes contribute maximum of 42 percent, followed by other castes (40 %), Out of the total births since January 1, 2008 to ever-married women, 58 percent were of second or higher order births and the corresponding figures are around 60 percent and 79 percent respectively for non-literate and women with less than 5 years of schooling (Table 2.3).

The births of second and higher order are more in proportion among ever-married women aged 15-49 who are from rural area (60%), belonging to Christian (65%), belonging to scheduled tribes (66 %), and among 30-34 years or older women (72%), compared to ever-married women educated at least up to 10 years (52%), and those belonging to other backward castes (48 %) (Table 2.3). Table 2.4 shows that the proportion of second and higher order births is the highest in Churachandpur and Ukhrul (70%) districts and the lowest (45%) in Imphal West district. The proportion of first order birth has recorded maximum in Imphal West district (55%) and lowest in Churachandpur and Ukhrul (30% each). Each of

Bishnupur, Thoubal, Imphal West, Imphal East and Chandel contributes 4 percent or above of the all births.

5.2 Mean Children Ever Born

Mean children ever born (CEB) to ever-married women aged 15-49 years is 2.3 with marginal difference (0.36) by residence, while it is 2.6 for non-literate and 1.9 to women with at least 10 years of education. The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever-married women aged 40-49 years was nearly 3.2. The differentials by castes/tribes have got disappeared in this fertility indicator. In contrast, there has been a visible difference in mean children even born to



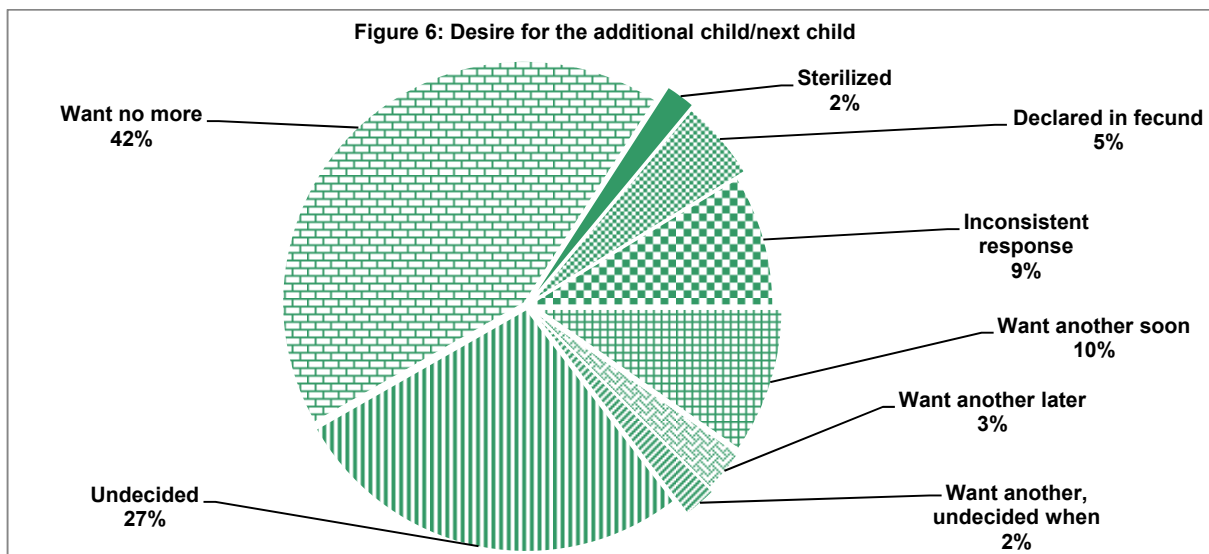
ever-married women aged 15-49 between Muslim (2.6) and Hindu (2.1). The state level estimates for mean children ever born by the sex of children are also shown. It indicates that on average an excess of 0.1 male children to per female children ever born to ever-married women aged between 15-49 years in the state as a whole. The sex differentials in mean children ever born to ever-married women aged between 15-49 years is found to be higher for Other caste group, less than 5 years of education and older women aged 40 years and above (Table 2.5).

The mean children ever born to the ever-married women by district is shown in figure 5, it varies from 2.9 children in the Ukhrul district to that of 1.9 children in Imphal west district, while the state average is 2.3 children.

In Manipur, most of the outcomes of pregnancies (92%) which occurred since January 1, 2008 to currently married women aged between 15-49 years, turned to be live birth. Four percent of the pregnancies outcomes were reported as spontaneous abortion. The percentage of pregnancies that resulted in induced abortion was 3.1 percent for the state as a whole. Interestingly, the age of the women and the sex composition of the children depict a large variation in terms of the percentage of pregnancies resulted as induced abortion. For example, the women having two sons only (5%) have relative high rate of induced abortion as compared to women having three sons only. Similarly, women aged above 35-39 years have a relative higher induced abortion rate (8%) than their younger counterparts (Table 2.6). The percentage of pregnancies resulted into spontaneous abortions varies from 1.9 percent in district Churachandpur to 8.8 percent in district Chandel. The still birth rate is below one percent in Manipur. This district Bishnupur has high percentage of induced abortion rate (8%) than any other district in the state. As a result only 91.7 percent of pregnancies since January 1, 2008, in the state, are reported as live births (Table 2.7).

5.3 Fertility Intention and Sex Preferences for Additional Child

Fertility preferences of currently married women in terms of the desire to have an additional child, and the timing to have preferred sex of the desired additional child by number of living children are given in Table 2.8. It was observed that among those with no living children, nearly 37 percent of the women wanted a child soon (within the next two years) and 9 percent wanted a child two or more years later. Among the currently married women aged 15-49 with one living child, 16 percent of them wanted an additional child soon i.e. within two years. Most of the currently married women with two living children are either undecided (33%) or want no more children (46%). In addition, not more than 5 percent of women desired another child once they attain two or more surviving children. Figure 6 depicts the fertility preference of all currently married women regardless of the number of the living children.



Forty two percent of the currently married women wanted to not opt for more children, 10 percent desired additional child soon thereafter and , 27 percent was undecided about the option of having an additional child and 2 percent had undergone sterilization. Two percent of currently women wanting to have an additional child, but they have not taken any decision about timings when to have it.

Among the currently married women with no living children but want an additional child, 46 percent reported that sex of the child does not matter, 25 percent say it is up to God while 25 and 4 percent want to have an additional child as a boy and a girl respectively. Among those who had at least one living child and wanted to have another child, the percentage of women who were able to tell about preferred sex of additional child is quite high (36 percent wanting boy and 23 percent wanting girl). With increasing number of living children, longing for an additional male child becomes more and more magnified from 36 percent among currently married women with one child to 54 percent among currently married women with three living children. It is interesting to note that percentage of women with four and above living children reporting about preferred sex of additional child further increases in the response categories of doesn't matter and up to God (Table 2.8).

6. MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Maternal Health Care package of RCH components focused more on ANC under the NRHM/NHM programme. The Maternal health care activities are implemented to strengthen and fulfill the RCH goals. ANC services provided by medical and paramedical professionals comprises of the regular physical checks with weight, height and blood pressure measure, Hemoglobin level test, consumption of IFA, Tetanus (TT) injection and the growth status and position of foetus. These primary services are made compulsory to be provided during the ANC check up from the health facility. At least four checkups are made compulsory to complete the full ANC course in order to prevent and protect women from pregnancy related complication faced during the pregnancy and till the delivery. Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY) is a scheme which is implemented in the health facilities under the aegis of NRHM/NHM to promote Institutional Delivery and post natal care to prevent from maternal deaths.

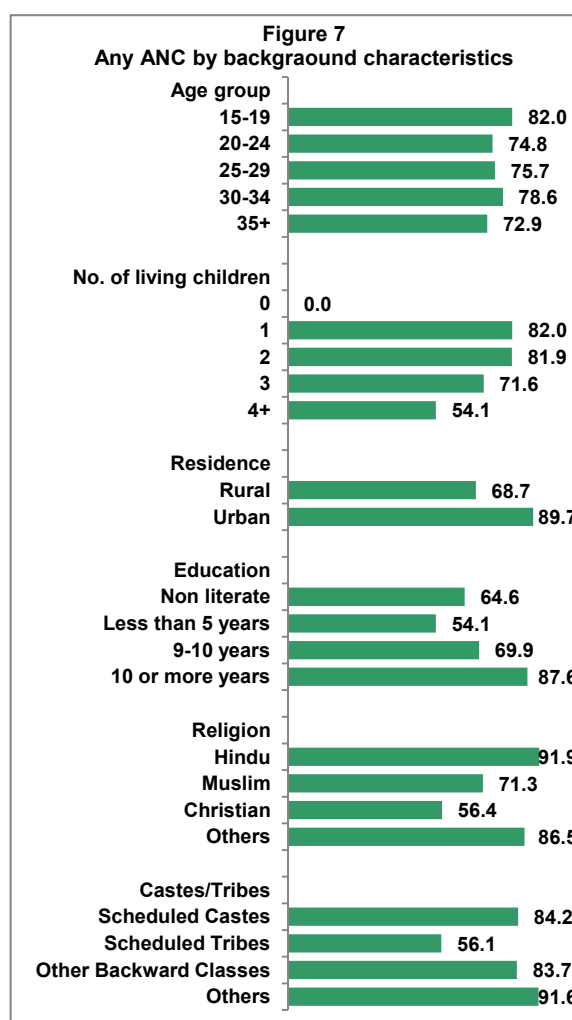
6.1 ANC by Selected Background Characteristics

In Manipur 75.8 percent of the women had received at least one antenatal care (ANC) service during the pregnancy of their last birth and in the last three years period preceding the survey. The utilization of the government health facility for ANC care was more than 72.3 percent as compared to that of private health facility (Table 3.1).

It was observed that any ANC coverage by the selected background characteristics is illustrated in Figure 7. The ANC received among the non-literate are 64.6 percent as against 87.6 percent among the women educated for 10 or more years. There is significant rural-urban gap of 21 percentage point in availing any ANC, with 89.7 percent among urban residents and 68.7 percent among rural residents. Women who had received ANC with one living child is around 82 percent whereas woman with 4 and above living children is 54.1 percent.

The coverage of any ANC is highest in Bishnupur, Thoubal and Imphal West district (92%), and lowest in Ukhrul district (49%).

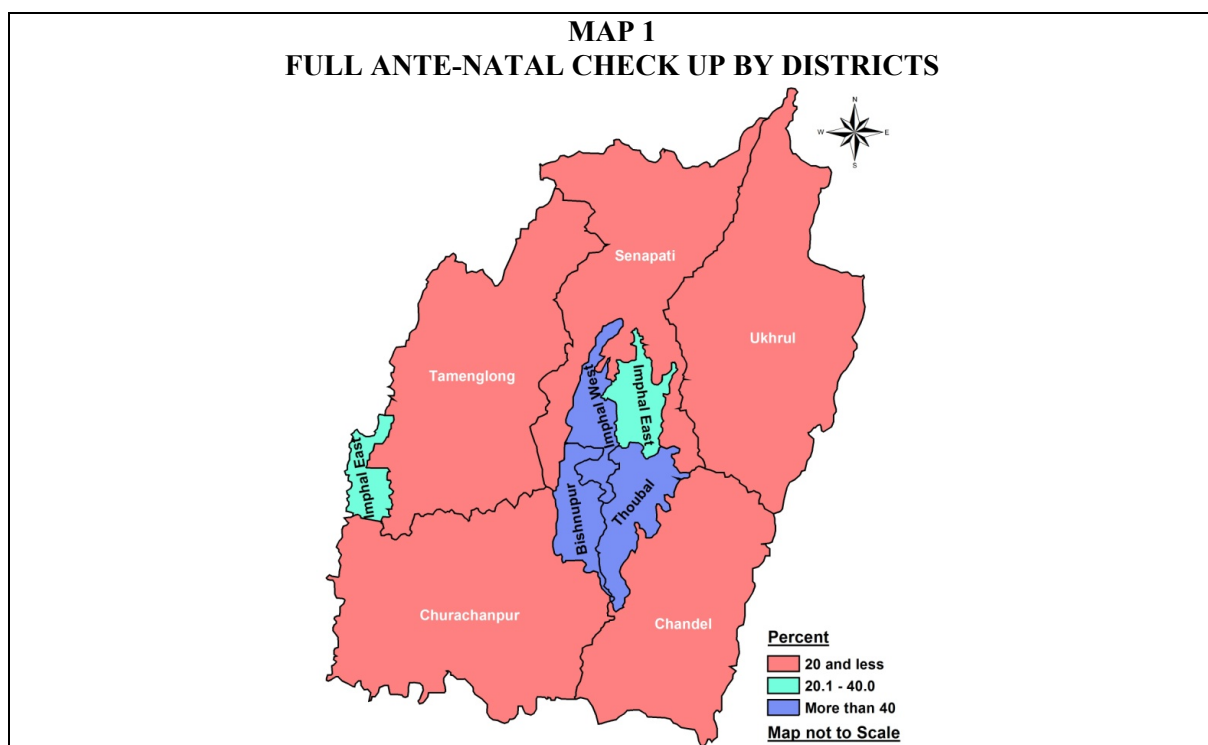
Majority of women from Tamenglong, Bishnupur and Imphal East district are availed ANC care from government health facilities (78 to 87.5%) and overall 35.6 percent received it from private health facility. The proportion of women availing any ANC from private health facility utilization is highest in Ukhrul district which is the highest in the state (Table 3.2).



The lowest ANC coverage in government health facilities was also in Ukhrul District (45.6%). The DLHS-4 data reveals that majority of the women availed from government health facilities for ANC as compared to the private health facilities.

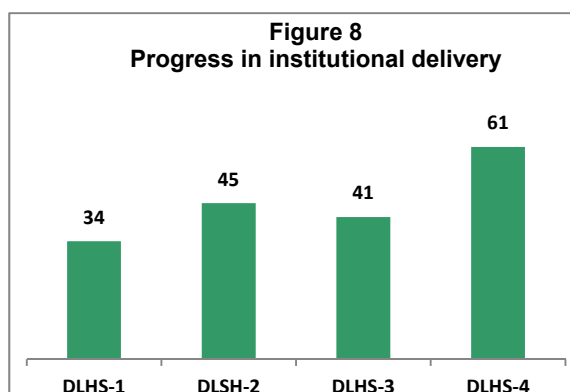
The specific components of ANC check up which are suppose to be received by the women during the pregnancy were asked to respondents. The proportion of women who received weight, height and blood pressure measurement, blood and urine tested, abdomen examined and sonography/ ultrasound test done are 67.2, 18.2, 67.3, 49.1, 59.2, 40.8 & 59.6 percent respectively (Table No. 3.3). One important features of ANC check up in Manipur in case of ultrasound test done is high among women who are having one children than 4+ living children (70.6 and 30.3% respectively), having 10 or more years of education (83.4%), in rural-urban residence (50 and 78.5% respectively), and Hindu religion (81.2%). The women from other caste were the highest (81%) as compared to all other castes. The detail has been shown in Table.3.3.

The proportion of women who had received at least three ANC (61.3 %) and nearly (55.1 %) women who had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy (Table 3.5 A). The women who had three ANC are highest among women who are one living child (69.1%), having 10 or more years of education (77.8%), urban residence (78%), Hindu religion (79.6%), and “Others” caste (78.8%). The women who had full ANC (i.e. at least 3 ANC visits with 100+ IFA tablets/ Syrups consumed at least 1 TT) in Manipur is 28.3 percent. But 63.3 percent of women had 2 TT+ injections against 31.9 percent who had consumed 100+ IFA tablets/Syrups. The proportion of women who had received full ANC is highest in Imphal West district (49.9%) and lowest is 7.7 percent in Churachandpur District (Table 3.6). District wise variation in coverage of full ANC is shown in the Map 1. The proportions of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets/syrup and received at least one TT injections are 31.9 percent and 73.9 percent respectively in Manipur during DLHS-4 (Table 3.6).



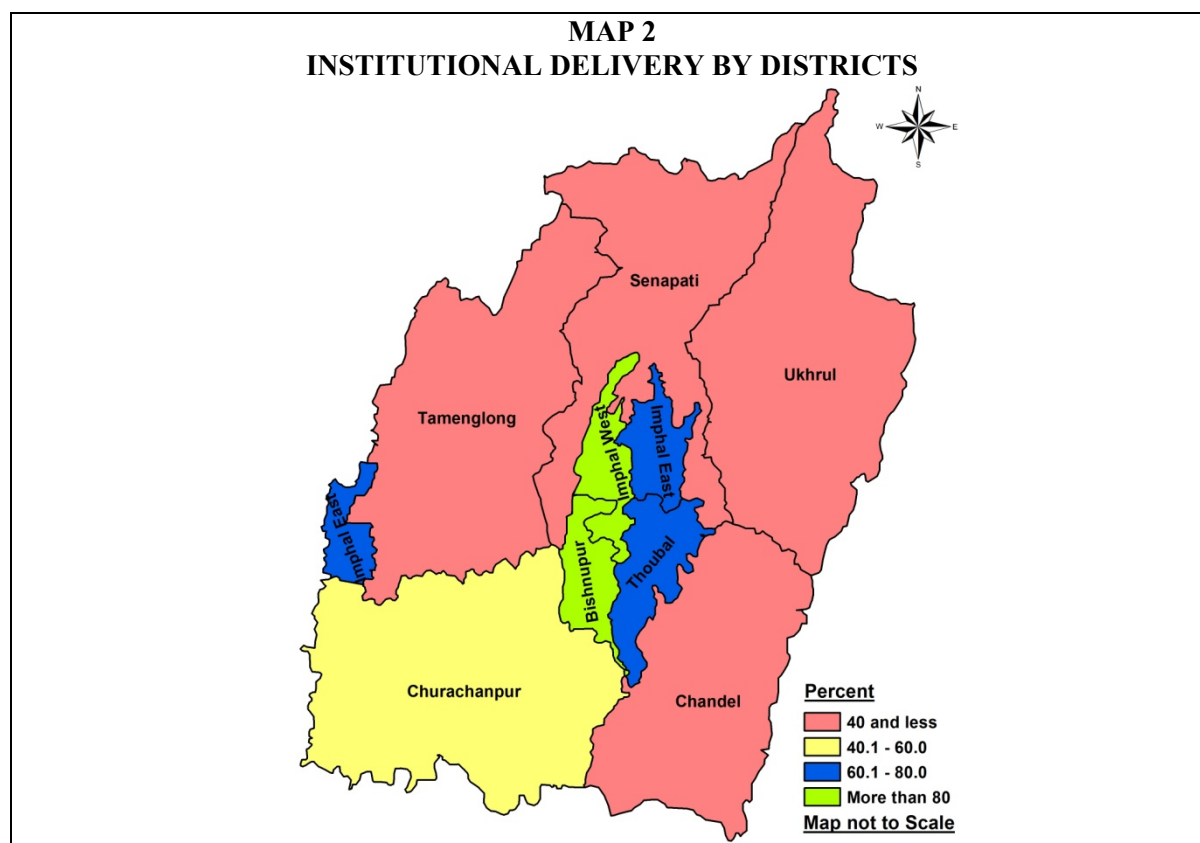
6.2 Institutional Delivery

In Manipur, coverage of the institutional delivery was 34 percent in DLHS-1 (1998-99), 45 percent in DLHS-2 (2002-04), 41 percent in DLHS-3 (2007-08) and substantially increased to 61 percent in DLHS-4 (2012-13). The institutional delivery in Manipur is presented in Figure 8.



Around Sixty percent of deliveries in the three years period preceding the survey which resulted either in still or live births were in both government and private health facilities, (Table 3.7). The proportion of women having background of ten or more year's education (77%) and having one living child (73.4%) are most going for Institutional Delivery. The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 85.5 percent in Imphal West and 32.6 percent in Senapati (Table 3.9). Around 73.5 percent of Skilled Birth Attendant (SAB) delivery shows that safe delivery is practised in Manipur.

The home delivery cases (37.4%) who are assisted by skilled persons are only 12.4 percent. The mean delivery cost in Manipur ranges with a maximum of Rs. 15, 478 in Thoubal district and minimum is Rs.6, 058 in Churachandpur district. In Manipur, out of the 9 Districts, only two district are having the institutional delivery 80 percent & above and in remaining 7 districts the percentage is varies from 32.6 to 75.6 percent. District wise variation in institutional delivery is presented in the Map 2.



In Manipur, only 0.1 percent of institutional delivery used ambulance and 30.9 percent jeep or car/van for transportation of delivery with an average cost of Rs.896. The used of jeep/car/van for transportation for institutional delivery among women with background of having 4 or above children (14.5%), Muslim (15.5%) and Schedule caste (21%) women. The mean delivery cost is Rs.10,258 in government health facilities and Rs.22,214 in private health facilities. There is a large variations of Institutional Delivery cost compare to government and private health facilities.

The JSY financial assistance for Institutional delivery had benefitted to 16.1 percent delivery cases and 4 percent for home delivery cases (Table 3.8). The highest benefitted women for institutional delivery are those in the age group of 20-24 (18.4%), rural residence (16.8%), having 2 living children (19.9%), others religion (21.3%) and Schedule caste (19%).

6.3 Complications during Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period

Women who either do not take ANC or had an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Manipur, as much as 40.5 percent women who had still/live births in the three years preceding the survey had some complications during pregnancy (Table 3.6). Out of 9 districts, in 5 districts women faced high pregnancy complication .The women who had faced pregnancy complication is highest in Imphal West District (52.0%) and lowest in Ukhrul district (25.6%). Fifty percent who had complications during pregnancy sought treatment for the problem in Manipur (Table 3.15).

Around 11 percent of women in Manipur had faced at least one delivery complication. The main type of delivery complications experienced by women who had still or live births in the three years period preceding the survey are mainly obstructed labour (9.8%), premature labour (12.6%), prolong labour (62.4%), excessive bleeding (13%) and convulsion or high blood pressure (20.8%). Delivery complications are higher among who undergone by Instrument or Assisted (16.5%) compared to Normal (9.6%) (Table 3.11). In all the districts of Manipur, Churachandpur district is highest proportion of women had a delivery complication (15.8%) and is lowest in Senapati (6.1%) (Table 3.15).

In Manipur, around (8%) women had faced post-delivery complications. The major problem during post delivery period is lower abdominal (32.2%), high fever (28.2%) followed by and excessive bleeding 10.8 percent (Table 3.12). Among the women who had post-delivery complications 58.3 percent had sought treatment (Table 3.15). In all the districts, women sought treatment for post delivery complication with highest in Imphal East (70.5%) and lowest in Tamenglong district (33.6%).

7. CHILD HEALTH AND IMMUNIZATION

To promote child survival and prevent infant mortality, NHM/NRHM envisages new born care, breastfeeding initiation, infant food supplementation at the right time and a complete package of routine immunization for children. About Thirty nine percent of newborns during the three year period preceding the survey were examined within 24 hours of birth (Table 4.1). More newborns to women of urban resident (50%), educated up to 10 or more years (53.3%) and belonging to Hindu (52.2%) have received newborn care within 24 hours

compared to their counterparts. In Manipur women who availed newborn care from government health facility constitute 63 percent as compared to 36 percent from private, home (0.6%) and others (0.2%). It is substantial increased from DLHS-3 (37.0%) to DLHS-4. There is enormous variation in rural areas in government health facilities 62 percent and private health facilities 37 percent, in urban area also found variation in government 64.6 percent and private 35.4 percent. Majority of women of Scheduled castes and Other Backward Castes check-up in government health facilities (64.6 & 78.3%) than the private health facilities (32.9 & 21.7%). Even Scheduled Tribes and others also using government health facilities (53.3 & 63.4%) more than private health facility 43.9 & 36.6 percent (Table 4.1).

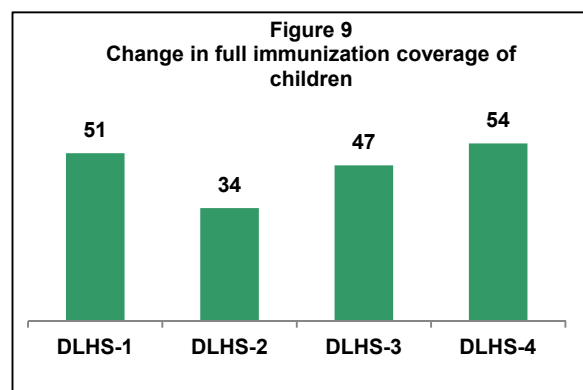
Majority (77%) of children under 3 years of age, born after January 1, 2008 was fed with colostrums and there is not much variation across selected background characteristics of women (Table 4.2). Imphal West district is the highest of children being fed with colostrums (88.3%) and lowest (57.6%) in Churachandpur districts (Table 4.5).

In Manipur about 40 percent of women had initiated breastfeeding within one hour of birth of the child. Among the women in Thoubal district is the least practiced of the initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth (24.1%) and most widely practiced in Tamenglong (58.5 %). However, about 86.0 percent of women in Manipur initiated breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children, ranging from 79.7 percent in Chandel to 95.1 percent in Churachandpur (Table 4.5). Thus the woman of Tamenglong district is highest within 1 hour and Churachandpur district is highest within 24 hours among all the districts. The proportion of women who initiated breastfeeding within one hour, within 24 hours and after 24 hours of birth to children born in the three year period preceding the survey are 40.2, 85.9 and 6.3 percent respectively.

Duration of exclusive breast feeding practiced is high among infant under 2-5months old is ranges from 61.4-57.8 percent and it declines as the age increases in Manipur. The introduction of food supplementation with semisolid and solid food started 2-3-month along with breastfeeding. As the age increase percentage of the breast feeding declines and about 27 percent of children under 24-35 months breast fed along with other fluid, semi solid and solid food (Table 4.3).

7.1 Immunization Coverage of Children (aged 12-23 Months)

The immunization coverage of children (aged 12-23 months) was recorded either from vaccination card or by asking the mother in case the card was not available. About 48 percent of children immunization details was recorded from the card (Table 4.7). The full immunization coverage was 54.1 percent of children aged 12-23 months. The received of full immunization comprises of BCG, three doses of DPT & Polio and measles vaccines

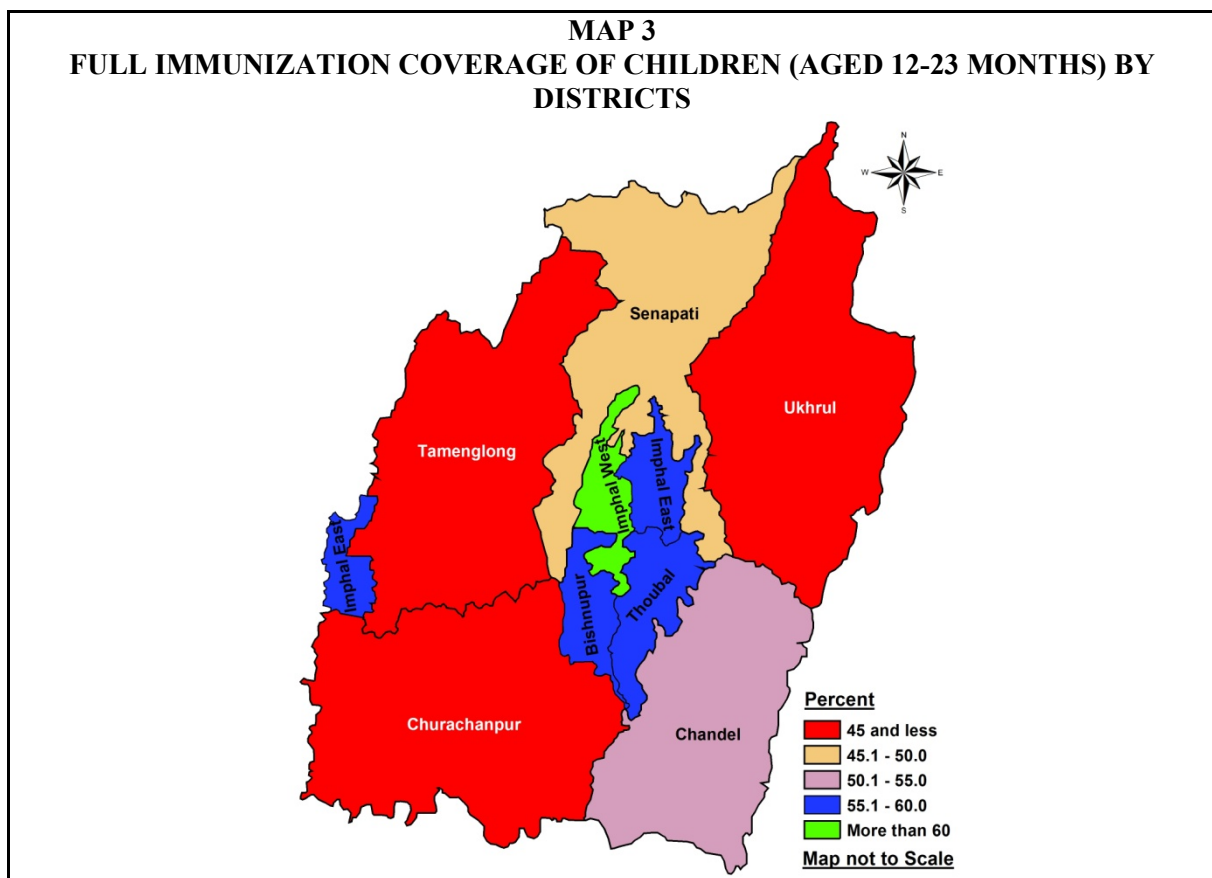


(Table 4.6). In Manipur the coverage of BCG and measles are 85.5 percent and 68.9 percent respectively. Only 6.5 percent of children have not received any kind of immunization.

In the Districts of Manipur, the highest full immunization coverage was in Imphal West with 79.6 percent and lowest in Churachandpur with 19.4 percent. Out of the 9 Districts of Manipur, 4 Districts covered full immunization less than 50 Percent whereas the remaining 5 Districts covered more than 50 Percent (Table 4.7). While the coverage of BCG was high all the Districts. The coverage of DPT 3 ranges from 56.5 to 92.7 percent, Polio 3 ranges from 52.5 to 94.7 percent and coverage of measles fluctuates from 40.1 to 89.2 percent in the Districts. Higher proportion of children of women educated up to 10 or more years (64.1%), belongs to Hindu (64.7%) and living in Urban area (69.1%) received full immunization.

The coverage of full immunization declined from DLHS-1 to DLHS-2 (around 51 to 34%) but it has increased by 13 percentage points in DLHS-3 and further increased by 7 percent point from 47 percent in DLHS-3 to 54 percent in DLHS-4 as depicted in Figure 8. The coverage of full immunization of children is below 50 percent in Senapati, Tamenglong, Churachandpur and Ukhrul while it is more than 50 percent in remaining Districts (Table 4.7).

In regards to place of vaccination of children received it from Anganwadi Centre (1.5%), Sub-Centre (10.9%), Primary Health Centre (35.6%) and 45.2 percent in other government health facility (Table 4.8). District-wise variation in coverage of full Immunization is depicted spatially in the Map 3.



Children who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A supplement is 53.1 percent and received 3 to 5 doses is 21.5 percent in Manipur (table 4.9). In Imphal West district about 76.4 percent of children aged 12-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, while in Tamenglong district only 21.6 percent children of the same age had received Vitamin-A. Bishnupur, Thoubal, Imphal West and Imphal East are other districts of Manipur where coverage of Vitamin-A is more than 50 percent and remaining districts where coverage of Vitamin-A is below 50 percent (Table 4.7).

Sixty one percent of children in Manipur had received Hepatitis-B vaccination. Children to the women of urban residence (76.5%), educated 10 or more years (71.0%), belongs to Hindu (74.8%) and Other caste (73.2%) had received more Hepatitis vaccination compare to their counterparts (Table 4.9).

7.2 Management of Diarrhea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)

The information on knowledge of diarrhea and ARI management was collected from women respondents as part of assessment of child care knowledge. Majority (91.4%) of women has knowledge of diarrhea management (Table 4.10) and 47 percent of women are aware of danger signs of ARI (Table 4.12).

The common practice followed by women for treatment of children who had diarrhea was to give salt and sugar solution (63.5%), ORS (61.8%), continue normal food (19.3%), plenty of fluids (16.5 %) and continue breastfeeding 9 percent (Table 4.10). In Manipur about 55.7 percent children who suffered from diarrhea were treated by ORS, while 41.4 percent of them were given some treatment or the other (Table 4.11). Majority (62.1%) of children are treated in a government health facility and 38.2 percent in a private health facility who suffered from diarrhea (Table 4.11).

In Manipur 47 percent of women are aware of danger signs of ARI, regarding specific symptoms of ARI, 37.2 percent of women know that difficulty in breathing, 22.7 percent pain in chest and 7.6 percent wheezing/whistling, 15.1percent rapid breathing and 12.5 percent women having knowledge of others signs of ARI (Table 4.12).

About 5 percent children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. Out of total children suffered from ARI, 64.1 percent children had sought advice/treatment; majority (59.4%) of children had sought at private health facility and about 38.2 percent sought at government health facility (Table 4.12).

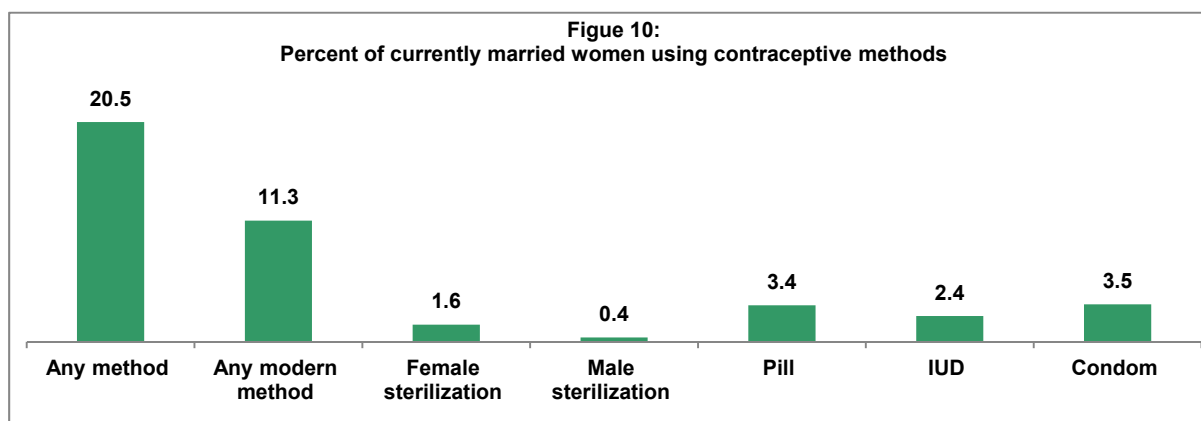
Highest proportion, about 9.4 percent of last or last but one child born after January 1, 2008 in Tamenglong district had diarrhea in the last two weeks prior to the survey and 15.3 percent of them have sought advice/treatment for diarrhea (Table 4.13). In Chandel about 1.6 percent of children of the same cohort had diarrhea and 70.5 percent were sought treatment. The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 1.9 percent in Thoubal district to 7.6 percent in Bishnupur district. The treatment seeking for ARI or fever is 65 percent and above in the districts of Bishnupur, Imphal West, Imphal East and it touched 100 percent in Thoubal district (Table 4.13).

8. FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Family planning program in India has undergone sea changes in terms of strategies, focus and objectives. Post ICPD 1996 program oriented has evolved itself into a human right framework keeping in mind the central point to reduce the unmet need for family planning. Strategies under NRHM were to create demand for family planning through enhancing child survival and improving maternal health.

There is awareness to the extent of 44 percent about female sterilization, but male sterilization is known to 35 percent and Condom is known to 68 percent of women. Almost 45 percent of the women were aware of IUD but the knowledge of Pill is as high as 58 percent. The knowledge of traditional method is very high. However new methods on menu of Indian program/or in market like female condom is least known among women with only 10 percent of women. Among the currently married women the proportion ever using any modern method is 20 percent, while 31 percent of women ever used either modern or traditional methods. There is substantial rural-urban difference in the ever use of any modern contraceptive use which are around 18 percent and around 25 percent respectively. However, the ever use of female sterilization among rural and urban women is just 1.5 percent and 1.7 percent respectively.

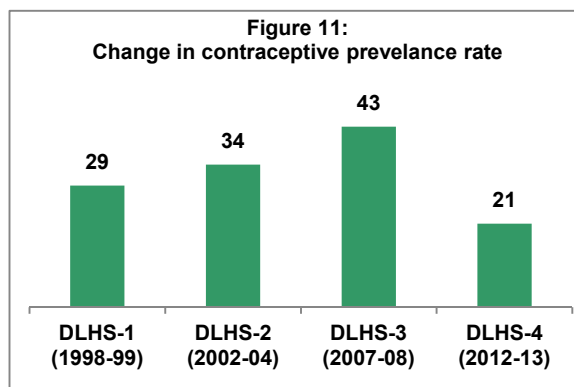
The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husband shows that just around 11 percent of them were using one or other modern method mostly Condom (3.5%) at the time of the survey. Female sterilization is used by only 1.6 percent by the currently married women. The female sterilizations was less among rural women (1.5%) and non-literate (1.3%) women compared to that among urban and those who educated for at least 10 years (1.7%).



Female sterilization regardless of the family size was more among currently married women who have one or more living sons compared to those with no living son. Almost no women in 20-24 years, nearly 0.6 percent of women in 25-29 years and about 1.7 percent of women in 30-34 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey. The mean age at the time sterilization is 33 years. Among the currently married women, proportion continuing IUD use for less than 2, 2-3 and more than 3 years was respectively 27 percent, 14 percent and 49 percent respectively. The Oral pill users continuing for more than

6 months constituted 70 percent of the total pill users and around 48 percent of condom users were continuing for longer periods than 6 months in Manipur.

Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any any method was above 20 percent in 5 out of total 9 districts of Manipur except for the districts of Tamenglong, Thoubal, Ukhrul and Chandel district of Manipur which varies between lowest in Tamenglong district (8%) to the Thoubal (18.6%) district of Manipur. The prevalence of female sterilization is highest in Bishnupur district (2.2%) and lowest in Chandel district (0.7%) of Manipur. The use of condom is least in Chandel district (1.6%) and highest in Churachandpur district (7.2%) of Manipur.



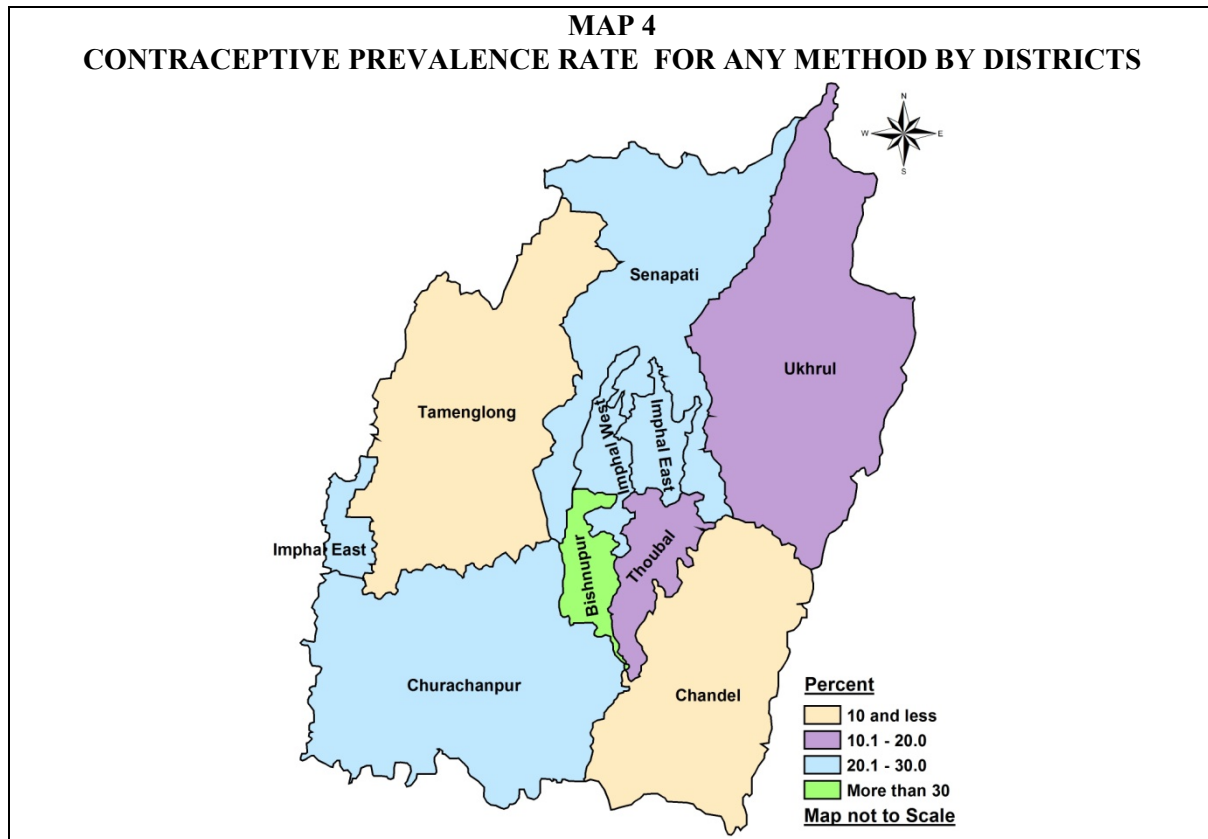
The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary methods of contraceptive is about 62 percent of sterilization has been done in government health facility and 20 percent of women have availed government health facility service for spacing methods. Nearly 31 percent of sterilized women and wives of sterilized men got monetary compensation for sterilization, with variation of 11 percent in Imphal east district and nearly 48 percent in Bishnupur district of Manipur. As many as in 51 percent of sterilization cases monetary compensation is given at the time of discharge from the health facility.

Nearly 13 percent of sterilized women, 34 percent of IUD and 27 percent of Pills users were informed about the side effects before the adoption and 6 percent, 5 percent and 13 percent of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side effect to their health leading to health issues. Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception the main reason cited was related to other reasons (65.8%) which includes supply not available, difficult to get method, lack of pleasure, method was inconvenient, cost too much, family/husband opposed, not having sex, infrequent sex, husband away and others while second reason cited is related to fertility (21.4%) and almost 13 percent mentioned due to side effects. For the younger women in the age bracket between 15-29 years the reasons for discontinuation of contraception was primarily related to other reasons.

It was observed that about 1 percent of currently married women aged between 15-49 years, were not using any contraception intended to adopt limiting method and 3 percent spacing method in future. Those who intended to adopt either limiting or spacing methods in future within 12 months, after 12 months were still undecided about the timing constitute 28.6 percent, 28.2 percent and 43 percent respectively.

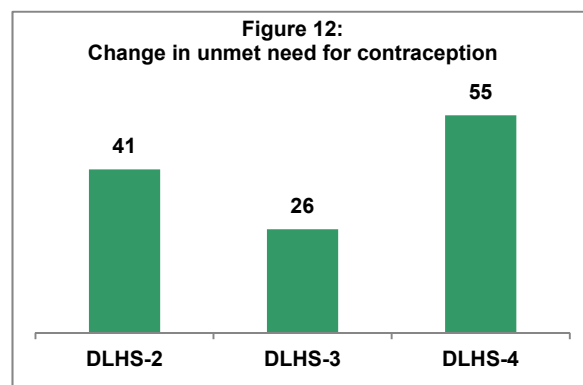
The unmet need for spacing included the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child were also included in unmet need for spacing. In Manipur, about 29 percent of currently married women have unmet need for spacing. Unmet need for spacing is 40 percent for women with one living

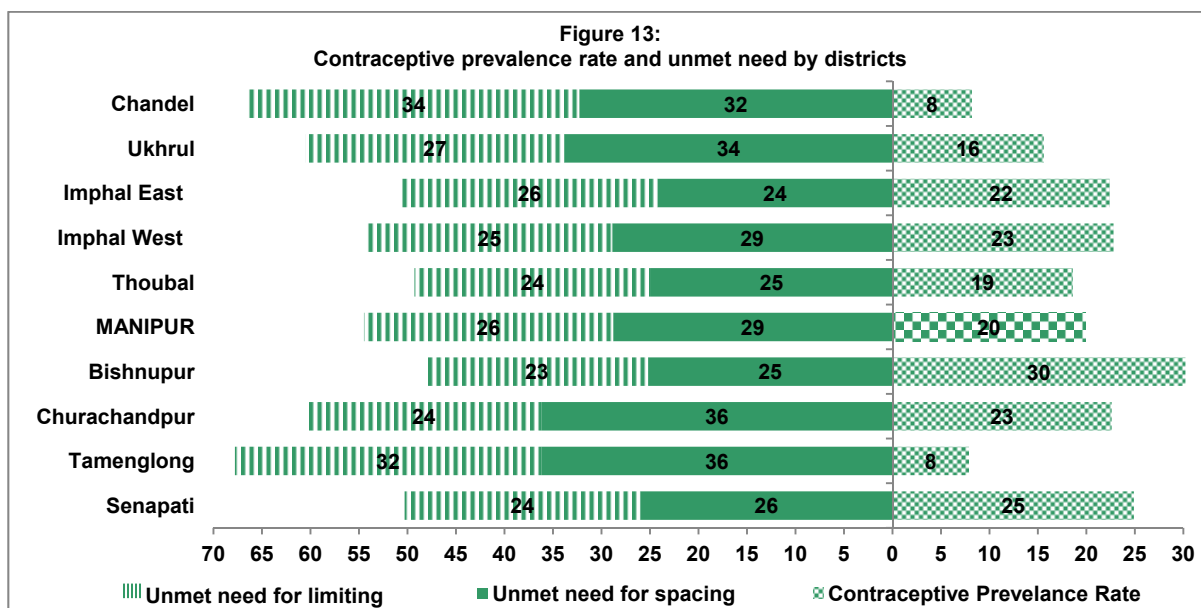
child and 37 percent, 47 percent, 41 percents for women aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29. On the other hand, currently married women who are still have physiologically potential for conceiving and want no more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting. The unmet need of contraceptive for limiting is about 26 percent in the state.



Currently married women with unmet need for spacing is highest in the two districts Tamenglong (36.2%) and Churachandpur (36.2%) of Manipur and lowest is in Imphal East (24.2%). On the other hand unmet need for limiting is highest in Chandel (34.1%) and lowest is in Bishnupur district (22.9%) of Manipur.

The total unmet need of contraceptive has been varying, it was 41 percent in 2002-04 and in 2007-08 it decline to 26 percent, in 2012-13 further unmet need has increased substantially to 55 percent. District wise contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need are presented in figure 13.





9. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Reproductive health addresses the issues of reproductive processes encompassing, the functions and system at all stages of life. The reproductive health is the ability for the people to have a responsible, satisfying and safe sex life and have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. This means that the right of men and women alike are to be informed of and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of fertility regulation of their choice, and the right of access to appropriate health care services that will enable women to go safely through pregnancy and childbirth and provide couples with the best chance of having a healthy infant. The burden of diseases among women is due to reproductive function and system. The five main causes of the disease burden among women in developing countries are maternal, Sexually transmitted disease, tuberculosis, HIV infection, Depressive disorders. DLHS-4 has obtained information on awareness and prevalence of RTI/STI, HIV/AIDS, information and ways to avoid AIDS.

9.1 Menstruation Related Problems

The women reported to have menstruation related problems and have specific symptoms during three months preceding the survey by background characteristics is given in Table 6.1. Menstrual problems are experienced by 18 percent of women in Manipur. The problems of painful periods (56%) and irregular period (36%) are the main menstrual problems experienced by women. The other problems reported are frequent or short periods (16%), absence of periods (15%), prolonged (6%) and scanty bleeding (5%), blood clots/excessive bleeding (4%). The differentials in menstruation related problems are found by age, and education of both husband and the women. Women who had consummated their marriage below 18 years of age have had more menstruation related problems (19%). The menstrual related problems also increased with duration of marriage. More than 19 percent of women had reported to have menstrual problems whose marital duration was 10-14 years and 20 percent for more than 15 years. The menstrual related problems did not differ by religion and caste.

9.2 Awareness of RTI/STI

The awareness of RTI/STI was obtained from ever married women. The women who ascertained about RTI/STI were further asked on the mode and symptoms of transmission of the disease. Table 6.2 shows the percentage of women who have heard of RTI/STI by background characteristics. More than two-fifth of women in Manipur had heard of RTI/STI. The proportion of women who were aware of RTI/STI was comparatively higher in urban areas (67%) than in rural areas (32%). Awareness of RTI/STI was lower among young women, women with low age at consummation of marriage, less than 5 year of schooling of women, women from Scheduled tribes, and Christian women. Awareness of RTI/STI increases with education of women. Sixty percent of women who had completed ten or more years of schooling were aware about RTI/STI.

Radio was the important source of information of RTI/STI for seventy percent of women in Manipur. Forty three percent of women reported Print media as source of knowledge of RTI/STI. The other sources of information through which almost one third of women were aware of RTI/STI was Leaders/community meeting (38%), TV (34%) and cinema (32%). The sources of knowledge about RTI/STI differ by education of women and husband.

9.3 Knowledge Regarding Mode of Transmission of RTI/STI

The knowledge regarding mode of transmission of RTI/STI was asked to women who had heard of RTI/STI (Table 6.3). More than half and more than two-fifth of women reported unsafe sex with persons who have many partners and unsafe sex with sex workers as a mode of transmission of RTI/STI respectively. Over one fourth women reported unsafe abortion (28%), over one-fifth reported to unsafe delivery (25%) and unsafe sex with homosexuals (21%) were also reported by women as mode of the transmission of RTI/STI. The knowledge varies by residence, age at consummation, education of women and education of the husband.

Table 6.4 shows the common symptoms of reproductive tract infections/sexually transmitted infections among women. About 16 percent of ever married women have reported having symptoms of RTIs/STIs and 6 percent of women have experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. The women reported pain in lower abdomen not related to menses and itching or irritation over vulva (4%). About 70 percent of women discussed the RTI/STI related problems with their husband or partner (Table 6.5). The women mostly sought treatment for RTI/STI (61%) from government health facility.

The women who have heard about RTI/STI varies from 10 percent in Ukhrul district to 70 percent in Thoubal district. The districts where more than half of the women have heard about RTI/STI are Bishnupur, Thoubal, Imphal West, Imphal East and Chandel. Women reporting any abnormal vaginal discharge varied from 4 percent in Imphal West district to 8 percent in Senapati district.

9.4 Awareness of HIV/AIDS

The awareness on HIV/AIDS was asked to ever-married women age 15-49 years. More than 95 percent of women had heard about HIV/AIDS. The source of knowledge on HIV/AIDS was Leaders/community meetings reported by 68 percent of women followed by Radio (63%) print media (48 %), TV (47%), cinema (33%), school adult education programs (30%), husband (28 %) and health personal (20%). Less than 5 percent of women reported the source of knowledge from relative/friends and others (Table 6.7). Sixty three percent of the women reported unsafe sex with HIV/AIDS infected person, transfusion of infected blood as mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS and sharing of injection/Needles (Table 6.8). The reported modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS differ by residence, education of women and husband.

Table 6.9 shows Knowledge of methods of preventing HIV. About four-fifth of the women were of the view that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by avoiding risks of getting infected through blood. About two-fifth of women were of opinion that by using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse can prevent HIV/AIDS (Table 6.9). The differences in the preventing HIV/AIDS were found by residence, age at consummation of marriage, education of women and husband. The misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug reported was reported by 11 percent of women. The other misconception was stepping on someone's urine/stool (3%), shaking hands, hugging, sharing food and sharing clothes (1%).

The women who had heard about HIV/AIDS were asked the place to test the HIV/AIDS (Table 6.11). More than 70 percent of the women knew the place where the HIV/AIDS could be tested. The differences in the place of test were found by residence, age at consummation of marriage, education of women and husband. Fifty percent of women reported government hospital/dispensary and 36 percent reported private hospital/clinic as a place where people can go to test HIV/AIDS. The women who have heard about HIV/AIDS were asked if they had gone for the test. Forty six percent of women had undergone for HIV/AIDS test. (Table 6.12).

10. PERSONAL HABITS

Personal habits of adults (age 15 and above) such as consumption or abuse of tobacco and alcohol, and eating unhealthy foods are usually viewed from the lens of risk-taking behaviour due to their adverse health outcomes. The emerging morbidity pattern from the personal habits is a crucial predictor of current as well as future health status of a population. It has become increasingly important to understand and examine the impact; these habits have on overall health status in India in the context of the epidemiologic and demographic transitions. Besides, the treatment seeking behaviours for these illnesses reflects the availability, accessibility, as well as quality of health care services. Studies have shown evidences of correlation between the shift towards non-communicable diseases (NCD) and increasing risk-taking behaviours among adult individuals. For instance, excessive drinking is linked to acute and chronic physical health problems, particularly those related to the heart, blood circulation, respiratory, diabetes, mental health, cancer, crime and disorder, domestic violence, unprotected sex, unintended pregnancy, etc (Room, Baboor, and Rehm, (2005).

Alcohol consumption contributes too many diseases and is now the fifth leading risk-factor for the global disease (Lim, Vos, Flaxman, et al, 2012). Also, the economic burden of these NCD is equally serious - i.e., a 10 percent rise in NCDs is found associated with 1 percent lower rates of annual economic growth. However, programmes to combat NCDs were tremendously underfunded, and a low priority policy, as it is not part of the millennium development goals (MDG).

The WHO has recently stated that NCD such as cancer, diabetes, and hypertension are largest causes of death, and by 2020 cardiovascular diseases will be the largest cause of death and disability, including developing countries like India (WHO 2010). In 2012, the UN conference on sustainable development (Rio+20), referred to non-communicable diseases as “one of the major challenges for sustainable development in the 21st century”, emphasizing the fundamental link between health and development. In the same year, the World Health Assembly endorsed an important new health goal: to reduce avoidable mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) by 25% by 2025 (the 25 by 25 goal). The future threat to health is from NCDs, as the world also urbanizes faster than before.

Since 1990s India’s overall health status has shown tremendous improvement, which signals a change and shift in pattern of morbidity and causes of death to non-communicable diseases (NCD), despite still substantial contribution of communicable diseases. The NCD accounted for 42 percent of all deaths in India (56% in urban areas and 40% in rural areas), as compared to communicable diseases with 38 percent (RGI, 2003). Estimated prevalence of diabetes, hypertension, ischemic heart diseases (IHD) and stroke is 62.5, 159.5, 37.0 and 1.54 per 1000 respectively. In the National Health Policy (NHP), the Government of India (GOI) has committed to eradicating infectious illnesses and reducing the mortality associated with such illness (MOHFW, 2002). One of the goals of the NHP 2002 is a 50 percent reduction of deaths from TB, malaria, and other vector and water borne diseases by the year 2010.

This chapter presents findings on the personal risk-taking habits, acute and chronic (infectious and non-communicable) diseases, and their treatment-seeking behaviors.

10.1 Tobacco and Alcohol Use in India

Tobacco and alcohol use have been associated with a wide range of major diseases, including several types of cancers and heart and lung diseases. Studies have shown that in addition to sharing the same health risks as men, women who use tobacco or alcohol also experience difficulty in becoming pregnant, are at an increased risk of infertility, pregnancy complications, premature births, low-birth-weight infants, stillbirths, and infant deaths (USDHHS, 2004).

In India, information about tobacco and alcohol use among adults has been collected by various household surveys such as the National Sample Survey (NSSO) (50th round, 1998), NFHS (1992-93, 1998-99, and 2005-06), DLHS (2007-08), the Global Adult Tobacco Survey-India (GATS-India, 2009-10), etc., each survey with specific objectives and methodology. According to GATS India, 35 percent of adults in India age 15 and over use tobacco in some form or the other, with higher use among adults in most North eastern region (39-67%), east (36-50%), and central (40-53%) (IIPS & MoHFW, 2010).

In India, there are varieties of tobacco products and its use is also very diverse. The most common ways of tobacco use are the smoking and oral (smokeless) variety. Dominant among the smoking form include cigarettes and bidis, while in case of the oral use of smokeless tobacco, chewing or applying to the teeth or gums (scented/unscented, with paan) are the popular forms, which has also become very popular in most parts of the country. The DLHS-4 also collects information related to tobacco and alcohol usage directly from among the eligible adults (women age 15-49 and men age 15-54).

In case of alcohol consumption, household surveys in India show that alcohol use among adults, both men and women, is not uncommon, but the use is found much lesser than tobacco use. Alcohol consumption is higher among men than females. The study in India indicated the prevalence of current use of alcohol ranged from about 7 percent in Gujarat (state officially under prohibition) to a very high 75 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, and its consumption among women exceeded 5 percent only in the Northeastern region. DLHS-4 information on alcohol use by adult men and women comes from a substantial number of respondents (24,311 men and 33,252 women).

10.2 Tobacco Use in Manipur

As shown in Table 7.1, overall 63 percent of adults in Manipur use any kind of tobacco in one way or the other. However, tobacco use varies across the state by age, residence, region etc. The survey clearly indicates that tobacco use is highest and more likely among men (74%), older persons age 35 plus (over 70%), and among schedule castes and tribes (about 64% each), etc. In Manipur, education does not seem to have an impact on tobacco use, which is observed to be above 60 percent across all the education categories.

In Manipur, the adults are using more of the smokeless form of tobacco (58%) as compared to the smoking form (29%). Use of smoke tobacco is higher among men (51%) as compared with females (11%) and also more likely to be higher among the older adults age 30 and above (over 30%), in rural areas (31%) and among the schedule tribes (35%). Education does not seem to impact much on the tobacco use among adults in Manipur.

The pattern of using tobacco among adults shows an interesting scenario across the districts in Manipur. Of the 9 districts in the state, two districts, namely Tamenglong and Bishnupur stand out as lower use of tobacco in the state (Table 7.4). Reporting of use of oral or smokeless form is highest in Churachandpur (75%), followed by Chandel (67%) and Thoubal and Imphal East (65% each). In case of smoking form of tobacco the use among adults ranges from 23 percent in Imphal East and Tamenglong to 53 percent in Churachandpur. Other districts in which at least one-fourth of adults are likely to smoke are Senapati, Thoubal, Imphal West, Ukhrul, and Chandel.

The use of tobacco (all forms) among men is substantially high in Manipur (65% for oral or smokeless and 51% for smoking). It is interesting to note that both forms of tobacco use is lowest among teenagers (30% for smokeless and 11% smoking), but increases from age 20 onwards (among youth) to older ages (Table 7.2). Smokeless tobacco use is higher among men in rural areas (66%) than urban males (63%). Smoking also, is found to be higher among men in rural areas (52%) than in urban areas (49%) (Table 7.6). The older males say age 30

and above (over 75%) are much more likely to use smokeless tobacco products than those aged less than 20 (30%). Education does not seem to have an impact on the tobacco use among men. For men with 10 or more years of education the observed prevalence of tobacco use is very high (66% for smokeless and 48% for smoking).

In Manipur, strictly speaking, both forms of tobacco are widely used by men (65% smokeless and 51% smoking). About 40 percent of adult men use tobacco with paan, and about 5 percent with guthka/paan masala. Use of other forms of tobacco among men is around 21 percent in Manipur. Use of all forms of tobacco among men is higher in rural areas than urban areas except tobacco with paan (Table 7.5). In case of smokers, more of rural men use this form (52%), higher by about 3 percent, than those in urban areas (49%). About 18 percent of men are usual smokers (smoke at least once a day) in Manipur. The proportion of usual smokers is 20 percent in rural areas as compared with 14 percent in urban areas (Table 7.6).

Generally, use of tobacco is found to be very less among women, more so when compared with men. However, in Manipur (Table 7.1), a substantial proportion of adult women reported using any kind of tobacco (55%). Among the women tobacco users, while only about 11 percent smoke, a higher proportion of them (about 52%) use the oral form or chew tobacco (Table 7.3).

The pattern of tobacco use observed among women is similar to that found among men. For instance, majority of women tobacco users prefer the smokeless form. The proportion of adult women who smoke is slightly higher in rural areas (13%), as compared with urban women (9%) and in non literate group (18%). Among those women who use non-smoke form/chew tobacco, about 29 percent use betel nut or paan, while 20 percent use other forms of tobacco (Table 7.5). Among women who smoke, just about 4 percent are usual smokers (smoke at least once a day) (Table 7.6).

10.3 Use of Alcohol in Manipur

Household surveys in India show that alcohol use among adults, both men and women, is not uncommon, but the use is found much lesser than tobacco use. Alcohol consumption is higher among men than women. Study in India indicated the prevalence of current use of alcohol ranged from about 7 percent in Gujarat (state officially under prohibition) to a very high 75 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, and its consumption among women exceeded 5 percent only in the Northeastern region. DLHS-4 information on alcohol use by adult men and women comes from a substantial number of respondents (10,826 men and 12,614 women).

As presented in Table 7.1, in Manipur 25 percent of adults consume alcohol. In the state, the level of consumption is found higher among adults age above 30 years (over 31%) and highest among scheduled tribes (30%). Like use of tobacco, education does not make much impact on use of alcohol. Use of alcohol is observed to be higher among persons with 10 or more years of education (29%), as compared to the less educated persons (15-25%). The level of alcohol consumption by religious affiliation shows that the least consumption is among Muslims (13%) and highest among 'Christian' (30%).

In Manipur, alcohol consumption across the districts shows that of the 9 districts, only in 1 district the level is below 20 percent (Table 7.4). The prevalence of alcohol use across the state ranges from 16 percent in Bishnupur to about 40 percent in Churachandpur. Consumption of alcohol is observed to be high in districts such as Tamenglong (26%), Thoubal (25%), Ukhrul (27%) and Chandel (34%).

In Manipur, consumption of alcohol is found more concentrated among males (47%) as compared with (7%) among females (Table 7.1). Men who are more likely to consume alcohol are those in their 30's and 40's (about 60%), Christians (50%) and scheduled tribes (50%). The reporting of consumption of alcohol is seen among the teenagers (9%). Alcohol consumption among men is higher in urban areas (48%) as compared with rural areas (46%). In Manipur, around 10% of men reported as being a usual drinker (Table 7.7).

Only about 7 percent of adult females reported consuming alcohol in Manipur (Table 7.3). The consumption of alcohol increases by age, with higher intake among older females age 30 and above (about 7-9%). Women who reported consumption of alcohol are non-literate or with less than 5 years of education (7-10%). A very small proportion (1%) of females in Manipur reported as being a usual drinker.

11. MORBIDITY STATUS

In DLHS-4, for the first time, information on morbidity status of the household members was collected from the household respondent. The main objective is to get a somewhat fair idea about the prevalence of both acute illnesses (suffered for a week) and chronic illnesses (for a month or more), including disability (current) and injury (in last one year), suffered by any household member prior to the survey. Respondents were asked about occurrences of such illnesses among the household members, and to name the illness, including those diagnosed. Further, in case of occurrence of any disability, injury or illness, respondents were also asked about the nature of care sought, the type and place of health facility where treatment was done.

Depending on the nature and duration, all the illnesses or diseases are classified as (a) acute, and (b) chronic. Acute illness refers to those that occur suddenly with severe symptoms for short period during the last 15 days prior to the survey. Example includes diarrhoea, dysentery, acute respiratory tract infection (ARI), jaundice with fever, fever with chill/rigors/malaria, fever with rash, reproductive tract infections (RTI), etc. In case of chronic illness, those symptoms that persist for longer than one month in the past one year prior to the survey. The list provided includes both symptoms and associated diseases categories.

11.1 Disability and Injury

From each of the selected household, DLHS-4 collected information from the head of the household or adult respondent on any injury and on five specific disabilities that household members may have suffered from such as mental, visual, hearing, speech, and locomotors. As it is difficult to capture the type of injury and its severity from lay reporting, assessment is made indirectly from the type and duration of hospitalization required for the injury.

As presented in Table 7.8, in Manipur 1.7 percent of the sample population reported suffering from any injury. The prevalence of any injury is same for rural and urban areas (1.7%). The prevalence of any injury shows no variation between males and females in the state.

Only about 1 percent of the injuries reported were treated in intensive care. However, 14 percent of injuries were treated as in-patient with stay for less than a week, and 5 percent reported they were treated as in-patient with stay for more than 2 weeks. Interestingly, in Manipur, about 76 percent of injuries were treated using other form of treatments, i.e. other than intensive care or staying/in-patient, such as out-patient, traditional healers, or home remedies. More of females are treated as in patient with stay less than 1 week (16%) as compared with males (12%), while men are more likely (6%) to be treated as in-patient with stay more than 2 weeks. Treatment as in patient with stay less than 1 week is found to be higher in urban areas (18% against 11% in rural areas). Other type of treatment is found to be higher in rural areas (78%) as compared with urban areas (71%).

In Manipur, among the five disabilities, the prevalence of mental disability is a little higher (0.5%) as compared to other disabilities. Visual, hearing and speech disabilities are the other disabilities reported in Manipur (0.4%, 0.3% and 0.1% respectively). Almost all the disabilities are equally reported by men and women. The prevalence of mental disability is little higher in urban areas than in rural areas (Table 7.9).

11.2 Reported Illnesses: Acute and Chronic

In order to assess the prevalence of illnesses from the selected household level in DLHS-4, the household respondents were first asked if any member of their households had suffered from any illness in the past one month or year. If reported that someone had suffered, more detail of the illness recorded, including main source of treatment. As mentioned earlier, all the illnesses are classified into (a) acute and (b) chronic, based on the nature and duration, and the information is collected from head or any adult member of the household.

Acute Illnesses

The prevalence of acute illness at the household level in Manipur is 21 percent. The differential in the prevalence of acute illness by residence shows little variation (20% in rural areas as compared with 23% in urban areas).

About 21 percent of household members reported suffering from any acute illness in Manipur. About 20 percent of men and 22 percent of women reported to have suffered from any acute illness. Among the prevailing acute illnesses, fever (other than those with rash or jaundice) is reported by nearly 40 percent, followed by diarrhea/dysentery (23%), acute respiratory tract infection (ARTI) (10%) and fever with rashes (4%). Diarrhea/dysentery, fever with rashes and malaria are found to be higher in rural areas than in urban areas, whereas other type of fever is observed to be higher in urban areas. The prevalence of other acute illnesses is observed to be around 19 percent.

Nearly everyone who had suffered from any acute illness sought treatment. Among those who had sought treatment, 44 percent preferred treatment at 'Other' facility (such as DOTS centre or at home) and it is equally preferred by both rural and urban residents (about 44%

each). About 15 percent of those who had sought treatment were treated in a Government Hospital, which is found to be equal in urban and rural areas. In Manipur, use of government health facility for treatment of acute illness is observed to be around 28 percent, which is higher in urban areas (30%) than rural areas (28%). Around 10 percent have reported of accessing the private health facilities for the treatment of the acute illness, which is observed to be more or less similar in rural and urban areas. The pattern of seeking treatment for the acute illnesses is observed to be similar between men and women in Manipur.

Chronic Illnesses

Survey results of chronic illnesses described pertain to prevalence, type, and source of treatment by sex and residence. In Manipur about 11 percent of the households reported a member suffering from chronic illnesses that lasted for over a month in the past one year prior to the survey (Table 7.8). As shown in Table 7.13, reporting by symptoms of chronic illnesses suffered by household members is highest for diseases of gastrointestinal system (12%), followed by musculoskeletal system (10%) and cardiovascular system and respiratory system (10 and 9% respectively) and genitourinary system and ENT problem (about 7% each). Interestingly, reporting of symptoms of chronic diseases other than the twelve identified diseases account for 29 percent.

In Manipur, not much differences observed in the reporting of symptoms of chronic diseases between males and females, except in case of some diseases. For instance, more males reported symptoms related to disease of respiratory system (10% as compared with 9% among females). In contrast, females reported more of symptoms related to disease of musculoskeletal system (11% compared to 10% among males) and genitourinary system (8% compared to 6% among males).

By and large, most chronic illnesses show more or less similar prevalence in both rural and urban areas. However, some of these chronic illnesses show slightly higher prevalence either in rural or urban areas. For instance, urban residents reported more of diseases of cardiovascular system (12%) and ENT problem (8%) than rural residents. In case of rural areas, much higher reporting related to diseases of respiratory system (11%) and gastrointestinal system (13%) is observed.

Household respondents were also asked about the nature and source of treatment for chronic illnesses suffered by any of their household member. In Manipur, only 70 percent of those who suffered from chronic illnesses have details of diagnosis or treatment. About 13 percent have no details of diagnosis or treatment, and about 17 percent do not sought treatment at all. The proportion with no details of treatment (15%) is more in the rural areas as compared to urban areas (11%). Overall, 64 percent of rural residents and 78 percent of urban residents have details of diagnosis or treatment for the chronic illnesses. It is also observed that both males and females have more or less equal accessibility to health care services for chronic diseases (Table 7.13).

Interestingly, in Manipur most people who suffered from chronic illnesses sought treatment at government facility (52%), even among rural residents (54%), and the proportion is 49

percent among urban residents. About 40 percent were treated at private facility (37% in rural areas and 43% in urban areas), while about 5 percent reported being treated at home.

Persons who sought treatment for chronic illnesses were also asked about the details of the diagnoses at the facility. In Manipur, diabetes (6%) and hypertension (8%) are the most commonly diagnosed chronic illnesses, followed by diseases related to heart and asthma or chronic respiratory failure (about 5% each). Goitre accounts for about 1 percent of the diagnosed chronic illnesses, and about 2 percent with tuberculosis (TB). As expected, the proportion diagnosed with these chronic illnesses is much higher in urban areas, particularly hypertension and diabetes. In case of rural areas, higher prevalence is observed for asthma or chronic respiratory failure (5% against 4% in urban areas) and TB (2% against 1% in urban areas). The results show that more males suffered from diabetes (7% against 6% among females), diseases related to heart (5% against 4% among females) and TB (3% against 1% among females). In contrast, women are more suffered by goitre (2% against 1% in males) (Table 7.14).

Contrast to situation in the general population, among the older persons age 60 years and above the prevalence of most chronic illnesses is much higher. For instance, about 12 percent of older persons were diagnosed with diabetes, 16 percent with hypertension and about 7 percent with diseases related to heart (Table 7.15). The prevalence of some of these chronic illnesses indicates that higher proportion of older persons in urban areas suffered from hypertension (20% as compared with 12% in rural areas) and diabetes (18% against 8% in rural areas). TB (3%) and cataract (5%) is observed to be higher in rural areas than urban areas. Among the older persons it is found that more females are diagnosed with hypertension (17% as compared with 14% among males) and cataract (4% as compared with 3% among males), whereas diabetes (13% as compared with 12% among females), disease related to heart (8% as compared with 6% among females) and TB (3% as compared with 1% among females) is observed to be higher among males.

11.3 Tuberculosis (TB)

Tuberculosis has re-emerged as a major public health problem in many parts of the world, often as a concomitant illness to HIV/AIDS. Tuberculosis, once known as the 'White Plague', is contagious and spreads through droplets that can travel through the air when a person with the infection coughs, talks, or sneezes. Today, TB is a leading cause of death among people who are HIV-positive. Worldwide, an estimated one-third of the nearly 40 million people living with HIV/AIDS are co-infected with TB. In most developing countries, TB would continue to be a serious health threat even in the absence of HIV/AIDS due to the public health challenges posed by poverty, high illiteracy, and poor sanitation. The GOI has stated that 'In 2005, a total of 97 percent population was covered under the Revised National Tuberculosis Programme. The government allocated Rs. 680 crores for the National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTCP) in the 10th Plan (DGHS and WHO, 2005).

In Manipur, about 2 percent of the household population diagnosed with TB, which is found to be higher in rural areas.

12. NUTRITION AND HEALTH

The DLHS-4 collected data on the nutritional status of children by measuring the height and weight of all children under age five in the selected households. The nutritional status assessment helps to identify sub groups of child population that face increase risk of faltered growth and potential health risks and vulnerabilities. The nutritional status of children in the survey population is compared with WHO child growth standards , which are based on an international sample of ethnically, culturally and genetically diverse healthy children living under optimum condition that are conducive to achieving a Child's full genetic growth potential (WHO, 2006)¹. These standards can therefore be used to assess nutritional status of children all over the world, regardless of ethnicity, social and economic influence and child feeding practices. Accordingly, three standard indices of physical growth that describes the nutritional status of children are height-for-age (stunting), weight-for-height (wasting) and weight -for-age (underweight). Each of these indices provides different information about growth and body composition that can be used to assess nutritional status.

In DLHS-4, all children listed in the household, who were born in year 2008 or later were eligible for measurement of their height and weight. Thus, height and weight measurements were collected even from those children whose mothers may not have been interviewed in the survey. For this purpose, all the survey team carried with them two scales and two height boards, which were standardized in all aspects and calibrated for accuracy. Recumbent length was recorded for children under age two years. Standing height was measured for all other children. Table 8.1 represents percentage of children below age five classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status (height-for-age, weight-for-height and weight for age) by some selected background characteristics. The analysis is based on information collected from 2833 children from Manipur for whom complete and erodible anthropometric and age data are available.

12.1 Height-for-Age (Stunting)

Height-for -age measures linear growth. A child who is more than two standard deviations below the median (-2SD) of the WHO reference population in terms of height-for-age is considered short for his or her age are stunted. This condition reflects the cumulative effect of chronic malnutrition. If a child is below three standard deviations (-3SD) from the reference median, he or his is considered to be severely stunted. In Manipur, 37 percent children under age five are stunted and 20 percent are severely stunted. Variation in the prevalence of stunting by age group shows that stunting is highest (44%) in children age 13-18 months, followed by those in age 25-35 (41%) and the lowest (19%) in children below age 6 months. Prevalence of sever stunting shows a similar pattern, with the height proportion of sever stunting in children age 13-18 and 25-35 months (25%), followed by months 19-24 (22%). Sex differential in the prevalence of stunting is varying for male (39%) and female (36%).and also in case of severe stunting it varies from 22 percent for male children to 18 percent for

¹ World Health Organization (WHO) Multicentre Growth Reference Study Group. 2006. *WHO Child Growth Standards: Length/Height-for-Age, Weight-for-Length, Weight-for-Height and Body Mass Index-for-Age: Methods and Development*. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO.

female children. Children under age five belongs to Christian family and coming from scheduled tribes' families as more likely to be stunted than others.

The prevalence of stunting is not uniform across different districts in Manipur. Stunting is the lowest in Imphal East (27%) and highest in Churachandpur (49%). On the other hand, Churachandpur portrays the highest prevalence of severe stunting.

12.2 Weight-for-Height (Wasting)

Weight-for-height describes the current nutritional status. A child who is more than two standard deviations below (-2SD) the reference median for weight-for-height is considered to be too thin for his or her height, or wasted. This condition reflects acute or recent nutritional deficit. As with stunting, wasting is considered severe if the child is more than three standard deviations below the reference median. Overall 16 percent children in Manipur are wasted and 7 percent are severely wasted. Analysis by age group shows that wasting ranges from a minimum 14 percent in children age 7-12 months to the maximum 18 percentage in age 13-18 months. Wasting is not so much pronounced by residential difference (Table 8.1). Male children, children from Christian families and from scheduled tribes are more likely to be wasted than their respective counterparts. Variations by district portray that wasting is lowest in Thoubal with 13 percent and highest in Tamenglong with 26 percent.

Weight-for-Age (Underweight)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age. Thus, this does not distinguish between acute malnutrition (wasting) and chronic malnutrition (stunting). A child can be underweight for his age because he or she is stunted, because he or she is wasted, or both. Table 8.1 reveals that 28 percent of children under age 5 are underweight and 12 percent are severely underweight. The proportion of underweight children is the highest (31%) among children age 25-35 months and above and the lowest (14%) among children age of 7-12 months. Sex differential in the proportion of underweight children is pronounced as male children (30%) are more likely to be underweight than female children (24%). Children from Scheduled tribes are relatively more likely to be underweight than their counterpart. By districts, underweight in children ranges from 22 percent in Imphal East to 37 percent in Ukhrul district.

Body Mass Index of Women

In many countries, chronic energy deficiency characterized by BMI of less than 18.5 among adults remains the predominant problem, leading to low productivity and reduced resistance to illness. Prevalence of overweight among women is also growing problem in developing countries. Overweight individuals are predisposed to a wide range of health problem including diabetes and heart diseases and also poor birth outcomes for pregnant women. The BMI is used to measure thinness or obesity. It is defined as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared (Kg/m^2). A BMI of less than 18.5 is used to define thinness or acute under nutrition. A BMI of 25 or above usually indicates overweight and a BMI of 30 or above indicates obesity.

In DLHS -4, height and weight measurements in Manipur were obtained for 6580 women age 15-49 who were present in the sample households at the time of survey. Table 8.3 presents percentage of women age 15-49 by their BMI. The mean BMI is 22.7, which falls in the normal BMI classification. Over seven-tenth (73%) of women age 15-49 have a normal BMI, 10 percent are undernourished or thin (BMI less than 18.5) and 17 percent are overweight or obese (BMI 25 or higher). It is evident from the table that there is profound variation in BMI by some selected background characteristics of women. Women age 15-19 are more likely to be thin or undernourished (25%) than women in other age cohorts. Rural women are more likely to be thin or undernourished (11%) than their urban counterpart (8%), whereas urban women are 1.5 times more likely to be overweight or obese as compared to rural women (14 and 22% respectively). Educational attainment remains bay and far same with 8 percent minimum to 12 percent maximum in case of underweight or thin and 14 percent minimum to 19 percent maximum in case of overweight/ obese. Among women who are non literate, nearly 11 percent of them are thin or underweight. Women from scheduled castes households, having larger potential to have food insecurity, are much more likely to be thin in comparison to other caste-groups. Proportion of women who are thin or underweight is not uniform across districts of Manipur. It ranges from the minimum of 7 percent in Churachandpur to 16 percent in Senapati. On the other hand, proportion of ever married women who are overweight or obese is the highest in Imphal East (24%) and lowest in Tamenglong (7%).

Prevalence of Anaemia

Anaemia, characterized by a low level of hemoglobin in the blood, is major health problem in developing countries, especially among young children and pregnant women. Anemia among pregnant women may be an underlying cause of maternal mortality, spontaneous abortion, premature births, and low birth weight. The most common cause of anaemia is inadequate dietary intake of nutrients necessary for synthesis of hemoglobin, such as iron, folic acid, and vitamin b12. Anaemia also results from sickle cell disease, malaria, and parasitic infections (Benoist et al. 2008). It is against this background, a number of interventions have been put in place to address anaemia in children in developing countries. These include expanded distribution of iron supplements and deworming medication to children age 1-5 every six months.

In DLHS-4, all the usual residents of the selected households including children age 6-59 months were included in the anaemia testing, where blood drops were collected using dried blood spot (DBS) method and tested in designated laboratories. The process of blood collection consists of obtaining blood droplets by pricking in the middle or ring finger with a retractable and non-reusable lancet. Before pricking, the finger was cleaned with a swab containing 70 percent isopropyl alcohol and allowed to dry. In case of those children where blood droplets were not possible from middle or ring finger, heel pricking was practiced and DBS were prepared. Table 8.5 shows the anaemia status of children age 6-59 months by some selected background characteristics. About seven-tenth (72 %) of children age 6-59 months suffer from some level of anaemia (Hb <11.0g/dl), 22 percent of children have mild anaemia and 46 percent have moderate anaemia (Hb 7.0-9.9g/dl). About 5 percent of

children age 6-59 months have severe anaemia (Hb <7.0 g/dl). The prevalence of any anaemia varies significantly by place of residence and sex of the child (Table 8.5). Of course, children from scheduled caste and others are more likely to suffer from anaemia than other caste-groups.

The prevalence of any anaemia among school going population age 6-19 years is 59 percent. The proportions of school going population age 6-19 years who suffer from mild and moderate anaemia are 23 and 34 percent respectively. The percentages of any anaemia decreases with increasing age with minimum 50 percent in 17-19 years to maximum 69 percent in 6-10 years. Female children and those living in urban areas are more likely to be anemic (Table 8.6). The prevalence in anaemia decreases with increasing years of schooling (Table 8.6). Women from scheduled castes are more likely to be anemic even in the schooling going population age 6-19 years.

Prevalence of anaemia declines further in case of adult population age 20 years and above. It is evident from Table 8.7 that over half (55%) of adult age 20 years and above are anemic in Manipur. Adult women are about 1.5 times more likely to be anemic than their counterparts. Unlike to the school age population (age 6-19 years) in adult's population prevalence of anaemia increasing with increasing age of respondents. There is significance variation has been found to be anemic by place of residence. Increasing years of schooling shows linear decline in the prevalence of anaemia. The pattern is similar for men but not for women. Scheduled castes portrays a distinct pattern with relatively higher prevalence of anaemia even among adult age 20 years and above, which may have definite implication for the food security scheme in the state.

Prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women poses much sever health consequences and may be an underlying course of maternal mortality, spontaneous abortion, premature births and low birth weight. Table 8.9 presents the percent of pregnant of women age 15-49 classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anemia and some selected background characteristics. It is evident from the table that over three-fifths (72%) of pregnant women in Manipur are anemic. About 21 percent of them have mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl), 47 percent have moderate anemia and 4 percent have severe anemia. Pregnant women in Manipur who are in middle age (specifically age 20-39), those living in urban areas and coming from scheduled caste households are more likely to be anemic than their counterparts.

Prevalence of Diabetic

Diabetes has serious consequences for individuals and poses a large burden on health services, especially in developing countries. According to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), diabetes poses a daunting challenge to the sustainable development of the nation, as almost every tenth adult in India is estimated to be affected by either diabetes or pre-diabetes (IDF 2013). The latest global figures on diabetes, released by the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), has raised a serious alarm for India by saying that nearly 52% of Indians aren't aware that they are suffering from high blood sugar(IDF, 2013). In 2012-13 DLHS-4, women and men age 18 and older in the selected households were eligible to have

their blood glucose level tested. The blood glucose was measured using portable glucometer namely SD code free, where blood droplets were obtained by pricking in the middle or ring finger with a retractable and non-reusable lancet. Before pricking, the finger was cleaned with a swab containing 70 percent isopropyl alcohol and allowed to dry. In the process, the first two drops of blood were wiped away and third drop was drawn into the glucose strips. Table 8.10 and 8.12 present data on random blood glucose values for men and women age 18 and above from the sample households included in 2012-13 DLHS-4. Data shows that 4 percent of men and 3 percent of women age 18 and above in Manipur suffer from diabetics as the level of blood glucose among those have been 160mg/dL or higher. Another 5 percent of men and 4 percent of women age 18 and above in Manipur are pre-diabetic. However, over ninety percent of men as well as women have normal level or even lower level of blood glucose. Prevalence of diabetes increases linearly with increasing age among men as well as among women age 18 years and above. Men age 60 & above are over 11 times more likely to suffer with diabetes as compared to those in the age-group 18-29 years. The pattern remains by and large same even among women age 18 years and above 0.9 percent in the age group 18-29 years and 8.5 percent in age 60 years & above (Table 8.12). Men and women resides in urban area are more likely to suffer from diabetes than their counterparts (1.7 and 1.5 times respectively). Non-literate men and women are more likely to suffer from diabetes than those who have ever attended schools. Level of diabetes prevalence cuts across religion group, which may have implication for the differences in life style and food habits. Cast differentials in prevalence of diabetes is profound and it is highest in others caste.

Tables 8.11 and 8.13 present variation in the prevalence of diabetes among adult men and women age 18 and above across different districts of Manipur. Among districts, men in Imphal East have the highest prevalence of diabetes (6%). On the other hand men in Tamenglong, Churachandpur and Ukhrul (3%) have relatively lower prevalence of diabetes between districts of Manipur. The pattern remains same even if we analyze the prevalence of diabetes among adult women in different districts of Manipur. The prevalence is the highest among adult women in Senapati, Bishnupur, Thoubal, Imphal West, Imphal East and Ukhrul (4% each) and lowest in Tamenglong, (1%).

Prevalence of Hypertension

Blood pressure rises and falls throughout the day. When blood pressure stays elevated over time. It is called high blood pressure. The medical term for high blood pressure is hypertension. Raised or high blood pressure acts as one of the contributing and intermediate risk factors for developing coronary heart disease, stroke, and kidney disease. The measurements taken for blood pressure in 2012-13 DLHS-4 were not intended to provide a medical diagnosis of the disease but rather to provide a cross-sectional assessment of the prevalence of high blood pressure in the population at the time of the survey. Although the results of the blood pressure measurements are regarded only as a statistical description of the survey population, they provide insight into the size and characteristics of the population at risk for hypertension. The 2012-13 DLHS-4 is used Ross Max AW150 blood pressure monitor model; the automatic devise included separate cuffs for measuring blood pressure in respondents with small, medium and large arm circumferences. Interviewers were adequately

trained to use this device according to the recommended protocol. Two health investigators were included in each team for data collection.

Two measurements of both systolic and diastolic blood pressure were taken during the survey at approximately ten minutes interval and the average measurement was used to report respondent's blood pressure values.

Tables 8.14 and 8.16 present the information on blood pressure values for men and women age 18 years and above by some selected background characteristics. In the table the blood pressure level has been defined into six categories depending upon various combinations of systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP). The value of SBP greater than 140 mmHg or DBP greater than 90 mmHg is defined as hypertensive with elevated blood pressure, which may have implications for need for medication on a priority basis. The SBP of 120-139 or DBP of 80-89 is defined as the state of pre-hypertension. But for DLHS we have taken SBP 130-139 or DBP 85-89 as the pre-hypertension. It is evident from Tables 8.14 and 8.16 that 15 percent of men and 11 percent women age 18 years and above in Manipur are in the stage of pre-hypertension, while 26 percent men and 18 percent of women age 18 years and above are in the stage of hypertension and require medical attention on a priority basis. A relatively larger proportion of men as well as women age 18 years and above living in urban areas are found to be hypertensive (30 and 19% respectively) than those living in rural areas (24 and 17% respectively). The pattern is by and large the same even in case of the pre-hypertension though the magnitude of difference reduces considerably. The pattern in prevalence of pre-hypertension and hypertension across different districts of Manipur are not uniform. Among men age 18 years and above, prevalence of pre-hypertension ranges from a minimum in Ukhrul (10%) to maximum in Churachandpur (20%). In case of hypertension, the prevalence ranges from a minimum in Churachandpur and Ukhrul (18%) and maximum in Bishnupur (32%). In case of women age 18 years and above, the prevalence of pre-hypertension is the lowest in Ukhrul (9%) and highest in Churachandpur (17%). District wise variation in the proportion of women age 18 years and above suffering with hypertension (SBP \geq 140 or DBP \geq 90) also portrays the same pattern with the lowest proportion of women in Churachandpur and the highest proportion in Tamenglong.

Use of Iodized Salt

Salt used in the household is the most common vehicle for iodine fortification to prevent the public health concerns of iodine deficiency disorders. The compound used for fortification of salt is potassium iodate (KIO₃). According to the World Health Organization, a country's salt iodization program is considered to be on a good track to eliminate iodine deficiency when 90 percent of households use iodized salt. The 2012-13 DLHS-4 made an effort to assess household iodized salt consumption by testing iodine contents in the salt being used by the household. Table 8.18 shows the proportion of households using iodized salt according to some selected background characteristics. Over all, salt was tested for iodine contain in 97 percent of household in Manipur and 87 percent households were found to use salt with adequate iodine contain. Another 10 percent households were found to use salt with iodine but the proportion of iodine contain was not adequate. There is difference in use of iodized salts by urban rural differential (Table 8.18). Urban household are more likely to use iodized

salt compare to rural household (91 and 85% respectively) Analyzing the variation in proportion of household using iodized salt by districts, it is evident from Table 8.19 that it ranges from a maximum in Thoubal (95%) and minimum in Churachandpur (69%).

13. HEALTH FACILITIES

The basic objective of the population linked facility survey conducted in DLHS-4 is to collect data on health personnel, availability of drugs/medicines, equipments, basic RCH care amenities, communication means and infrastructure at the level of, PHC and CHC, in order to assess the adequacy of RCH services in rural areas.

In DLHS-4 facility survey, at the district level, all Community Health Centers (CHCs), Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH) and the District Hospitals (DH) were covered. All Sub-Health Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) which were expected to serve the sampled population of selected PSU were also covered.

In Manipur, the average sampled rural population served per Sub-Health Centre, PHC and CHC are 4,773; 23,584 and 37,617 respectively (Table 9.1). In total 250 villages were surveyed in DLHS-4 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 148 Sub-Health Centres, 59 PHCs and 16 CHCs.

Out of the 148 Sub-Health Centres functioning in government building only 5.2 percent have regular electricity (Table 9.2). In 10.3 percent of these Sub-Health Centres are having labor rooms and out of this, 16.7 percent of SHCs are currently in use. Toilet facility is available in 62.9 percent of the sampled Sub-Health Centres located in government buildings and, 44.7 percent of these Sub-Health Centres are having provision for water.

Citizen's charter are displayed in 27.9 percent of the Sub-Health Centres (Table 9.3). Ninety one percent of sampled Sub-Health Centre facilitated by Village Health Nutrition & Sanitation Committee (VHNSC) and 92 percent of SHCs received untied funds.

Almost all Sub-Health Centers (97.3%) in all districts in Manipur are having Auxiliary Nurse Mid Wife (ANM). More than 70 percent of SHCs in the district of Tamenglong, Churachandpur and Chandel are having Male Health Worker (MHW). Compared with other districts, more than 81 percent of SHCs in Thoubal district are having MHW.

Out of 59 sampled PHCs, 96.6 percent of the PHCs are having Medical Officers (Table 9.5). The state as a whole, other human resources like Lady Medical Officer, AYUSH Doctors and Pharmacists in position at PHCs are 64.9 percent, 91.2 percent and 83.1 percent respectively.

Around 56 percent of the sampled PHCs have residential quarters for Medical Officer (Table 9.6). Forty percent of the sampled PHCs are functioning on 24 hour basis. Seventy four percent of the sampled PHCs having at least four beds. About 8.5 percent of the PHCs have regular power supply. Out of 59 PHCs, 17 percent of PHCs have functional vehicles.

Newborn care services are available in 76.5 percent of the sampled PHCs, 39.1 percent provide referral services for delivery care, and 5.1 percent have conducted at least 10 deliveries during last one month (Table 9.7).

More than 98 percent of PHCs have received untied fund and almost all the sampled PHCs have utilized the untied funds (Table 9.8). Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) has been constituted in 94.9 percent of the sampled PHCs and the Citizen's Charter displayed in 69.5 percent of sampled PHCs.

In Manipur total 16 Community Health Centre (CHC) were surveyed. Out of this only 2 CHCs (Bishnupur and Imphal East districts) are having an Obstetric Gynecologist. (Table 9.9). Similarly only in 2 CHCs (Thobal and Imphal West districts) are having Pediatrician and Anesthetist are available in 2 CHCs (Imphal East and Ukhrul districts).

Out of 16 surveyed CHCs only one CHC is having blood storage facility and 8 CHCs are designated as First Referral Units (FRUs) (Table 9.10). Out of 16 surveyed CHCs, only 02 CHCs are having functional Operation Theatres (OTs), and 11 CHCs are having newborn care services.

Out of 16 CHCs, 15 CHCs have utilized untied funds and displayed Citizen's charter board (Table 9.11). Thirteen CHCs have constituted RKS out of this 12 CHCs are regularly monitoring.

In Manipur total 7 District Hospitals were surveyed. Out of these 3 DHs are having Pediatricians and 1 DH is having Radiographers. In terms of infrastructure, in 3 DHs are having Ultra Sound facility, 2 DHs are having critical care area, 3 DHs are having Three phase connection and in 5 DHs are having Suggestion and Complaint boxes.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 1.1 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Basic demographic indicators of Manipur and its districts, Census 2011, India.

State/Districts	Population (in thousands)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate ¹	Sex ratio ²	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
Senapati	479.1	2.1	+68.94	939	69.2	57.7	63.6
Tamenglong	140.7	11.2	+26.15	953	76.1	63.7	70.1
Churachandpur	274.1	6.4	+20.29	969	87.0	78.5	82.8
Bishnupur	237.4	36.7	+13.93	1,000	85.1	66.7	75.9
Thoubal	422.2	35.5	+15.94	1,006	85.0	64.1	74.5
Imphal West	518.0	61.9	+16.56	1,029	92.2	80.2	86.1
Imphal East	456.1	40.3	+15.51	1,011	88.8	75.3	81.9
Ukhrul	184.0	14.3	+30.70	948	85.5	76.9	81.4
Chandel	144.2	11.7	+21.85	932	77.8	64.0	71.1
Manipur	2855.8	30.2	+24.50	987	83.6	70.3	76.9

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Series 20, Census of India, 2011.

¹ 2001-2011. ² Female per 1,000 males.**TABLE 1.2 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, EVER-MARRIED WOMEN**

Number of households and ever-married women interviewed by district, Manipur, 2012-13.

State/Districts	No of PSU		Number of households interviewed				Number of ever-married women interviewed			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	HH response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	EW response rate
Senapati	39	01	1,049	1,021	28	93.7	800	774	26	88.8
Tamenglong	31	04	956	849	107	85.4	673	598	75	92.3
Churachandpur	32	03	979	897	82	87.4	750	689	61	92.6
Bishnupur	25	15	1,077	668	409	96.2	814	511	303	98.1
Thoubal	26	14	1,094	714	380	97.7	892	571	321	97.3
Imphal West	15	25	1,090	409	681	97.3	848	346	502	90.7
Imphal East	24	16	1,077	651	426	96.2	866	516	350	97.4
Ukhrul	34	06	1,063	909	154	94.9	666	562	104	94.4
Chandel	28	05	881	748	133	78.7	615	532	83	93.6
Manipur	254	89	9,266	6,866	2,400	91.9	6,924	5,099	1,825	98.2

Note: Table based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.3 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY

Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest educational facility, Manipur, 2012-13

Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Total percent
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	
Primary school	80.9	10.2	5.7	3.3	100.0
Middle school	45.6	31.6	12.7	10.1	100.0
Secondary school	25.6	24.8	21.8	27.8	100.0
Higher secondary school	6.2	20.3	23.8	49.8	100.0
College	2.7	15.5	23.9	58.0	100.0
Madarsa	15.0	11.7	18.3	55.0	100.0

Note: Distance from the village is calculated for only those villages which do not have the facility within the village. Table is based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.4(a) DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest health facility, Manipur, 2012-13

Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village ¹			More than 10km
		Within 3km	Within 5km	Within 10km	
Sub Health Centre	26.8	75.2	82.0	65.6	9.2
Primary Health Centre	16.8	54.0	61.2	76.4	23.6
Community Health Centre	4.0	40.4	46.0	63.6	36.8
District/Govt. Hospital	4.0	23.2	28.8	38.4	63.2
Government Dispensary	2.4	84.0	87.2	92.0	8.0
Private Clinic	4.4	31.6	40.0	59.6	40.4
Private Hospital	1.6	36.0	42.0	56.0	44.0
AYUSH Health Facility ²	3.6	54.4	58.8	71.2	28.8

Note: ¹ Including facilities within village.² AYUSH-Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy

TABLE 1.4(b) PROGRAMMES BENEFICIARIES

Percentage villages having any beneficiaries from selected programs , Manipur, 2012-13

Programmes	Percentage of villages	Number of villages
Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	82.8	207
Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)*	28.6	08
Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)	91.2	228
Total number of villages		250

* Villages where JSSK programme implemented.

TABLE 1.5 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL

Percentage of household population aged 6 to 17 years who dropped out of school by main reasons, Manipur, 2012-13

Reason	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
School too far	5.3	5.1	5.2	7.8	6.7	7.2	--	--	--
Further education not necessary	3.9	7.0	5.6	4.4	7.9	6.4	3.0	4.2	3.5
Required for work in household activities/ farm family/business	19.0	22.6	20.9	14.9	23.0	19.6	27.7	21.2	24.6
Required for outside work	4.8	1.1	2.8	4.0	1.4	2.5	6.5	0.0	3.4
Not interested in studies	30.8	17.9	23.8	30.1	16.3	22.1	32.4	23.4	28.1
Cost too much	13.4	18.7	16.3	13.4	18.0	16.0	13.3	21.2	17.1
Repeated failures	5.7	1.9	3.6	5.0	2.4	3.5	7.2	0.0	3.8
Got married	0.0	9.5	5.2	0.0	7.3	4.2	0.0	16.4	7.8
Others	17.0	16.2	16.6	20.4	17.0	18.4	9.9	13.8	11.7
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	128	159	287	97	130	227	31	29	60

-- No cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.6(a) HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Percent of households by housing characteristics and household assets goods, by residence, Manipur, 2012-13

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity connection	69.5	60.8	86.6
Source of drinking water			
Improved source ¹	57.1	47.2	76.7
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation ²	77.3	72.3	87.2
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	27.4	14.6	52.4
Electricity	0.4	0.2	0.7
Kerosene	0.2	0.1	0.6
Wood	67.5	82.1	38.7
Others	0.1	0.0	0.1
Type of house			
Kachha	56.9	65.2	40.5
Semi - pucca	35.0	31.0	42.8
Pucca	6.9	2.6	15.3
Number of rooms			
1	5.1	4.2	6.9
2	16.2	16.2	16.1
3+	78.7	79.5	77.0
Household assets			
Radio/transistor	53.7	51.1	59.0
Television	63.0	55.5	77.9
Computer/ laptops without internet	4.4	2.6	7.9
Computer/ laptops with internet	3.1	1.4	6.2
Telephone only	1.2	1.0	1.5
Mobile only	89.1	86.4	94.2
Washing Machine	9.9	4.6	20.4
Refrigerator	17.1	9.9	31.2
Sewing machine	6.0	4.1	9.6
Watch/ clock	76.4	73.2	82.6
Bicycle	40.5	35.2	50.6
Motor cycle/ scooter	25.2	17.5	40.2
Car / Jeep/van	8.6	5.5	14.8
Tractor	0.6	0.6	0.6
Water pump/tube well	4.4	1.9	9.3
Cart driven by animal	1.1	1.5	0.1
Cart driven by Machine	0.4	0.4	0.3
Other cart	0.8	0.7	0.9
Cooler/AC	1.0	0.8	1.3
Number of households**	9,266	6,866	2,400

¹ Includes piped into dwelling piped to yard/plot, public tap/stand pipe/hand pump,/tube well/ bore well/well covered/spring tanker, cart with small tank and bottled water. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.6(b) HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of households with selected characteristics by district, Manipur, 2012-13

District	With electricity	Improved source of drinking water ¹	Improved access to Sanitation ²	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in pucca house	Having BPL card
Senapati	72.9	33.6	67.7	8.3	1.3	14.2
Tamenglong	66.6	59.3	72.8	10.1	2.1	15.1
Churachandpur	65.5	56.2	70.5	21.0	4.7	17.2
Bishnupur	79.6	50.7	82.1	28.4	5.6	24.6
Thoubal	49.5	46.8	72.4	28.7	5.1	19.0
Imphal West	83.2	77.2	89.6	60.1	20.9	19.5
Imphal East	74.2	59.6	77.5	35.2	8.0	21.5
Ukhrul	40.7	50.5	75.5	7.9	1.6	5.0
Chandel	68.8	53.8	67.7	14.7	2.4	7.0
DLHS-4	68.8	56.5	76.5	27.3	6.9	16.4
DLHS-3	82.2	33.3	96.3	15.2	3.6	11.7

Note: ¹ Includes piped into dwelling piped to yard/plot, public tap/stand pipe/hand pump,/tube well/ bore well/well covered/spring tanker, cart with small tank and bottled water. ² Household having access to toilet facility = improved source of sanitation + flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit + pit without slab + dry toilet.

TABLE 1.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS			
Percentage of the households by selected characteristics of the household head, household size and residence, Manipur, 2012-13.			
Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	85.7	87.6	81.9
Female	14.3	12.4	18.1
Age			
< 30	6.8	7.3	5.7
30-44	30.7	30.6	30.9
45-59	36.7	37.2	35.6
60+	25.9	24.9	27.7
Median age	49.0	50.0	50.0
Religion			
Hindu	42.7	31.8	64.4
Muslim	4.5	3.7	6.2
Christian	45.3	58.4	19.4
Others	7.4	6.1	10.0
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	10.0	6.2	18.0
Scheduled Tribes	56.5	71.3	25.3
Other Backward Classes	13.0	10.2	19.1
Others	20.5	12.3	37.7
Number of usual members			
1	4.0	3.8	4.3
2	10.6	11.0	9.8
3	18.4	17.5	20.1
4	24.1	24.1	24.1
5	19.9	19.7	20.3
6	11.7	11.8	11.5
7	6.1	6.1	6.0
8	2.9	3.3	1.9
9+	2.4	2.6	2.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.4	4.4	4.3
Number of households**	9,266	6,866	2,400

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases.'
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.8 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX									
Percent distribution of the household population by age, residence and sex, Manipur, 2012-13.									
Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
1-4	6.4	6.6	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.6	5.9
5-9	9.8	10.3	9.3	10.1	10.5	9.6	9.3	10.0	8.7
10-14	9.7	9.7	9.7	10.0	10.1	9.9	9.2	9.0	9.3
15-19	8.6	8.7	8.6	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.0	8.2	7.7
20-24	8.0	7.5	8.5	8.2	7.5	8.9	7.6	7.4	7.8
25-29	8.6	8.2	8.9	8.7	8.3	9.1	8.3	8.0	8.6
30-34	7.7	7.4	8.0	7.5	7.4	7.5	8.2	7.5	8.8
35-39	7.2	7.1	7.3	6.6	6.3	6.8	8.5	8.7	8.3
40-44	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.8	6.2
45-49	5.4	5.7	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.0	5.6	6.0	5.1
50-54	6.8	6.1	7.5	7.1	6.4	7.7	6.2	5.3	7.1
55-59	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.4	3.9	4.6	4.7	4.5
60-64	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.7	4.2	3.3
65-69	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.5
70-74	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.0
75-79	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.4
80+	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Persons**	40,880	20,150	20,530	30,479	15,099	15,259	10,401	5,271	5,051
Sex ratio at birth ¹	105.1	na	na	103.9	na	na	109.1	na	na
Sex ratio 0-4 ¹	106.3	na	na	105.8	na	na	107.8	na	na

Note: Table is based on the *de facto* population, i.e. persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors). na = Not applicable. ¹ Females per 1000 males. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.9 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of the household population (age 10 years and above) by marital status, age and sex, Manipur, 2012-13.

Age group	Marital status				Total percent	Number of persons**
	Never married	Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	Currently Married	Widowed/ divorced/ separated		
Total						
10-14	99.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	3,971
15-19	94.8	0.2	4.9	0.0	0.1	3,549
20-24	68.6	0.2	30.8	0.4	0.1	3,263
25-29	39.6	0.2	59.0	1.2	0.0	3,496
30-44	12.0	0.4	83.6	3.9	0.1	8,442
45-49	4.3	0.5	88.0	7.2	0.0	2,168
50-54	2.4	0.3	87.2	10.0	0.1	2,771
55-59	2.6	0.4	84.3	12.5	0.2	1,731
60+	1.6	0.3	69.1	28.9	0.0	4,020
Total	36.3	0.3	56.7	6.6	0.1	33,411
Male						
10-14	99.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,966
15-19	98.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	1,746
20-24	80.6	0.2	18.8	0.3	100.0	1,513
25-29	49.2	0.2	49.8	0.7	100.0	1,653
30-44	14.5	0.3	82.9	2.3	100.0	4,109
45-49	3.4	0.4	93.7	2.6	100.0	1,132
50-54	2.0	0.3	92.7	4.8	100.0	1,233
55-59	2.3	0.6	91.0	5.8	100.0	899
60+	1.2	0.4	84.0	14.3	100.0	2,129
Total	39.0	0.3	57.3	3.4	100.0	16,380
Female						
10-14	99.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	2,000
15-19	91.5	0.3	8.1	0.1	100.0	1,792
20-24	58.1	0.2	41.2	0.5	100.0	1,746
25-29	30.9	0.2	67.3	1.5	100.0	1,842
30-44	9.7	0.5	84.3	5.4	100.0	4,326
45-49	5.3	0.7	81.7	12.3	100.0	1,035
50-54	2.7	0.3	82.9	14.1	100.0	1,538
55-59	2.9	0.2	77.2	19.7	100.0	832
60+	2.0	0.3	52.6	45.0	100.0	1,889
Total	33.7	0.3	56.3	9.7	100.0	17,000

** Unweighted cases

TABLE 1.10 AGE AT MARRIAGE

Mean age at marriage and percentage of marriages below legally prescribed minimum age at marriage by sex, residence and districts Manipur, 2012-13.

Place of residence/ district	Mean age at marriage		Percentage of marriages below legal age at marriage		Currently married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 years
	Boys	Girls	Boys (<21 years)	Girls (<18 years)	
Senapati	25.3	22.9	13.0	5.5	22.4
Tamenglong	26.4	22.7	10.8	5.2	21.2
Churachandpur	25.1	22.5	8.8	9.4	33.3
Bishnupur	26.2	24.1	13.0	7.4	23.0
Thoubal	26.6	23.1	6.8	9.2	19.8
Imphal West	27.2	26.0	7.3	5.6	16.3
Imphal East	27.8	25.4	10.2	4.5	25.6
Ukhrul	27.9	23.4	5.7	6.5	20.3
Chandel	25.9	21.3	11.5	15.6	25.3
Rural	26.3	23.1	10.2	7.8	23.6
Urban	27.3	25.5	8.5	5.6	21.2
DLHS-4	26.7	24.1	9.5	7.0	22.9
DLHS-3	27.3	23.6	8.6	6.3	24.7

Reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date.

TABLE 1.11 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Manipur, 2012-13.

	Non- literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 – 8	9 – 10	11 or more			
Total								
Age								
7-9	0.3	97.3	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	2,319
10-14	0.0	60.5	36.2	2.5	0.3	0.4	100.0	3,971
15-19	0.2	9.8	38.8	30.0	20.6	0.6	100.0	3,549
20-29	0.4	10.1	22.7	24.8	42.0	0.0	100.0	6,759
30-39	0.8	13.1	22.3	22.2	41.6	0.0	100.0	5,962
40-49	1.6	17.1	19.6	19.6	42.0	0.0	100.0	4,648
50+	3.2	20.1	16.0	11.6	49.2	0.0	100.0	8,522
Sex								
Male	0.9	24.5	23.5	19.0	32.1	0.1	100.0	17,586
Female	1.6	25.6	21.2	15.0	36.4	0.2	100.0	18,114
Religion								
Hindu	0.9	21.3	21.3	17.7	38.8	0.0	100.0	14,812
Muslim	0.8	29.6	23.5	13.4	31.9	0.6	100.0	1,814
Christian	1.7	28.6	23.3	16.3	29.9	0.2	100.0	16,846
Others	0.9	23.2	21.2	19.1	35.5	0.2	100.0	2,258
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	1.1	26.0	22.4	16.5	33.9	0.1	100.0	2,462
Scheduled Tribes	1.6	28.6	23.5	16.4	29.8	0.2	100.0	16,548
Other Backward Classes	1.1	24.1	22.6	15.7	36.3	0.2	100.0	3,776
Others	0.8	21.1	20.9	18.1	38.9	0.1	100.0	12,944
Total	1.2	25.1	22.3	17.0	34.3	0.1	100.0	35,730

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.12 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Manipur, 2012-13.

	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Rural								
Age								
7-9	0.4	97.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.7	100.0	1,763
10-14	0.1	61.8	34.7	2.6	0.3	0.5	100.0	3,024
15-19	0.3	10.8	40.4	28.8	19.0	0.7	100.0	2,729
20-29	0.5	11.6	24.5	25.0	38.4	0.0	100.0	5,114
30-39	1.1	16.0	24.8	22.3	35.8	0.0	100.0	4,245
40-49	2.2	20.1	21.6	19.2	36.9	0.0	100.0	3,410
50+	3.5	21.9	15.8	10.1	48.6	0.0	100.0	6,324
Sex								
Male	1.1	26.5	24.7	18.8	28.7	0.1	100.0	13,167
Female	1.8	27.6	22.1	14.2	34.0	0.2	100.0	13,424
Religion								
Hindu	1.0	22.8	23.3	18.2	34.7	0.1	100.0	8,943
Muslim	1.1	29.8	24.4	10.9	32.9	0.9	100.0	1,186
Christian	1.8	29.6	23.4	15.7	29.3	0.2	100.0	15,091
Others	1.3	24.7	23.0	18.7	32.0	0.3	100.0	1,389
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	1.2	26.2	23.5	16.5	32.4	0.3	100.0	1,346
Scheduled Tribes	1.8	29.6	23.4	15.7	29.2	0.2	100.0	14,815
Other Backward Classes	1.1	25.8	24.8	15.4	32.6	0.3	100.0	2,468
Others	0.9	22.9	22.9	18.3	34.9	0.1	100.0	7,980
Total	1.5	27.1	23.4	16.5	31.4	0.2	100.0	26,609

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.13 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Urban								
Age								
7-9	0.0	98.2	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	556
10-14	0.0	57.7	39.6	2.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	947
15-19	0.0	7.5	34.9	32.8	24.4	0.4	100.0	820
20-29	0.2	6.9	18.7	24.2	50.0	0.0	100.0	1,645
30-39	0.3	8.0	17.7	22.2	51.8	0.0	100.0	1,717
40-49	0.5	11.4	15.7	20.2	52.2	0.0	100.0	1,238
50+	2.6	16.3	16.3	14.5	50.2	0.0	100.0	2,198
Sex*								
Male	0.5	20.2	21.0	19.2	39.1	0.0	100.0	4,419
Female	1.1	21.6	19.3	16.7	41.3	0.1	100.0	4,690
Religion								
Hindu	0.9	19.5	19.3	17.2	43.2	0.0	100.0	5,869
Muslim	0.5	29.5	22.4	16.7	30.6	0.3	100.0	628
Christian	0.8	22.2	22.9	20.3	33.7	0.1	100.0	1,755
Others	0.4	21.4	18.9	19.7	39.7	0.0	100.0	869
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	1.0	25.7	21.6	16.5	35.1	0.0	100.0	1,116
Scheduled Tribes	0.6	22.1	23.7	20.5	33.0	0.1	100.0	1,733
Other Backward Classes	1.1	22.0	19.8	16.1	41.0	0.0	100.0	1,308
Others	0.7	19.0	18.6	17.9	43.6	0.1	100.0	4,964
Total	0.8	20.9	20.1	18.0	40.2	0.0	100.0	9,121

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.14 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL

Percentage of household population (aged 6 to 17 years) attending school/college, Manipur, 2012-13.

	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Age									
6-10	99.0	99.5	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	98.7	100.0	99.1
11-13	98.4	99.0	98.6	98.7	98.5	98.6	98.1	99.4	98.5
14-17	92.7	93.2	92.9	94.0	93.8	93.9	91.3	92.5	91.7
Total	96.6	97.1	96.8	97.2	97.0	97.2	96.0	97.3	96.4
Religion									
Hindu	97.5	98.1	97.8	98.0	97.9	98.0	97.0	98.2	97.5
Muslim	89.6	89.3	89.5	91.8	89.5	90.9	87.5	89.1	88.1
Christian	97.2	98.2	97.4	97.6	98.3	97.7	96.9	98.0	97.0
Others	95.9	97.8	96.7	96.9	96.6	96.8	94.7	99.1	96.6
Total	96.8	97.4	97.0	97.4	97.3	97.3	96.3	97.4	96.6
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	96.9	95.6	96.3	98.8	95.5	97.0	95.2	95.8	95.5
Scheduled Tribes	97.3	98.4	97.4	97.5	98.3	97.7	96.9	98.5	97.2
Other Backward Classes	93.7	94.8	94.2	95.2	94.0	94.7	92.3	95.5	93.6
Others	97.0	98.0	97.4	97.5	98.1	97.7	96.5	97.9	97.1
Total	96.8	97.4	97.0	97.4	97.3	97.3	96.3	97.4	96.6

TABLE 1.15 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT

Percentage of villages with facility and health personnel by district, Manipur, 2012-13.

District	Number of villages having facility						Number of villages
	Primary or middle school	Sub-Health Centre	PHCs	Any government health facility ¹	Anganwadi Centre	VHNSC	
Senapati	84.6	12.8	7.7	17.9	89.7	15.4	39
Tamenglong	96.7	16.7	16.7	40.0	100.0	40.0	30
Churachandpur	90.3	9.7	12.9	32.3	93.5	22.6	31
Bishnupur	96.0	56.0	20.0	76.0	100.0	60.0	25
Thoubal	96.2	38.5	23.1	65.4	100.0	42.3	26
Imphal West	86.7	33.3	40.0	66.7	100.0	46.7	15
Imphal East	100.0	25.0	12.5	41.7	100.0	37.5	24
Ukhrul	91.2	35.3	11.8	52.9	100.0	8.8	34
Chandel	88.5	26.9	23.1	50.0	100.0	30.8	26
Manipur	92.0	26.8	16.8	46.4	97.6	31.2	250

Note: Table is based on unweighted cases.

This information was collected from Sarpanch/Pradhan, PRI member, Gram Sevak, Village Secretary/officer or any other official at village level.
¹ Includes Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre (including Block PHC), Community Health Centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village. VHNSC = Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee.

TABLE 1.16 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Proportion of children below age 5 years who have registered the birth with civil authority and received birth certificate, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Birth Registered	Having birth certificate ¹	Number of children below 5 years**
Age of the children			
Below 1 year	48.1	60.9	574
1 to 2 years	51.6	62.5	711
3-4 years	48.1	71.4	1,320
Sex of the children			
Male	49.2	66.6	1,579
Female	48.0	68.8	1,510
Place of residence			
Rural	43.4	67.2	2,325
Urban	59.5	68.3	768
Religion			
Hindu	57.4	64.8	1,260
Muslim	32.0	55.4	181
Christian	42.8	71.3	1,443
Others	45.5	74.8	209
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	45.7	72.8	231
Scheduled Tribes	42.4	71.2	1,417
Other Backward Classes	54.3	68.6	306
Others	54.7	63.4	1,139
Total	48.6	67.7	3,093

Note : Total number will not match because of missing cases. ¹Out of those registered. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.17 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Proportion of children below age 5 years whose birth have been registered with civil authority and received birth certificate, Manipur, 2012-13.

District	Birth Registered			Received birth certificate			Number of children below 5 years
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Senapati	40.5	100.0	42.2	64.0	100.0	66.4	370
Tamenglong	45.0	43.5	44.8	81.1	62.1	78.8	238
Churachandpur	35.5	57.3	36.6	62.2	100.0	65.0	312
Bishnupur	49.5	81.2	58.8	76.1	89.2	81.4	369
Thoubal	44.3	62.2	51.3	41.7	60.1	50.4	380
Imphal West	60.0	68.6	64.7	67.1	57.4	61.5	342
Imphal East	42.2	51.2	45.8	67.5	59.4	63.9	406
Ukhrul	40.8	33.6	39.9	75.9	86.4	77.1	471
Chandel	44.2	21.6	40.4	63.5	88.9	65.8	205
Manipur	43.4	59.4	48.6	67.3	68.2	67.7	3,093

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

TABLE 2.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN			
Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics, and place of residence, Manipur, 2012-13.			
Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age Group			
15-19	2.0	2.0	2.0
20-24	10.1	10.7	8.7
25-29	17.9	18.9	16.0
30-34	19.8	19.2	20.9
35-39	19.4	18.0	22.2
40-44	16.9	17.0	16.7
45-49	14.0	14.3	13.5
Consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	16.2	18.1	12.3
18 years & above	83.8	81.9	87.7
Marital Duration			
Less than 5 years	22.1	21.7	22.8
5-9 years	20.7	19.8	22.6
10-14 years	19.8	19.2	21.0
15 or more years	37.5	39.4	33.6
Woman's education			
Non-literate ^a	25.4	28.7	17.0
Less than 5 years	6.5	8.3	4.7
5-9 years	30.1	33.1	24.2
10 or more years	38.0	29.9	54.1
Husband's education			
Non-literate ^a	18.8	22.1	12.3
Less than 5 years	3.7	4.3	2.4
5-9 years	28.5	31.9	21.7
10 or more years	49.0	41.6	63.7
Religion			
Hindu	44.9	34.5	65.7
Muslim	4.9	4.0	6.6
Christian	43.2	55.8	18.0
Others	7.0	5.7	9.6
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	7.7	4.7	13.7
Scheduled Tribes	42.4	54.8	17.8
Other Backward Classes	10.7	9.1	14.1
Others	39.1	31.5	54.5
(DLHS-4)**	6,924	5,099	1,825
(DLHS-3)**	9,264	7,551	1,713

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and years of schooling, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling				Total	Number of women**
			0 -5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years		
Age group								
15-19	12.8	0.0	13.1	39.4	25.1	9.6	100.0	141
20-24	17.9	0.0	15.0	27.6	23.4	16.1	100.0	701
25-29	19.8	0.3	14.6	22.8	24.0	18.5	100.0	1257
30-34	22.0	0.2	15.5	20.2	18.5	23.6	100.0	1356
35-39	24.6	0.6	16.4	17.8	18.0	22.6	100.0	1315
40-44	31.5	1.6	18.4	15.9	14.5	18.2	100.0	1172
45-49	33.8	1.0	22.0	14.3	13.1	15.7	100.0	982
Place of residence								
Rural	28.7	0.7	19.8	20.9	16.9	13.0	100.0	5099
Urban	17.0	0.4	11.0	17.6	21.9	32.2	100.0	1825
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	85.9	0.7	5.6	3.4	3.3	1.2	100.0	1359
Less than 5 years	27.3	1.5	54.8	10.0	5.3	1.1	100.0	259
5-9 years	15.9	1.0	33.6	30.5	12.8	6.2	100.0	2009
10 or more years	6.3	0.3	8.5	20.6	28.8	35.5	100.0	3297
Religion								
Hindu	21.4	0.5	11.2	18.9	20.7	27.3	100.0	2953
Muslim	48.8	0.2	13.4	19.5	12.7	5.3	100.0	349
Christian	24.7	0.8	23.9	21.2	16.8	12.6	100.0	3169
Others	30.1	0.4	11.3	17.0	19.8	21.3	100.0	451
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	19.2	0.8	15.6	24.0	18.7	21.7	100.0	502
Scheduled Tribes	25.1	0.8	24.0	21.2	16.5	12.3	100.0	3113
Other Backward Classes	24.4	0.0	11.8	24.6	19.6	19.6	100.0	725
Others	25.6	0.5	10.6	16.1	20.5	26.7	100.0	2584
Manipur								
	24.8	0.6	16.8	19.8	18.6	19.4	100.0	6924

Note: Total includes women with missing information on husband's education, who are not shown separately.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.3 BIRTH ORDERPercent distribution of births^{###} among ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and birth order, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Distribution of births	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above		
Age group								
15-19	2.2	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	40
20-24	22.0	70.1	23.8	4.3	1.8	29.9	100.0	396
25-29	34.2	43.7	32.5	14.5	9.3	56.3	100.0	615
30-34	25.3	28.0	28.1	18.2	25.6	72.0	100.0	448
35-39	12.3	18.8	31.6	18.6	31.0	81.2	100.0	211
40-45	3.5	11.4	23.6	20.8	44.3	88.6	100.0	60
45-49	0.5	(0.0)	(8.1)	(28.4)	(63.5)	(100.0)	(100.0)	10
Place of residence								
Rural	68.5	40.4	26.6	14.3	18.7	59.6	100.0	1338
Urban	31.5	46.7	31.8	12.3	9.3	53.3	100.0	442
Education								
Non-literate ^a	17.7	39.8	26.0	14.4	19.8	60.2	100.0	332
Less than 5 years	5.4	20.7	20.9	15.5	42.9	79.3	100.0	101
5-9 years	32.7	39.1	26.0	16.0	18.9	60.9	100.0	593
10 or more years	44.2	48.4	31.7	11.5	8.4	51.6	100.0	754
Religion								
Hindu	43.8	49.8	32.7	10.5	7.0	50.2	100.0	739
Muslim	6.0	38.1	26.5	14.8	20.6	61.9	100.0	108
Christian	42.0	34.7	23.6	16.7	25.0	65.3	100.0	794
Others	8.3	44.9	29.9	14.3	10.9	55.1	100.0	138
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	8.4	43.1	33.8	13.2	9.8	56.9	100.0	139
Scheduled Tribes	41.6	34.1	23.4	16.7	25.9	65.9	100.0	785
Other Backward Classes	9.8	52.2	29.5	11.0	7.3	47.8	100.0	172
Others	40.2	48.4	31.8	11.3	8.5	51.6	100.0	684
Manipur	100.0	42.4	28.2	13.7	15.7	57.6	100.0	1780

^{###} Last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate, but did not attend school are also included. () Based on 10-20 cases. ** Unweighted cases.**TABLE 2.4 BIRTH ORDER BY DISTRICTS**Percent distribution of births^{###} among ever married women age 15-49 years by birth order and districts, Manipur, 2012-13.

District	Distribution of births	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above		
Senapati	12.1	34.0	24.7	16.2	25.1	66.0	100.0	217
Tamenglong	6.3	38.9	25.1	14.0	22.1	61.1	100.0	114
Churachandpur	9.4	29.9	26.0	21.9	22.2	70.1	100.0	169
Bishnupur	11.8	49.4	31.9	10.1	8.6	50.6	100.0	208
Thoubal	12.9	47.1	31.4	15.4	6.0	52.9	100.0	229
Imphal West	11.1	54.6	33.1	8.2	4.0	45.4	100.0	197
Imphal East	14.4	47.3	31.2	10.7	10.8	52.7	100.0	256
Ukhrul	14.7	30.0	22.3	12.9	34.8	70.0	100.0	261
Chandel	7.5	45.9	22.0	18.6	13.5	54.1	100.0	129
Manipur	100.0	42.4	28.2	13.7	15.7	57.6	100.0	1780

^{###} Last live/still birth since 01-01-2008.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN

Mean children ever born (MCEB) according to selected background characteristics of ever married women age 15-49 years and 40-49 years, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Mean children ever born to women age 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to women age 40-49 years			
	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**
Age Group								
15-19	0.37	0.22	0.15	141	na	na	na	na
20-24	0.98	0.52	0.46	701	na	na	na	na
25-29	1.65	0.88	0.76	1257	na	na	na	na
30-34	2.24	1.17	1.07	1356	na	na	na	na
35-39	2.63	1.40	1.23	1315	na	na	na	na
40-44	3.00	1.62	1.37	1172	3.00	1.62	1.37	1172
45-49	3.19	1.76	1.43	982	3.19	1.76	1.43	982
Residence								
Rural	2.43	1.30	1.13	5099	3.23	1.76	1.47	1603
Urban	2.07	1.11	0.96	1825	2.79	1.53	1.25	551
Education								
Non-literate ^a	2.63	1.41	1.20	1828	3.22	1.76	1.46	724
Less than 5 years	3.13	1.72	1.42	460	3.73	2.05	1.67	217
5-9 years	2.38	1.28	1.11	2124	3.22	1.76	1.45	579
10 or more years	1.90	1.00	0.89	2512	2.63	1.43	1.20	634
Religion								
Hindu	2.06	1.10	0.96	2953	2.75	1.49	1.26	868
Muslim	2.56	1.42	1.14	349	3.74	2.17	1.57	84
Christian	2.57	1.36	1.21	3169	3.38	1.84	1.54	1070
Others	2.13	1.20	0.93	451	2.85	1.65	1.20	131
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	2.16	1.17	1.00	502	3.05	1.65	1.40	139
Scheduled Tribes	2.57	1.37	1.20	3113	3.39	1.85	1.54	1041
Other Backward Classes	2.22	1.18	1.04	725	3.08	1.71	1.37	197
Others	2.07	1.13	0.95	2584	2.74	1.50	1.24	777
Manipur	2.31	1.24	1.07	6924	3.09	1.69	1.40	2154

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 due to 'don't know' and 'missing cases.'

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. na = Not applicable. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.6 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women age 15-49 years by outcomes since 01-01-2008 according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Number of Currently Married Women	Percentage of Currently pregnant women	Pregnancy outcome					Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
			Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion			
Age group									
15-19	134	28.0	83.6	0.0	6.4	10.0	100.0	47	
20-24	684	22.1	94.1	0.9	1.5	3.4	100.0	419	
25-29	1227	15.0	93.5	0.9	2.2	3.4	100.0	652	
30-34	1310	11.1	91.4	0.9	2.6	5.1	100.0	485	
35-39	1243	8.2	85.3	1.1	7.6	6.1	100.0	243	
40-44	1065	5.5	92.8	0.0	2.7	4.5	100.0	63	
45-49	856	3.3	(79.9)	(6.7)	(13.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	11	
Place of resident									
Urban	4824	11.1	92.5	1.1	3.0	3.4	100.0	1431	
Rural	1695	10.3	89.8	0.6	3.2	6.3	100.0	489	
Sex-composition of living children									
One son only	840	14.6	91.2	0.6	3.1	5.1	100.0	385	
One daughter only	651	14.3	93.3	0.4	2.5	3.7	100.0	353	
One son, one daughter only	1020	6.9	92.3	0.7	3.7	3.3	100.0	318	
Two sons only	510	6.7	89.2	1.6	4.9	4.2	100.0	147	
Three sons only	141	2.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26	
Three daughters only	98	7.0	98.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	42	
Four and above	1225	4.2	96.6	0.0	1.8	1.7	100.0	290	
Woman's Education									
Non-literate ^a	1698	16.3	96.8	1.2	0.3	1.8	100.0	341	
Less than 5 years	426	8.2	90.7	1.7	1.9	5.8	100.0	111	
5-9 years	2004	9.5	90.8	1.2	3.8	4.3	100.0	645	
10 or more years	2391	8.9	90.6	0.5	3.7	5.2	100.0	823	
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	1246	20.3	97.8	1.5	0.0	0.7	100.0	272	
Less than 5 years	248	9.2	93.2	1.6	2.5	2.7	100.0	77	
5-9 years	1899	8.6	90.9	1.0	2.9	5.1	100.0	597	
10 or more years	3126	8.8	90.4	0.7	4.0	5.0	100.0	974	
Religion									
Hindu	2813	10.2	91.5	0.5	5.0	3.0	100.0	807	
Muslim	320	14.8	93.8	0.0	0.0	6.2	100.0	110	
Christian	2953	10.8	93.1	1.2	0.8	4.9	100.0	840	
Others	432	12.6	84.5	2.1	6.1	7.4	100.0	162	
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	474	10.2	88.7	0.5	5.0	5.8	100.0	154	
Scheduled Tribes	2900	11.1	93.2	1.2	0.8	4.8	100.0	832	
Other Backward Classes	678	9.1	91.7	0.7	4.6	3.1	100.0	185	
Others	2467	11.3	90.7	0.8	4.6	4.0	100.0	749	
Manipur	6519	10.9	91.7	0.9	3.1	4.4	100.0	1920	

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. () based on 10-20 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.7 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women age 15-49 years by outcomes since 01-01-2008 according to Districts, Manipur, 2012-13.

District	Number of Currently Married Women	Percentage of Currently pregnant women	Pregnancy outcome				Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
			Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion		
Senapati	746	10.3	94.6	1.3	1.0	3.1	100.0	228
Tamenglong	641	17.6	95.7	2.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	118
Churachandpur	700	7.3	96.3	1.3	0.5	1.9	100.0	174
Bishnupur	784	11.1	86.9	0.7	7.7	4.7	100.0	240
Thoubal	838	13.1	89.4	1.2	5.2	4.2	100.0	253
Imphal West	800	14.1	93.8	0.0	3.5	2.7	100.0	206
Imphal East	833	11.9	92.4	0.7	4.1	2.8	100.0	278
Ukhrul	609	7.1	91.4	0.9	1.1	6.6	100.0	280
Chandel	568	7.4	89.1	0.9	1.3	8.8	100.0	143
Manipur	6519	10.9	91.7	0.9	3.1	4.4	100.0	1920

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.8 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years by desire since January 2008 for additional child, by number of surviving children, Manipur, 2012-13.

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon ¹	36.7	16.0	5.0	2.4	1.5	9.7
Want another later ²	8.6	5.5	1.7	0.4	0.3	2.8
Want another, undecided when	8.3	2.9	1.4	0.6	0.6	2.1
Undecided	18.2	30.2	32.5	25.5	22.1	27.2
Want no more	10.1	20.0	45.6	60.6	64.2	42.4
Sterilized ³	0.6	0.3	2.2	2.8	3.2	1.9
Declared in fecund	10.5	3.5	4.5	4.8	6.4	5.3
Inconsistent response	7.0	21.6	7.3	2.9	1.7	8.7
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	669	1491	1793	1334	1224	6511
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	25.0	35.9	47.9	54.2	49.7	36.7
Girl	3.9	23.4	18.7	23.8	16.1	17.1
Doesn't matter	45.7	24.2	17.6	14.5	13.5	27.8
Up to God	25.3	16.6	15.8	7.5	20.7	18.4
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women ^{4**}	406	693	287	89	56	1531

¹ Want next birth within 2 years. ² Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years. ³ Includes both female and male sterilization.

⁴ Includes women who want another/next child. ** Unweighted cases.

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

TABLE 3.1 PLACE OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)^{###} who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups, according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any antenatal check-up ¹	Place of antenatal check-up ^b				Number of women ^{**}
		Government health facility ²		Private health facility ³	Others ⁴	
		Health facility	ICDS/Mobile unit			
Age group						
15-19	82.0	75.0	0.0	43.8	0.0	42
20-24	74.8	77.0	0.4	31.7	2.8	456
25-29	75.7	71.6	0.2	34.6	1.4	806
30-34	78.6	71.2	0.0	37.8	2.9	649
35+	72.9	70.5	0.0	36.9	2.6	532
No. of living children						
0	--	--	--	--	--	6
1	82.0	71.2	0.1	38.4	2.8	940
2	81.9	72.6	0.3	34.9	1.2	730
3	71.6	69.3	0.0	37.1	2.7	385
4+	54.1	78.2	0.0	25.4	3.1	424
Residence						
Rural	68.7	72.9	0.1	32.9	2.8	1825
Urban	89.7	71.3	0.2	39.8	1.6	660
Education						
Non literate ^a	64.6	85.4	0.2	18.3	1.1	521
Less than 5 years	54.1	76.4	0.0	31.0	0.0	132
9-10 years	69.9	77.1	0.2	28.4	3.1	795
10 or more years	87.6	64.8	0.1	45.9	2.4	1037
Religion						
Hindu	91.9	74.2	0.0	35.2	2.2	1075
Muslim	71.3	91.0	1.2	17.0	0.0	141
Christian	56.4	65.4	0.3	37.5	3.0	1084
Others	86.5	73.3	0.0	42.3	1.8	185
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	84.2	82.8	0.0	33.6	3.2	195
Scheduled Tribes	56.1	65.3	0.3	36.9	3.1	1069
Other Backward Classes	83.7	83.7	0.6	23.6	0.5	250
Others	91.6	71.8	0.0	38.0	2.1	971
DLHS-4	75.8	72.3	0.1	35.6	2.3	2485
DLHS-3	75.1	76.1	5.3	24.1	-	3531

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ^b Among those who had received any ANC those who had received any ANC. ¹ Antenatal check-up done outside home or at home. ² Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary. ³ Includes private hospital/clinic. ⁴ Includes own home, parents home, other home and other.-- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ^{**} Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.2 ANTENATAL CARE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)^{###} who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups by districts, Manipur, 2012-13.

District	Any ANC Check up	Place of antenatal check-up			Number of Women ^{**}	
		Government health facility ¹		Private health facility ²		
		Health Facility	ICDS/Mobile Unit			
Senapati	63.2	73.4	0.0	33.8	1.8	293
Tamenglong	60.5	87.5	0.6	10.7	2.4	199
Churachandpur	51.4	68.2	0.7	35.3	1.2	239
Bishnupur	92.4	82.5	0.0	27.8	2.9	306
Thoubal	92.1	72.6	0.3	38.9	2.4	323
Imphal West	91.7	65.6	0.0	39.4	1.6	296
Imphal East	87.9	78.1	0.0	34.0	1.5	350
Ukhrul	49.0	45.6	0.0	54.3	7.5	307
Chandel	62.2	70.1	0.0	37.9	1.0	172
DLHS-4	75.8	72.3	0.1	35.6	2.3	2485
DLHS-3	75.1	76.1	5.3	24.1	-	3531

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ¹ Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary. ² Includes Private hospital/clinic. ³ Includes own home, parents home, other home and others. ^{**} Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.3 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)^{###} who received specific components of antenatal check-up according to selected background characteristics, Haryana, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested (Hb)	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Sonography /ultrasound	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	72.4	21.0	77.3	56.6	63.9	51.2	66.2	42
20-24	62.5	18.5	67.2	46.9	58.1	41.1	59.7	456
25-29	68.5	17.6	66.9	48.9	58.9	42.0	57.1	806
30-34	69.7	18.0	68.8	50.3	61.1	39.4	63.3	649
35+	65.6	18.8	65.3	49.1	57.9	39.8	58.1	532
No. of living children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
1	72.2	21.1	73.5	54.3	68.2	46.8	70.6	940
2	73.8	22.5	71.2	53.9	66.5	45.7	65.7	730
3	63.6	12.7	62.7	45.6	51.8	34.6	51.1	385
4+	46.4	8.9	49.8	31.0	31.5	23.5	30.3	424
Residence								
Rural	61.8	16.8	59.9	43.4	51.5	35.2	50.0	1825
Urban	77.7	21.0	81.9	60.2	74.3	51.9	78.5	660
Education								
Non- literate ^a	59.6	7.1	41.9	17.2	49.9	9.9	51.7	521
Less than five years	57.2	13.2	62.4	45.0	47.1	37.6	45.2	132
5-9 years	71.6	25.3	77.4	61.0	66.9	49.3	66.2	795
10 or more years	85.4	29.1	86.7	71.8	79.3	63.7	83.4	1037
Religion								
Hindu	79.6	25.3	82.6	62.7	77.5	54.4	81.2	1075
Muslim	64.5	16.5	61.3	42.6	56.9	38.3	49.3	141
Christian	50.5	9.4	48.8	31.5	36.4	24.9	34.5	1084
Others	83.5	23.9	78.5	65.7	73.5	46.9	72.1	185
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	57.7	6.1	75.1	46.0	58.7	35.2	69.5	195
Scheduled Tribes	49.9	9.2	47.9	30.6	36.1	24.1	34.3	1069
Other Backward Classes	74.2	20.7	75.3	58.3	73.4	47.1	69.8	250
Others	84.5	29.0	82.8	65.7	78.6	56.9	80.0	971
DLHS-4								
	67.2	18.2	67.3	49.1	59.2	40.8	59.6	2485
DLHS-3								
	68.2	22.6	68.1	49.9	54.3	60.9	27.3	3531

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses.

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.4 WOMEN RECEIVED ADVICE DURING ANTENATAL CAREPercentage of women (aged 15-49)^{###} who received advice on different components, according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Nutrition for mother and child	Cleanliness at the time of delivery	Institutional delivery	Keep baby warm	Breast feeding	Advice for family planning		Number of Women**
						Spacing	Limiting	
Age group								
15-19	13.2	18.0	17.6	22.3	31.5	7.0	11.7	42
20-24	27.0	32.0	24.1	32.8	40.1	11.8	10.5	456
25-29	24.9	29.4	23.6	32.4	34.3	10.1	9.7	806
30-34	24.9	27.9	22.2	31.1	37.7	12.5	10.4	649
35+	22.6	27.8	21.8	29.8	36.1	8.5	10.4	532
No. of living children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
1	26.9	30.7	24.4	34.7	39.1	9.5	9.5	940
2	24.2	28.0	23.4	29.6	34.9	13.5	10.0	730
3	23.5	29.0	20.0	27.2	38.2	7.8	7.9	385
4+	18.1	25.1	18.5	29.6	29.9	10.6	16.5	424
Residence								
Rural	25.3	26.6	22.1	31.3	36.3	10.3	10.1	1825
Urban	23.6	32.4	23.9	31.5	37.1	11.3	10.5	660
Education								
Non-literate ^a	16.5	14.3	10.2	37.5	18.9	3.7	7.0	521
Less than 5 years	19.7	31.0	26.3	24.2	39.5	12.4	14.9	132
5-9 years	25.4	28.5	22.6	25.4	33.8	11.2	11.0	795
10 or more year	27.2	34.0	27.0	33.3	44.0	12.6	10.6	1037
Religion								
Hindu	24.9	30.2	21.1	32.3	39.1	11.0	10.6	1075
Muslim	17.9	26.7	21.1	27.8	23.8	9.4	10.6	141
Christian	26.0	28.4	24.5	31.6	35.9	11.1	9.8	1084
Others	22.1	24.2	28.8	27.0	31.0	7.7	8.9	185
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	15.2	31.9	21.4	28.4	33.8	11.6	12.4	195
Scheduled Tribes	26.1	28.0	24.3	32.2	35.1	11.2	9.6	1069
Other Backward Classes	29.4	29.6	21.7	27.5	39.0	11.1	10.6	250
Others	24.3	28.8	22.4	32.4	37.5	10.0	10.2	971
DLHS-4	24.6	28.9	22.8	31.4	36.6	10.7	10.2	2485
DLHS-3	66.1	52.3	56.4	56.1	64.9	40.0	34.4	3531

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases

TABLE 3.5 (A) ANTENATAL CARE: ANC VISITS AND TIME OF FIRST ANC

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)^{###} by the number of antenatal check-up and the stage of pregnancy at the time of first check-up during pregnancy according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Number of ANC Check up				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number of Women**
	No Check up	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
Age group								
15-19	19.5	2.8	12.9	64.8	66.7	11.0	2.8	42
20-24	30.7	1.9	9.3	58.1	55.0	12.5	1.8	456
25-29	30.0	1.8	6.9	61.4	54.1	12.6	2.2	806
30-34	25.9	2.3	8.0	63.8	57.9	13.0	2.0	649
35+	32.1	1.6	5.7	60.6	52.6	14.2	1.9	532
No. of Living Children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
1	22.6	1.3	7.0	69.1	64.8	10.3	2.0	940
2	23.7	1.2	8.2	66.9	60.4	13.7	1.9	730
3	35.3	3.5	6.1	55.1	45.1	15.6	2.6	385
4+	49.8	3.3	8.5	38.5	31.9	15.9	1.7	424
Residence								
Rural	36.6	2.7	7.9	52.8	47.3	12.9	2.3	1825
Urban	15.1	0.5	6.4	78.0	70.6	13.1	1.5	660
Education								
Non-literate ^a	46.1	2.4	10.5	41.1	44.8	5.7	1.0	521
Less than 5 years	46.4	5.3	15.5	32.8	28.9	21.2	1.7	132
5-9 years	34.7	2.7	6.8	55.8	45.4	16.4	2.7	795
10 or more year	15.8	0.7	5.6	77.8	69.9	13.0	2.0	1037
Religion								
Hindu	12.6	1.2	6.6	79.6	73.0	12.6	2.3	1075
Muslim	37.4	0.6	10.3	51.7	48.3	12.5	0.9	141
Christian	49.4	3.0	8.6	39.1	33.4	14.5	2.1	1084
Others	16.5	1.6	4.5	77.4	69.6	8.2	1.0	185
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	22.2	2.1	7.6	68.1	65.5	14.8	0.8	195
Scheduled Tribes	50.2	2.9	8.2	38.7	32.9	14.2	2.1	1069
Other Backward Classes	17.6	1.1	6.4	74.9	61.2	14.5	4.2	250
Others	13.2	1.1	7.0	78.8	73.5	11.0	1.6	971
DLHS-4	29.3	1.9	7.4	61.3	55.1	13.0	2.0	2485
DLHS-3	25.6	5.2	12.0	57.2	56.9	15.8	1.8	3531

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases.

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.5 (B) ANTENATAL CARE: TT, IFA AND ANC

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)^{###} by the number of tetanus toxoid (TT) injections and iron folic acid (IFA) tablets/syrup received during pregnancy, and the percentage who received full antenatal check-up (ANC) according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup equivalent		Full ANC ^b	Number of Women**
	No TT	1	2+	No IFA/syrup	100+ IFA tablets		
Age group							
15-19	22.9	10.3	66.8	0.0	42.5	38.2	42
20-24	28.2	11.1	60.7	0.7	26.6	23.0	456
25-29	26.0	11.6	62.4	1.8	31.8	28.3	806
30-34	22.8	9.7	67.4	1.0	34.7	30.6	649
35+	28.6	9.9	61.4	1.2	32.1	29.5	532
No. of living children							
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
1	20.4	8.5	71.2	1.8	41.0	37.4	940
2	19.5	12.2	68.3	1.1	33.6	29.9	730
3	30.2	10.3	59.5	1.0	27.8	24.2	385
4+	47.6	13.3	39.0	0.2	10.6	7.7	424
Residence							
Rural	33.1	10.8	56.1	1.1	24.9	21.2	1825
Urban	12.2	10.4	77.4	1.4	45.5	42.4	660
Education							
Non literate ^a	39.5	7.9	52.6	0.4	15.3	11.8	521
Less than 5 years	46.8	12.9	40.3	0.8	10.7	9.1	132
5-9 years	32.0	12.5	55.6	1.2	24.2	21.1	795
10 or more years	13.4	10.3	76.3	1.7	47.3	43.3	1037
Religion							
Hindu	9.7	10.5	79.9	0.9	48.0	43.8	1075
Muslim	31.2	10.3	58.6	0.6	18.3	16.1	141
Christian	45.7	11.9	42.4	1.8	14.4	11.3	1084
Others	15.8	5.4	78.8	0.5	38.5	36.3	185
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	17.6	6.3	76.1	1.1	39.6	34.4	195
Scheduled Tribes	46.0	12.4	41.6	1.9	13.4	10.4	1069
Other Backward Classes	17.4	11.1	71.5	1.1	44.0	40.7	250
Others	10.3	9.7	80.0	0.6	45.4	41.8	971
DLHS-4	26.1	10.6	63.3	1.2	31.9	28.3	2485
DLHS-3	26.5	9.3	64.1	18.7	14.0	12.6	3531

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases.

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ^b At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS AND PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)^{###} who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) by districts, Manipur, 2012-13.

District/State	Antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy	Three or more antenatal check-up	At least one tetanus toxoid injection	100+ IFA tablets/syrup ¹	Full antenatal check-up ²	Any complications	Number of Women**
Senapati	42.4	47.9	61.1	14.1	12.7	46.3	293
Tamenglong	34.3	41.8	56.8	17.0	13.6	48.6	199
Churachandpur	26.5	31.0	51.0	12.4	7.7	28.9	239
Bishnupur	68.4	79.2	90.5	46.3	40.2	42.1	306
Thoubal	80.1	78.2	90.8	46.2	42.1	37.9	323
Imphal West	75.6	82.4	89.4	53.4	49.9	52.0	296
Imphal East	63.0	74.9	86.8	41.6	37.8	46.8	350
Ukhrul	25.8	34.1	46.5	10.2	8.5	25.6	307
Chandel	47.5	43.5	60.5	14.1	10.7	32.4	172
DLHS-4	55.1	61.3	73.9	31.9	28.4	40.5	2485
DLHS-3	56.9	57.2	73.4	38.1	12.6	33.5	3531

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ¹100 or more iron folic acid tablets including syrup. ² At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.7 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)^{###} according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Institutional delivery			Delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of SBA deliveries ²	Number of women**
	Government	Private	Total				
Age group							
15-19	49.9	19.3	69.2	30.8	8.2	77.4	42
20-24	41.6	15.0	56.6	41.1	11.9	68.6	456
25-29	41.8	19.0	60.8	38.1	12.9	73.7	806
30-34	43.6	21.1	64.7	34.2	11.8	76.4	649
35+	38.9	21.7	60.7	37.8	13.1	73.8	532
No. of living children							
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
1	49.1	24.3	73.4	26.2	8.5	81.7	940
2	45.2	20.2	65.5	32.7	11.2	76.7	730
3	33.6	17.9	51.5	46.8	16.7	68.2	385
4+	25.1	8.5	33.5	64.0	19.7	53.3	424
Residence							
Rural	37.1	15.2	52.3	45.8	12.4	64.7	1825
Urban	50.9	27.8	78.7	21.0	12.4	91.0	660
Education							
Non literate ^a	41.5	7.7	49.2	49.4	11.6	60.9	521
Less than 5 years	22.2	10.0	32.2	66.0	13.4	45.6	132
5-9 years	39.3	12.1	51.4	46.9	15.5	66.8	795
10 or more years	45.8	31.2	77.0	21.9	10.5	87.3	1037
Religion							
Hindu	55.5	24.7	80.2	19.2	9.7	89.7	1075
Muslim	43.6	5.0	48.6	50.8	19.4	68.0	141
Christian	24.1	15.9	40.0	57.7	14.8	54.8	1084
Others	52.2	17.9	70.1	28.7	11.1	81.2	185
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	45.1	21.6	66.6	33.0	19.3	85.9	195
Scheduled Tribes	24.3	15.4	39.8	57.9	14.7	54.5	1069
Other Backward Classes	57.4	14.6	72.0	27.2	11.0	83.0	250
Others	54.3	24.2	78.5	20.7	9.0	87.4	971
DLHS-4	41.7	19.5	61.2	37.4	12.4	73.5	2485
DLHS-3	NA	NA	41.0	58.3	14.3	55.3	3531

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc. ^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse. ² Skilled Birth Attendant. NA: Not available. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.8 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION USED FOR DELIVERY AND ARRANGEMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)^{###} who had institutional delivery, according to the transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery and transportation arrangement made according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery				Govt. financial assistance for delivery care (JSY) ^b		Number of women**	Mean Transport cost (Rupees)	Mean Delivery cost (Rupees)		Number of women**
	Ambulance	Jeep/ car	Motor cycle/ scooter	Others ¹	Institutional	Home			Govt.	Private	
Age group											
15-19	0.0	32.9	9.6	26.7	17.2	0.0	42	650	12361	14214	25
20-24	0.2	27.0	4.2	25.5	18.4	3.7	456	985	10264	20489	220
25-29	0.1	29.1	5.1	27.0	16.7	5.5	806	704	9827	19586	406
30-34	0.2	34.5	3.8	26.8	15.3	2.9	649	876	10249	24008	360
35+	0.0	32.4	3.9	25.0	14.4	3.2	532	1097	10735	25493	262
No. of living children											
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	0.0	11667	0.0	3
1	0.2	37.7	6.3	29.4	17.5	5.8	940	681	10616	23079	591
2	0.0	33.9	4.1	27.8	19.9	5.2	730	1148	10525	23832	408
3	0.3	25.2	3.8	23.1	9.9	3.3	385	1009	9511	19656	163
4+	0.0	14.5	1.2	18.7	4.6	1.5	424	898	8427	14956	108
Residence											
Rural	0.2	22.6	4.7	25.5	16.8	3.5	1825	936	10005	20158	811
Urban	0.0	47.3	3.9	27.7	15.2	5.7	660	653	10751	25154	462
Education											
Non literate ^a	0.4	15.6	8.1	26.1	7.8	2.1	521	620	9095	24613	183
Less than 5	0.0	10.8	2.8	20.3	9.7	1.6	132	825	5680	12523	38
5-9 years	0.0	21.9	3.1	26.8	17.6	3.3	795	826	9461	18407	336
10 or more years	0.1	46.7	3.9	26.5	18.1	7.7	1037	960	11408	23512	716
Religion											
Hindu	0.1	40.8	5.3	34.2	17.2	7.0	1075	897	11168	24878	776
Muslim	0.0	15.5	5.2	27.9	11.2	1.3	141	1490	8519	22786	57
Christian	0.2	21.4	3.4	15.9	12.7	2.8	1084	866	7795	16627	324
others	0.0	34.3	4.0	32.4	21.3	7.1	185	817	10921	26534	116
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	0.0	36.9	4.9	24.8	19.0	7.2	195	1138	10656	24297	122
Scheduled Tribes	0.2	21.0	3.4	16.1	12.3	2.9	1069	877	7944	16625	312
Other backward classes	0.0	35.3	4.2	32.5	12.5	4.6	250	1079	10415	23134	166
Others	0.1	38.4	5.4	35.0	18.3	5.7	971	809	11037	25201	673
DLHS-4	0.1	30.9	4.4	26.2	16.1	4.0	2485	896	10258	22214	1273
DLHS-3	0.1	47.6	2.6	48.8	8.6	2.5	3531	569	4256	11347	1476

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ^b Percentage women who got JSY assistance. ¹ Includes bus/train, tempo/auto/tractor, animal drawn cart, foot march. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ^{**} Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)^{###} according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries by districts, Manipur, 2012-13.

District/State	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of SBA Delivery ²	Mean Delivery cost	Number of Women**
Senapati	32.6	66.4	23.2	55.8	14649	293
Tamenglong	38.8	60.8	11.6	50.5	8340	199
Churachandpur	51.0	45.6	14.6	65.7	6058	239
Bishnupur	83.8	15.9	6.6	90.4	15115	306
Thoubal	74.2	24.7	12.0	86.2	15478	323
Imphal West	85.5	13.5	5.4	90.9	14729	296
Imphal East	75.6	23.8	12.7	88.3	15423	350
Ukhru	32.8	64.0	12.2	45.0	14389	307
Chandel	36.2	59.5	14.9	51.1	13738	172
DLHS-4	61.2	37.4	12.4	73.5	14184	2485
DLHS-3	41.0	58.3	14.3	55.3	NA	3531

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc.

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse. ² Skilled Birth Attendants. NA: not available. ^{**} Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTIONS FOR DELIVERYPercent distribution of women (aged 15-49)^{###} according to main reasons for not going to health institution for delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Reasons ^p										Number of women**
	Cost too much	Poor quality service	Too far/ No transport	No time to go	Not Necessary	Not Customary	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of knowledge	Other	
Age group											
15-19	(0.0)	(7.1)	(57.1)	(21.4)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.1)	14
20-24	12.2	4.8	26.4	19.7	16.1	0.0	12.6	2.0	3.9	2.3	195
25-29	11.3	6.1	24.3	14.2	23.3	1.2	10.0	1.3	6.1	2.3	323
30-34	18.0	4.3	20.6	18.3	23.1	0.5	8.6	0.9	4.0	1.7	236
35+	20.9	4.4	28.9	12.3	22.9	0.0	6.3	1.0	2.8	0.6	214
No. of living children											
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
1	10.1	5.6	25.8	19.9	20.2	0.3	10.4	2.0	3.4	2.3	262
2	11.3	6.6	20.2	19.2	20.5	1.2	13.2	1.1	4.1	2.6	257
3	16.0	5.3	24.1	15.0	23.0	0.7	8.7	1.9	4.2	1.2	186
4+	22.8	2.6	30.1	9.9	22.8	0.0	4.8	0.3	5.6	1.1	275
Residence											
Rural	15.4	4.9	30.6	13.3	21.2	0.6	7.6	0.9	4.2	1.3	843
Urban	13.7	5.6	2.2	27.6	22.7	0.0	16.2	2.8	5.0	4.1	139
Education											
Non literate ^a	16.6	10.2	18.3	11.6	24.8	0.4	11.2	0.9	5.5	0.5	265
Less than 5 years	17.5	0.8	44.6	10.9	15.9	0.0	3.1	0.0	5.9	1.1	89
5-9 years	16.2	2.6	30.4	15.0	22.0	0.5	7.4	0.7	3.7	1.6	382
10 or more years	10.9	4.7	18.0	23.9	19.3	0.8	12.0	3.0	3.6	3.8	246
Religion											
Hindu	13.0	5.1	9.3	25.9	22.5	0.4	13.6	2.4	4.8	2.9	211
Muslim	12.7	7.5	3.3	23.4	20.0	0.0	29.2	2.9	0.9	0.0	72
Christian	16.3	4.5	34.2	10.9	21.2	0.7	5.3	0.8	4.6	1.5	645
Others	12.6	6.7	20.9	21.1	22.6	0.0	8.1	0.0	4.3	3.7	54
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	9.2	5.0	7.1	36.8	23.5	0.0	5.3	0.0	7.2	5.9	62
Scheduled Tribes	16.5	4.6	34.5	11.1	20.9	0.7	5.7	0.8	4.0	1.2	639
Other Backward Classes	6.1	5.3	8.4	22.1	28.5	0.0	23.2	2.5	3.8	0.0	71
Others	15.9	6.1	11.2	20.7	20.7	0.4	15.7	2.6	4.4	2.7	210
DLHS-4											
DLHS-4	15.0	5.0	25.3	16.0	21.5	0.5	9.2	1.3	4.4	1.8	982
DLHS-3											
DLHS-3	26.5	8.4	30.6	27.5	33.2	9.3	11.6	2.0	2.0	2.7	2086

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ^b Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'Multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

-- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases

TABLE 3.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)^{###} who had complication during delivery and type of complications during delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any delivery complication	Type of delivery complications						Number of Women**
		Premature labour	Excessive bleeding	Prolonged labour	Obstructed labour	Breech presentation	Convulsion/ high BP	
Age group								
15-19	22.2	30.1	21.3	60.3	11.7	0.0	9.6	42
20-24	10.5	10.6	21.8	61.9	9.5	5.7	15.5	456
25-29	12.4	10.3	10.8	61.2	10.1	8.6	25.9	806
30-34	10.3	10.7	14.1	70.6	9.0	0.9	17.8	649
35+	9.3	18.3	6.2	54.9	10.0	5.5	21.7	532
No. of living children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
1	12.2	13.2	9.3	60.0	10.2	3.8	23.0	940
2	10.5	11.5	16.6	63.4	11.6	1.7	21.7	730
3	8.9	9.6	17.5	72.0	2.7	7.8	26.1	385
4+	10.8	15.7	11.8	60.0	11.1	14.3	8.1	424
Residence								
Rural	11.1	11.3	16.5	62.6	10.6	6.7	19.2	1825
Urban	10.8	15.2	6.0	62.1	8.1	2.6	23.9	660
Number of ANC Visits								
0	7.9	12.2	17.2	66.5	11.0	11.8	9.1	774
1	11.3	0.0	32.8	83.6	12.9	0.0	12.9	51
2	8.2	21.2	9.7	44.3	10.4	10.2	17.6	191
3+	12.8	12.4	11.5	62.1	9.2	3.2	24.7	1469
Delivery								
Normal	9.6	10.9	12.5	62.1	6.6	7.1	18.3	2137
Caesarean	19.8	18.4	16.2	64.5	18.4	0.0	26.9	274
By Instrument or Assisted	16.5	13.9	6.1	57.6	22.6	0.0	33.9	74
Place of Delivery								
Government facility	13.3	10.8	10.1	57.8	8.6	6.0	27.2	1010
Private facility	15.3	19.3	14.8	68.4	16.3	2.1	19.9	454
Home	6.3	9.1	17.1	66.5	4.7	6.4	7.7	982
Other	9.2	0.0	21.5	47.8	0.0	30.6	0.0	36
DLHS-4	11.0	12.6	13.0	62.4	9.8	5.3	20.8	2485
DLHS-3	25.6	11.4	12.6	48.4	40.9	5.0	7.3	3531

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.12 POST-DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) ^{###} who had post delivery complication and type of complications, according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012 -13.

Background characteristics	Any post delivery complication	Type of post delivery complication				Number of women**
		High fever	Lower abdominal pain	Foul smelling vaginal discharge	Excessive bleeding	
Age group						
15-19	7.7	27.9	27.9	41.3	30.8	42
20-24	7.5	30.6	18.9	6.8	19.2	456
25-29	8.5	22.4	31.9	13.1	4.6	806
30-34	7.6	39.6	39.8	12.2	8.3	649
35+	8.0	22.1	35.0	5.5	15.3	532
No. of living children						
0	--	--	--	--	--	6
1	8.0	20.0	30.0	15.2	16.7	940
2	6.4	34.3	32.4	8.7	5.9	730
3	8.3	39.8	20.9	10.3	11.0	385
4+	10.0	26.7	46.6	4.8	5.8	424
Residence						
Rural	8.4	30.6	34.8	11.4	6.8	1825
Urban	7.0	22.4	26.2	8.7	20.3	660
Delivery						
Normal	7.4	28.2	29.5	11.6	9.4	2137
Caesarean	11.1	28.1	40.6	6.2	16.3	274
By Instrument or Assisted	11.3	27.2	53.6	8.9	16.5	74
Place of Delivery						
Government facility	8.1	27.0	21.5	15.3	10.5	1010
Private facility	10.8	33.5	35.9	7.5	19.6	454
Home	6.4	24.9	43.1	6.9	3.9	982
Others	6.2	31.9	63.8	0.0	0.0	36
Who Conducted the Last Delivery						
Doctor	11.8	0.0	71.9	0.0	0.0	26
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	4.6	19.3	32.3	13.7	17.9	209
Dai	7.1	33.0	39.4	0.0	0.0	464
Relatives/Friends	6.0	14.9	55.4	17.2	3.7	307
None	(5.9)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	17
DLHS-4	8.0	28.2	32.2	10.6	10.8	2485
DLHS-3	18.8	37.0	47.0	15.7	14.7	3531

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERYPercentage of women (aged 15-49) ^{###} whether received any check-up after delivery according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Check up within 48 hours after delivery	Check up within 48 hours after delivery at Home	Check up within 2 weeks after delivery	Check up within 14 to 42 days after delivery	Number of Women**
Age group					
15-19	58.8	9.9	61.3	66.1	42
20-24	42.3	3.3	44.5	48.5	456
25-29	47.0	1.8	49.2	52.6	806
30-34	51.9	2.5	54.3	57.1	649
35+	46.2	1.9	47.8	51.6	532
No. of living children					
0	--	--	--	--	6
1	57.1	2.4	59.4	63.4	940
2	53.5	3.9	55.3	59.3	730
3	37.2	2.8	39.1	41.7	385
4+	23.4	0.9	26.0	28.1	424
Residence					
Rural	40.7	2.3	43.3	46.2	1825
Urban	60.7	3.0	62.1	66.6	660
Education					
Non literate ^a	21.9	3.7	24.4	26.6	521
Less than 5 years	22.9	3.4	24.0	28.4	132
5-9 years	42.6	1.7	44.4	47.5	795
10 or more years	65.4	1.8	67.8	71.9	1037
Religion					
Hindu	65.4	3.0	66.7	71.5	1075
Muslim	32.6	5.2	32.6	33.9	141
Christian	27.9	2.0	31.6	34.3	1084
Others	55.6	1.6	56.1	57.1	185
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	57.0	1.0	58.7	62.0	195
Scheduled Tribes	27.3	1.8	30.8	33.3	1069
Other Backward Classes	56.5	0.0	57.9	63.1	250
Others	63.1	5.4	64.2	68.2	971
DLHS-4	47.4	2.4	49.6	53.0	2485
DLHS-3	41.7	NA	42.8	NA	3531

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.14 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST-DELIVERY PERIODPercentage of women (aged 15-49)^{###} who had extent of pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ¹	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication ²	Number of women**
Age group						
15-19	38.7	61.3	22.2	7.7	0.0	42
20-24	44.9	48.1	10.5	7.5	48.0	456
25-29	41.1	54.8	12.4	8.5	68.9	806
30-34	39.4	57.5	10.3	7.6	69.0	649
35+	37.1	46.7	9.3	8.0	38.0	532
No. of living Children						
0	--	--	--	--	--	6
1	43.2	54.7	12.2	8.0	63.4	940
2	42.3	58.8	10.5	6.4	68.8	730
3	33.1	53.6	8.9	8.3	59.2	385
4+	37.2	32.8	10.8	10.0	34.9	424
Residence						
Rural	40.2	45.1	11.1	8.4	51.8	1825
Urban	40.9	67.2	10.8	7.0	75.3	660
Education						
Non literate ^a	37.5	35.6	6.0	5.8	56.1	521
Less than five years	32.3	27.1	10.3	7.6	36.1	132
5-9 years	38.3	46.7	13.0	9.2	53.8	795
10 or more years	44.3	65.1	11.9	8.1	64.0	1037
Religion						
Hindu	44.4	61.8	11.3	7.1	54.8	1075
Muslim	42.3	47.2	7.1	9.2	65.9	141
Christian	36.0	37.0	10.3	8.2	52.3	1084
Others	39.5	70.9	15.6	10.5	93.8	185
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	47.7	59.4	9.9	7.4	70.1	195
Scheduled Tribes	36.3	37.7	10.8	8.5	54.1	1069
Other Backward Classes	47.4	61.2	16.4	9.2	39.1	250
Others	41.3	61.6	10.0	7.2	68.0	971
DLHS-4	40.5	52.6	11.0	8.0	58.3	2485
DLHS-3	33.5	56.5	25.6	18.8	36.2	3531

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy. ² Women who reported at least one post delivery complication. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.15 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST-DELIVERY PERIODPercentage of women (aged 15-49)^{###} who had extent of pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem according to by districts, Manipur, 2012-13.

District	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ¹	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication ²	Number of women**
Senapati	46.3	37.8	6.1	6.8	49.8	293
Tamenglong	48.6	27.6	10.7	6.5	33.6	199
Churachandpur	28.9	34.0	15.8	10.4	57.7	239
Bishnupur	42.1	62.2	14.2	9.5	65.2	306
Thoubal	37.9	63.0	9.6	5.4	48.0	323
Imphal West	52.0	63.0	10.6	7.1	45.3	296
Imphal East	46.8	59.2	12.7	10.4	70.5	350
Ukhrul	25.6	41.5	10.6	9.7	63.7	307
Chandel	32.4	49.3	8.2	4.9	42.2	172
DLHS-4	40.5	52.6	11.0	8.0	58.3	2485
DLHS-3	33.5	56.5	25.6	18.8	36.2	3531

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ¹ Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy. ² Women who reported at least one post delivery complication. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.16 AWARENESS OF THE DANGER SIGNS OF NEW BORNPercentage of women (aged 15-49)^{##} who had awareness of the danger signs of new born, according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristic	Difficulty in breathing	Cold/ hot to touch	Develop yellow staining on palm and soles	Blue tongue & Lips	Abnormal movement	Poor sucking of breast	Baby did not cry	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	15.5	10.2	7.7	2.6	0.0	12.4	14.8	42
20-24	11.5	10.3	14.6	4.2	3.8	19.2	13.7	456
25-29	12.4	12.2	14.1	3.4	4.1	16.6	16.4	806
30-34	11.2	16.9	16.9	5.7	4.8	20.6	15.7	649
35+	10.1	16.2	15.7	5.2	3.6	18.9	15.9	532
Children ever born								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
1	14.2	14.2	15.9	4.8	4.2	19.8	15.8	940
2	9.2	13.2	15.3	4.9	3.6	20.9	15.8	730
3	12.2	14.0	15.4	4.7	5.2	18.4	18.4	385
4+	8.1	14.6	12.4	2.9	3.5	11.4	12.2	424
Residence								
Rural	9.1	11.4	11.2	3.4	3.5	14.6	14.9	1825
Urban	16.2	18.9	22.9	6.7	5.2	26.3	17.0	660
Education								
Non literate ^a	3.2	8.8	5.0	3.2	1.8	8.2	17.1	521
Less than 5 years	11.0	17.3	19.3	3.6	2.7	17.8	17.0	132
9-10 years	10.6	13.6	14.7	2.6	3.9	16.8	15.4	795
10 or more years	15.9	16.2	19.7	6.6	5.3	24.7	14.9	1037
Religion								
Hindu	13.0	14.5	18.5	5.8	3.1	23.9	14.5	1075
Muslim	7.0	11.2	7.2	4.1	1.2	14.9	12.8	141
Christian	8.6	11.9	10.8	3.3	5.3	13.6	17.1	1084
Others	20.9	23.3	24.1	4.2	5.5	16.0	16.8	185
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	21.3	23.6	33.2	6.9	4.0	16.0	15.4	195
Scheduled Tribes	8.1	11.8	9.9	3.2	5.3	13.4	17.4	1069
Other Backward Classes	10.6	13.6	16.0	5.6	3.7	29.9	17.1	250
Others	13.0	14.1	16.3	5.1	2.9	21.3	13.5	971
DLHS-4								
DLHS-4	11.5	13.9	15.2	4.6	4.1	18.6	15.6	2485
DLHS-3								
DLHS-3	39.9	45.3	37.2	19.3	18.1	28.0	25.8	3531

^{##} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases.

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

TABLE 4.1 TIMING AND CHILDHOOD CHECK-UPS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years received check up and place of check-up according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children received Check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Place of check-up ⁴					Total	Number of children ^{4**}
			Government ¹	Private ²	Home ³	Others			
Age group									
15-19	48.1	43	70.6	29.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	20	
20-24	33.6	378	71.3	25.9	1.9	1.0	100.0	124	
25-29	40.4	590	60.4	39.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	228	
30-34	41.3	448	61.4	38.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	176	
35-39	40.9	226	63.3	36.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	91	
40-44	35.0	59	52.8	47.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	20	
45-49	(9.1)	12	--	--	--	--	--	1	
Residence									
Rural	33.8	1298	61.6	36.9	1.2	0.3	100.0	433	
Urban	49.7	458	64.6	35.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	227	
Mother's education									
Non-literate ^a	12.9	320	78.6	21.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	41	
Less than 5 years	21.1	88	(74.6)	(19.3)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	19	
5-9 years	35.6	578	71.4	26.8	1.2	0.6	100.0	198	
10 or more years	53.3	770	57.7	42.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	402	
Religion									
Hindu	52.2	760	63.7	36.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	390	
Muslim	25.8	106	90.1	9.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	28	
Christian	25.9	744	54.1	42.5	2.7	0.7	100.0	184	
Others	40.0	146	68.6	31.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	58	
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	48.2	141	64.6	33.9	1.5	0.0	100.0	70	
Scheduled Tribes	25.3	738	53.3	43.9	2.2	0.7	100.0	177	
Other Backward Classes	46.5	176	78.3	21.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	80	
Others	48.4	701	63.4	36.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	333	
DLHS-4	39.1	1756	63.0	36.2	0.6	0.2	100.0	660	
DLHS-3	40.7	2967	67.9	22.7	7.1	2.4	100.0	1184	

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic.² Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic. ³ Includes Doctor ASHA and ANM/Nurse. ⁴ Among those Children who received check-up within 24 hours of birth. () based on 10-20 cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING

Percentage of youngest living child born since 01.01.2008 aged under 3 years whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth and after 24 hours of birth according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> ^b	Initiation of breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Age group					
15-19	75.1	42.3	84.1	5.6	43
20-24	80.9	44.5	91.0	5.1	378
25-29	76.4	40.6	85.9	7.3	590
30-34	79.3	37.9	85.0	6.8	448
35-39	74.6	37.9	80.6	4.4	226
40-44	64.5	34.3	84.5	9.3	59
45-49	(50.0)	(41.7)	(75.0)	(0.0)	12
Residence					
Rural	76.6	40.6	86.5	6.2	1298
Urban	78.6	39.4	84.6	6.6	458
Mother's education					
Non-literate ^a	70.7	26.8	89.7	6.6	320
Less than 5 years	74.6	42.1	81.8	8.5	88
5-9 years	76.8	44.0	84.8	6.7	578
10 or more years	80.3	42.4	85.6	5.7	770
Religion					
Hindu	81.3	40.5	87.6	4.7	760
Muslim	85.8	28.6	86.0	9.6	106
Christian	72.5	43.0	85.5	7.3	744
Others	72.3	34.1	78.6	8.2	146
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	72.9	56.7	86.0	3.3	141
Scheduled Tribes	72.3	42.2	85.3	7.4	738
Other Backward Classes	83.9	36.9	87.1	5.9	176
Others	81.3	35.7	86.0	6.0	701
DLHS-4					
	77.2	40.2	85.9	6.3	1756
DLHS-3					
	94.5	56.8	89.5	10.5	2967

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ^b Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth. ¹ Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years who had exclusive breastfeeding and weaning status, Manipur, 2012-13.

Age in months	Exclusive breastfeeding	Weaning status ¹			Solid/semi-solid food	Number of children**
		Other fluids	Semisolid food	Solid food		
<2	60.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	80
2-3	61.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	110
4-5	57.8	1.1	4.9	5.0	8.2	99
6-8	41.6	6.7	28.4	21.4	31.6	173
9-11	33.1	10.3	36.5	31.7	39.3	157
12-17	33.9	9.1	35.0	25.6	37.6	319
18-23	36.3	12.5	37.6	30.5	43.0	308
24-35	26.9	16.1	39.6	33.4	45.8	510
6-9	40.6	8.2	30.2	23.7	33.5	217
6-35 ²	32.8	12.1	36.5	29.5	41.0	1467

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008¹ Based on those children who had breastfeeding with other fluids, semi solid food and solid food. ² Children aged 6-35 months breastfed for at least 6 months. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.4 EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING		
Percentage of youngest living child born since 01.01.2008 aged 0-5 months who received exclusive breastfeeding according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.		
Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	(90.0)	10
20-24	71.5	60
25-29	75.4	92
30-34	67.7	56
35-39	(77.8)	18
40-44	--	6
45-49	--	1
Residence		
Rural	69.6	188
Urban	76.8	55
Mother's education		
Non-literate ^a	64.6	42
Less than 5 years	(80.0)	20
5-9 years	64.0	70
10 or more years	77.1	111
Religion		
Hindu	76.3	87
Muslim	(88.2)	17
Christian	64.3	122
Others	(66.2)	17
Castes/Tribes		
Scheduled Castes	(83.3)	18
Scheduled Tribes	64.4	119
Other Backward Classes	(73.7)	19
Others	77.7	87
DLHS-4	71.6	243
DLHS-3	54.9	478
^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. **Unweighted cases		

TABLE 4.5 BREASTFEEDING BY DISTRICTS					
Percentage of children aged under 3 years whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth, and after 24 hours of birth by districts, Manipur, 2012-13.					
District	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> ^a	Initiation of breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Senapati	82.7	44.2	86.8	6.9	213
Tamenglong	79.3	58.5	85.8	6.1	106
Churachandpur	57.6	45.4	95.1	2.5	156
Bishnupur	82.3	51.8	82.9	5.1	223
Thoubal	76.0	24.1	84.2	6.6	238
Imphal West	88.3	36.8	90.3	4.4	197
Imphal East	77.9	37.6	88.1	5.4	259
Ukhrul	71.1	38.4	81.8	10.3	234
Chandel	75.0	37.5	79.7	8.8	130
DLHS-4	77.1	40.2	85.9	6.3	1756
DLHS-3	94.7	56.8	89.5	10.5	2967
Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.					
^a Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth. ¹ Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth. ** Unweighted cases.					

TABLE 4.6 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN													
Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received specific vaccination according to selected background characteristics Manipur, 2012-13.													
Background characteristics	BCG	DPT			Polio				Measles	Full vaccination ¹	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Residence													
Rural	82.3	88.3	83.5	72.8	32.4	86.0	81.5	72.9	63.1	46.5	8.2	41.7	441
Urban	91.8	94.4	93.2	81.4	21.7	94.4	92.1	82.7	80.5	69.1	3.2	61.3	160
Sex of child													
Male	87.0	90.0	85.7	73.6	29.1	88.8	84.1	73.9	66.2	52.0	7.2	47.6	307
Female	83.9	90.7	87.9	77.9	28.5	88.8	86.0	78.5	71.7	56.3	5.8	48.9	294
Birth order													
1	88.8	92.0	89.6	80.8	24.0	90.6	87.7	82.2	74.8	62.7	4.0	58.1	265
2	91.1	93.7	89.4	75.9	33.2	92.2	87.1	76.5	76.9	56.1	3.1	41.2	166
3	78.1	82.9	79.5	64.6	30.1	82.9	79.4	65.3	49.4	37.9	15.4	40.1	74
4+	72.7	85.7	79.5	69.4	34.6	82.2	78.3	66.6	53.0	38.3	12.5	39.3	94
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	85.8	90.0	89.5	74.8	45.2	86.7	83.4	69.8	67.1	43.4	7.9	33.5	125
Less than 5 years	(68.4)	(68.4)	(47.4)	(31.6)	(31.6)	(68.4)	(57.9)	(52.6)	(47.4)	(26.3)	(31.6)	(26.3)	19
5-9 years	79.8	88.7	85.2	72.6	31.1	86.8	81.5	74.6	62.9	49.2	7.4	48.4	196
10 or more years	90.7	93.2	89.3	81.3	19.7	92.6	90.2	81.7	75.5	64.1	3.5	56.2	261
Religion													
Hindu	93.7	96.3	94.2	82.0	25.3	95.2	92.9	85.8	79.3	64.7	2.2	56.0	286
Muslim	72.9	86.8	78.6	64.1	25.0	86.8	81.4	52.1	49.8	35.7	10.3	49.5	36
Sikh	75.6	82.2	76.8	67.2	36.3	79.8	74.6	66.1	56.5	40.6	12.4	33.4	230
Others	87.3	91.7	90.1	82.0	21.5	90.0	84.9	78.3	72.5	60.6	6.2	63.1	49
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	89.1	90.9	91.2	82.0	20.7	90.9	91.2	84.4	68.6	60.1	5.1	59.7	44
Scheduled Tribes	75.5	82.7	77.3	67.1	38.7	80.3	74.6	65.0	56.4	38.8	12.6	30.8	231
Other Backward Classes	88.3	96.7	89.9	77.0	26.2	95.4	86.9	79.1	76.0	63.4	1.2	49.2	69
Others	92.1	94.7	92.7	81.0	23.1	93.5	91.8	82.8	77.1	62.8	3.5	59.9	257
DLHS-4													
DLHS-4	85.5	90.3	86.8	75.7	28.8	88.8	85.0	76.2	68.9	54.1	6.5	48.3	601
DLHS-3													
DLHS-3	81.6	77.1	72.1	61.3	28.9	86.1	80.0	63.5	58.0	47.4	10.8	49.8	958

Note. Table based on last survived child born since 01.01.2008.
^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. . ¹ BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and vaccine against measles. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.() based on 10-20 unweighted cases** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.7 STATUS OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months received specific vaccination and Vitamin-A supplementation by districts, Manipur, 2012-13.

District	Vaccination card seen	Vaccination Status						Percentage received at least one dose of Vitamin-A ²	Number of children**
		BCG	DPT3	Polio 3	Measles	Full ¹	None		
Senapati	38.4	87.7	66.4	66.7	64.1	47.8	8.3	45.2	69
Tamenglong	32.4	76.9	56.5	52.5	53.5	28.7	12.8	21.6	38
Churachandpur	9.8	64.9	62.8	52.7	40.1	19.4	14.8	24.5	46
Bishnupur	55.7	93.1	74.2	86.2	79.6	58.8	1.6	65.2	68
Thoubal	60.2	88.0	84.3	81.3	66.7	59.4	4.2	61.8	93
Imphal West	60.1	97.3	92.7	94.7	89.2	79.6	0.0	76.4	83
Imphal East	53.6	90.8	77.7	79.5	78.5	58.2	3.9	75.0	94
Ukhrul	41.2	62.2	61.5	68.7	42.1	34.1	20.6	36.8	67
Chandel	37.8	85.7	79.1	67.1	71.1	52.9	7.1	44.8	43
DLHS-4	48.3	85.5	75.7	76.2	68.9	54.1	6.5	53.7 [#]	601
DLHS-3	49.8	81.6	61.3	63.5	58.0	47.4	10.8	32.8	958

Note. Table based on last survived child born since 01.01.2008 ¹ BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles. ² Children aged 12-35 months. [#] Percentage in fact sheet children aged is 9-35 months ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION

Percentage of children aged 3 years received vaccination by place of vaccination, according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Place of vaccination						Number of children**
	Government health sector			Other			
	Anganwadi Centre	Sub-Health Centre	Primary Health Centre	government health facility	Private health sector ¹	Others	
Residence							
Rural	1.8	13.8	35.2	42.8	5.6	1.7	1027
Urban	0.8	5.4	36.4	49.8	13.1	0.5	390
Sex of the child							
Male	1.3	10.3	35.4	46.1	8.3	0.9	746
Female	1.7	11.6	35.8	44.2	8.1	1.7	671
Birth order							
1	0.7	10.7	35.3	45.0	9.4	0.9	598
2	1.5	11.3	37.7	42.5	8.9	1.0	420
3	3.9	9.3	33.7	53.0	4.4	0.4	186
4+	1.7	12.3	34.1	44.4	6.7	3.4	212
Mother's education							
Non-literate ^a	0.0	6.3	32.5	54.7	4.7	1.4	268
Less than 5 years	1.1	14.3	24.5	44.2	8.4	1.8	63
5-9 years	3.8	13.8	37.2	42.4	3.8	1.8	441
10 or more years	0.6	10.6	36.8	43.5	12.4	0.9	645
Religion							
Hindu	0.7	11.8	41.8	41.4	7.3	0.5	663
Muslim	4.9	5.7	27.4	65.5	5.0	0.0	82
Christen	2.4	10.2	28.6	47.8	9.7	2.9	549
Others	0.0	12.5	35.2	41.8	9.0	0.0	123
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	0.6	11.9	56.9	26.2	6.3	0.0	119
Scheduled Tribes	2.2	9.6	27.6	49.5	9.7	2.9	544
Other Backward Classes	2.1	11.6	25.6	55.6	6.2	0.0	153
Others	0.9	11.7	40.3	42.9	7.9	0.5	601
DLHS-4	1.5	10.9	35.6	45.2	8.2	1.3	1417
DLHS-3	NA	17.4	23.2	55.0	3.8	5.1	2494

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.9 VITAMIN-A AND HEPATITIS-B SUPPLEMENTATION FOR CHILDREN

Percentage of children aged 12-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A and Hepatitis-B injection, according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A ^{##}	Children who received 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A	Children who received Hepatitis-B injection	Number of children**
Age of the child				
12-23 months	46.7	17.7	64.2	742
24-35 months	62.5	25.8	56.5	496
Residence				
Rural	46.6	25.4	53.4	911
Urban	66.0	16.1	76.5	327
Sex of the child				
Male	55.7	24.2	62.5	653
Female	50.2	18.3	59.6	585
Birth order				
1	55.7	20.8	65.0	492
2	62.0	16.7	68.0	352
3	47.4	30.0	56.8	179
4+	37.0	29.1	44.3	213
Mother's education				
Non-literate ^a	48.6	45.3	55.5	246
Less than 5 years	24.4	20.3	36.3	57
5-9 years	45.1	16.3	54.5	412
10 or more years	63.9	16.6	71.0	523
Religion				
Hindu	67.2	18.1	74.8	552
Muslim	47.0	15.4	46.3	78
Sikh	35.9	28.5	45.1	503
Others	56.1	27.4	67.5	105
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	61.3	18.8	70.9	96
Scheduled Tribes	35.9	29.2	44.4	499
Other Backward Classes	57.7	12.9	64.1	131
Others	65.4	20.3	73.2	512
DLHS-4	53.1	21.5	61.1	1238
DLHS-3	32.8	24.1	23.9	2048

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.

^a Literate but not attend school are also included. ^{##} Children aged 9-35 months ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 4.10 AWARENESS REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT

Percentage of women who are aware of diarrhoea management according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Knowledge of diarrhoea management	Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea ¹					Others	Number of women**
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids		
Age group								
15-19	73.7	47.5	49.6	11.5	11.3	10.7	14.2	134
20-24	84.9	56.1	58.4	17.8	12.9	12.5	16.2	684
25-29	90.7	62.9	60.1	18.9	12.4	14.0	17.7	1227
30-34	93.8	64.8	65.1	18.0	9.5	13.3	19.8	1310
35-39	94.2	67.3	65.0	20.5	7.4	15.5	18.4	1243
40-44	92.6	58.3	67.1	19.2	6.7	14.5	18.5	1065
45-49	90.6	58.7	65.4	22.4	4.8	13.0	17.8	856
Residence								
Rural	89.4	56.7	61.3	17.6	8.8	13.1	16.6	4824
Urban	95.3	72.1	68.0	22.7	9.3	15.5	21.5	1695
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	88.7	60.3	62.8	9.8	4.6	12.0	12.8	1698
Less than 5 years	87.5	42.1	57.5	16.2	7.9	9.7	21.1	426
5-9 years	90.0	54.3	61.1	21.0	8.2	13.6	18.4	2004
10 or more years	94.8	72.0	66.9	24.6	12.5	16.0	21.1	2391
Religion								
Hindu	96.1	70.0	68.0	20.1	9.4	14.4	21.2	2813
Muslim	92.5	58.0	63.4	15.6	6.4	13.6	19.0	320
Sikh	86.0	53.7	59.2	19.7	8.8	13.2	12.8	2953
Others	92.1	60.5	60.5	14.3	8.9	15.0	30.8	433
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	91.7	58.6	67.0	12.7	6.5	12.9	19.2	474
Scheduled Tribes	86.0	53.5	59.4	19.8	8.9	13.1	12.4	2900
Other Backward Classes	96.4	69.0	67.5	25.5	9.3	13.9	16.8	678
Others	95.6	69.3	66.2	18.4	9.4	14.2	24.5	2467
DLHS-4	91.4	61.8	63.5	19.3	9.0	13.9	18.2	6519
DLHS-3	90.1	46.6	75.1	23.6	22.1	22.0	32.0	9262

Note: Table based on women with last two surviving children born since 01.01.2008.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Among women aware of diarrhoea management. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA

Percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and sought advice/ treatment according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Number of children	Given ORS	Children sought advice/ treatment	Source of treatment			Number of children**
					Government health facility ²	Private Health facility ³	Other	
Age group								
< 25	7.3	580	51.4	46.9	56.1	43.9	0.0	44
25-29	4.9	946	49.3	40.4	43.8	51.3	4.9	48
30-34	6.4	743	62.3	45.2	74.6	25.4	0.0	47
35-39	4.4	395	(72.2)	(38.9)	(85.7)	(28.6)	(0.0)	18
40-49	5.6	153	--	--	--	--	--	9
Residence								
Rural	6.9	2087	52.7	32.0	63.0	34.8	2.2	141
Urban	3.4	730	68.1	80.9	60.6	43.8	0.0	25
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	5.1	540	62.2	31.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	30
Less than 5 years	6.7	156	(30.0)	(20.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	10
5-9 years	6.3	917	38.3	38.9	67.9	32.1	0.0	58
10 or more years	5.5	1204	71.2	50.4	50.7	50.0	2.6	68
Religion								
Hindu	5.9	1188	60.6	54.6	73.6	26.9	2.3	72
Muslim	4.5	169	--	--	--	--	--	9
Christen	5.9	1257	50.8	27.5	43.5	56.5	0.0	74
Others	5.4	203	(45.5)	(45.5)	(60.0)	(40.0)	(0.0)	11
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	4.2	225	(54.5)	(36.4)	(100.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)	11
Schedule Tribes	6.2	1240	48.9	26.5	43.5	56.5	0.0	76
Other Backward Classes	6.0	273	(63.2)	(31.6)	(66.7)	(33.3)	(0.0)	19
Others	5.6	1079	60.1	59.8	65.8	31.8	2.4	60
DLHS-4	5.7	2817	55.7	41.4	62.1	38.2	1.4	166
DLHS-3	9.4	4458	51.6	52.8	54.8	43.0	3.2	223

Note: Table based on women with last two surviving children born since 01.01.2008.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Last two weeks prior to survey. ² Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic. ³ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.12 AWARENESS AND TREATMENT OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI)

Percentage of women who are aware of danger signs of ARI and whose children suffer from ARI and sought advice/treatment according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Number of women**	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ¹					Children suffered from ARI ³	Children sought advice/treatment ⁴	Source of treatment ⁵			Number of children**
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/whistling	Rapid breathing	Other Signs ²			Government health facility ⁶	Private health facility ⁷	Others	
Age group													
15-19	29.0	134	24.2	9.3	3.3	9.5	5.6	5.2	--	--	--	--	44
20-24	40.8	684	32.1	18.1	5.9	12.8	10.2	5.1	53.9	42.3	57.7	0.0	536
25-29	45.9	1227	36.1	23.1	6.7	15.2	11.3	3.8	70.1	28.1	68.8	0.0	946
30-34	47.7	1310	36.2	23.9	8.3	15.2	13.8	5.1	61.4	35.9	64.1	0.0	743
35-39	49.7	1243	40.5	24.4	7.3	15.4	13.1	6.3	67.6	52.1	40.8	0.0	395
40-44	48.5	1065	38.0	22.1	8.8	15.4	13.2	4.3	--	--	--	--	133
45-49	49.2	856	40.2	24.4	8.4	17.0	13.5	0.0	na	na	na	na	20
Residence													
Rural	40.9	4824	30.9	18.1	5.4	10.9	11.2	4.8	64.1	34.1	64.6	0.0	2087
Urban	59.3	1695	49.8	32.2	11.8	23.8	15.3	4.7	64.2	46.9	48.6	0.0	730
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	32.5	1698	19.0	14.5	3.3	5.4	10.7	2.9	(60.0)	(44.4)	(55.6)	(0.0)	540
Less than 5 years	37.2	426	29.9	12.2	3.6	10.2	7.8	8.1	(58.3)	(57.1)	(42.9)	(0.0)	156
5-9 years	42.4	2004	35.7	18.3	6.0	11.6	9.7	5.4	50.5	35.5	61.4	0.0	917
10 or more years	61.6	2391	51.3	33.2	12.2	25.1	16.7	4.6	76.4	34.7	62.5	0.0	1204
Religion													
Hindu	58.0	2813	46.5	30.6	10.8	20.9	13.9	5.7	72.9	39.8	56.4	0.0	1188
Muslim	49.3	320	32.4	28.7	5.2	12.7	11.9	4.1	--	--	--	--	169
Sikh	36.0	2953	28.8	13.3	4.7	9.5	10.6	3.8	43.2	38.3	61.7	0.0	1257
Other	40.8	433	30.3	24.4	6.0	14.3	15.9	4.8	(90.0)	(22.2)	(77.8)	(0.0)	203
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	44.9	474	36.9	20.1	5.2	11.4	22.2	4.2	--	--	--	--	225
Scheduled Tribes	35.6	2900	28.4	13.2	4.6	9.1	10.2	3.9	41.4	39.6	60.4	0.0	1240
Other Backward Classes	62.7	678	51.6	34.0	8.0	17.7	10.5	6.0	(75.0)	(41.7)	(50.0)	(0.0)	273
Others	55.2	2467	42.6	30.3	11.0	21.5	13.6	5.5	77.3	37.7	62.3	0.0	1079
DLHS-4													
DLHS-4	47.0	6519	37.2	22.7	7.6	15.1	12.5	4.7	64.1	38.2	59.4	0.0	2817
DLHS-3													
DLHS-3	36.2	9264	74.0	39.9	22.8	32.8	58.6	10.9	53.1	47.5	46.7	5.7	4458

Note: Table based on women with last two surviving children born since 01.01.2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Among women who are aware of any danger signs of ARI. ² Includes not able to drink or take a feed, excessive drowsy and difficulty to keep awake, running nose and others. ³ Last two weeks prior to survey. ⁴ Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/ treatment ⁵ Among children who sought advice/treatment. ⁶ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic. ⁷ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic. --- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. () based on 10-20unweighted cases,** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.13 AWARENESS OF ORS AND ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of women by awareness of ORS and percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and ARI and sought advice/treatment by districts, Manipur, 2012-13.

District	Oral Rehydration Therapy/Solution (ORS)			Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)		Number of children**
	Women aware of ORS	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Children sought advice/treatment	Children suffered from ARI ¹	Children sought advice/treatment ²	
Senapati	43.1	8.7	20.9	5.3	54.4	346
Tamenglong	53.7	9.4	15.3	2.9	40.1	208
Churachandpur	63.4	8.4	23.4	5.5	33.9	281
Bishnupur	67.7	7.9	53.1	7.6	94.4	341
Thoubal	64.8	2.5	58.4	1.9	100.0	371
Imphal West	83.4	5.2	41.6	6.5	66.8	328
Imphal East	64.6	7.4	49.0	5.4	69.8	370
Ukhrul	39.3	3.1	72.0	3.2	47.5	390
Chandel	55.2	1.6	70.5	4.2	36.1	182
DLHS-4	60.4	5.7	41.4	4.7	64.1	2817
DLHS-3	46.6	9.4	53.8	10.9	53.1	4458

Note: Table based on women with last two surviving children born since 01.01.2008.

¹ Last two weeks prior to survey. ² Among children with ARI or fever/diarrhoea in last two weeks sought advice /treatment. . ** Unweighted cases

FAMILY PLANNING

TABLE 5.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of ever married and currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by place of residence, Manipur, 2012-13.

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	78.6	76.4	82.9	78.5	76.5	82.6
Any modern method ¹	76.5	73.8	81.9	76.4	73.8	81.7
Female sterilization	43.8	35.4	60.5	44.0	35.8	60.5
Male sterilization	35.1	25.1	55.1	35.2	25.3	55.2
Intra Uterine Device	44.4	36.7	59.6	44.5	36.9	59.9
Pill	57.9	51.1	71.4	57.9	51.3	71.3
Emergency contraceptive pill	13.1	9.7	19.8	13.3	9.8	20.3
Injectables	12.4	8.5	20.0	12.4	8.6	20.1
Condom	68.0	63.7	76.6	67.9	63.7	76.5
Female condom	10.2	7.5	15.6	10.1	7.5	15.4
Rhythm method	31.8	24.9	45.5	31.7	24.9	45.5
Withdrawal method	38.4	32.1	50.9	38.4	32.3	50.7
Contraceptive herbs	5.5	4.0	8.4	5.5	4.1	8.4
Lactational Amenorrhoea Method(LAM)	4.7	3.8	6.4	4.7	3.9	6.3
Others	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.4
Number of women**	6924	5099	1825	6519	4824	1695

¹ Includes female sterilization, male sterilization, Intra-Uterine Device, pill, condom, female condom, emergency Contraceptive Pill and Injectables.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.2 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS																
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.																
Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Contraceptive herbs	LAM	Others	Number of women**
Age group																
15-24	76.4	74.2	27.8	34.6	39.2	55.6	12.9	9.9	68.1	10.3	28.5	37.0	4.8	4.4	0.9	818
25-29	79.2	77.2	35.5	43.7	46.4	59.5	13.9	14.5	69.0	10.3	30.2	35.9	4.9	4.8	1.1	1227
30-34	79.6	78.1	37.6	47.2	48.3	60.8	14.0	13.3	68.8	9.8	31.1	37.5	4.5	5.2	1.3	1310
35-39	80.5	77.9	37.4	46.5	45.5	59.2	14.4	12.2	69.6	10.3	33.3	41.4	6.0	4.9	1.4	1243
40-49	77.0	74.7	35.0	44.4	42.3	55.0	11.9	11.6	65.6	10.0	33.5	39.2	6.7	4.2	0.9	1921
No. of living children																
0	78.8	77.3	29.3	38.2	39.5	56.4	12.9	10.2	70.6	11.7	26.2	31.8	4.0	4.6	0.9	670
1	77.8	76.5	39.5	46.5	46.4	58.5	17.3	15.1	69.3	13.2	32.5	39.5	5.4	4.4	1.4	1493
2	79.8	77.9	40.7	50.0	47.8	60.9	15.8	14.6	70.2	11.3	32.7	39.1	6.2	5.4	0.7	1795
3	77.6	75.0	34.8	44.1	44.3	59.8	11.8	12.2	65.4	7.9	30.5	38.0	6.6	4.8	1.2	1335
4+	78.5	75.2	24.9	34.8	40.0	51.1	6.4	7.1	64.0	5.8	33.6	40.0	4.5	3.9	1.4	1226
Residence																
Rural	76.5	73.8	25.3	35.8	36.9	51.3	9.8	8.6	63.7	7.5	24.9	32.3	4.1	3.9	1.0	4824
Urban	82.6	81.7	55.2	60.5	59.9	71.3	20.3	20.1	76.5	15.4	45.5	50.7	8.4	6.3	1.4	1695
Education																
Non-literate ^a	56.6	54.0	14.2	27.2	19.0	30.1	4.1	3.3	37.8	3.3	16.6	19.5	2.6	1.6	0.3	1698
Less than five years	84.1	79.7	24.2	33.5	40.5	58.3	9.6	9.5	72.4	7.2	31.9	41.6	5.1	3.8	2.1	1119
5-9 years	85.0	83.8	36.1	44.7	48.5	63.5	14.1	13.1	77.6	10.9	32.9	42.6	7.9	6.8	1.4	1311
10 or more years	87.0	85.8	53.1	59.0	60.7	72.9	20.4	19.2	80.6	15.3	40.9	47.0	6.4	6.0	1.1	2391
Religion																
Hindu	81.5	80.0	47.1	53.5	52.6	67.0	16.4	15.0	74.9	12.6	39.8	46.4	5.0	4.3	0.5	2813
Muslim	72.0	70.3	26.1	33.0	38.9	55.5	8.6	3.3	62.3	7.0	30.5	30.1	1.9	0.7	0.4	320
Christian	75.5	72.3	20.0	32.7	32.7	46.8	10.3	10.5	60.0	8.6	22.7	30.1	6.1	5.6	2.0	2953
Others	82.4	82.1	55.9	58.2	67.3	68.2	14.6	13.4	74.5	5.3	34.6	41.8	8.1	4.0	0.4	432
Castes/Tribes																
Scheduled Castes	65.4	63.1	42.0	43.0	44.9	50.6	9.6	12.8	56.5	7.9	36.4	42.5	9.0	3.3	0.7	474
Scheduled Tribes	75.3	72.1	19.3	32.5	32.2	46.1	10.4	10.5	59.4	8.6	22.0	29.5	5.8	5.6	2.0	2900
Other Backward Classes	90.6	89.4	40.4	51.5	42.6	71.5	13.9	15.6	84.1	12.9	43.2	45.1	6.8	5.3	1.1	678
Others	81.3	80.1	49.2	54.3	57.9	68.1	16.9	13.5	74.8	11.4	38.1	45.1	4.2	3.8	0.3	2467
DLHS-4	78.5	76.4	35.2	44.0	44.5	57.9	13.3	12.4	67.9	10.1	31.7	38.4	5.5	4.7	1.1	6519
DLHS-3	98.8	97.9	78.4	90.7	88.9	91.0	39.4	43.1	94.1	23.1	75.0	79.7	---	---	0.8	8753

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill; LAM =Lactational Amenorrhoea Method.

** Unweighted cases. ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 5.3 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by district, Manipur, 2012-13.

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Contraceptive herbs	LAM	Other	Number of women**
Senapati	95.4	92.4	19.4	35.8	42.3	60.2	8.7	5.4	79.0	4.0	35.8	40.9	1.1	2.5	0.0	746
Tamenglong	65.5	62.9	13.3	43.0	17.4	33.7	13.6	11.9	44.5	12.2	13.6	15.9	10.0	9.2	0.0	641
Churachandpur	90.5	82.3	15.8	29.6	40.5	51.0	10.6	13.5	66.2	8.6	15.3	24.8	7.0	4.2	5.3	700
Bishnupur	80.4	79.2	40.4	50.0	45.3	65.4	1.9	9.0	73.8	3.6	32.2	42.3	3.1	1.5	0.2	784
Thoubal	71.7	71.3	49.8	51.2	57.7	65.7	15.9	13.4	67.6	12.2	38.0	45.2	7.5	3.9	0.0	838
Imphal West	83.5	82.7	49.5	56.7	53.8	66.8	24.5	19.2	76.6	19.2	41.6	41.5	5.4	5.9	0.5	800
Imphal East	80.3	79.0	48.7	53.3	53.0	62.7	19.1	11.8	69.9	9.6	31.2	38.0	6.1	5.5	0.9	833
Ukhrul	60.7	59.1	19.0	21.9	33.6	40.2	6.4	8.3	54.9	7.1	20.3	37.8	3.9	7.0	3.4	609
Chandel	68.3	66.8	28.9	26.8	29.6	52.1	8.9	10.4	63.0	8.3	39.6	43.4	2.9	1.5	0.0	568
DLHS-4	78.1	75.9	33.1	42.3	42.9	56.5	12.6	11.6	67.0	9.5	30.3	37.1	5.2	4.5	1.1	6519
DLHS-3	98.8	97.9	78.4	90.7	88.9	91.0	39.4	43.1	94.1	23.1	75.0	79.7	NA	NA	0.8	8753

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill; LAM =Lactational Amenorrhoea Method.

NA: Not available. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD														
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who ever used specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.														
Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Others	Number of women**
Age group														
15 - 19	12.8	5.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.7	1.8	8.3	0.0	134
20 - 24	22.6	14.1	0.0	0.1	1.8	4.1	0.7	0.8	9.2	0.6	5.2	13.5	0.1	684
25 - 29	28.9	19.0	0.3	0.6	4.4	8.4	0.3	0.8	7.0	0.6	6.1	12.7	0.1	1227
30 - 34	33.8	24.1	0.4	1.7	4.9	10.2	0.6	0.5	10.0	0.9	7.8	14.6	0.0	1310
35 - 39	37.0	23.0	0.3	1.7	5.5	10.5	0.4	0.4	10.1	0.9	9.3	19.4	0.1	1243
40 - 44	33.2	21.0	0.8	2.7	5.7	7.7	0.5	0.5	8.7	0.7	9.1	16.4	0.0	1065
45 - 49	26.9	15.8	0.4	2.2	3.2	4.9	0.9	0.4	7.0	0.9	8.0	14.7	0.1	856
No. of living children														
0	12.3	8.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	2.0	0.9	0.9	6.5	2.5	2.2	6.0	0.0	670
1	26.9	15.5	0.0	0.3	2.7	5.6	1.0	0.9	7.9	1.1	7.0	14.6	0.1	1493
2	34.9	23.2	0.6	1.6	5.6	9.7	0.4	0.5	10.0	0.4	7.7	17.5	0.0	1795
3	35.4	23.9	0.5	2.3	6.2	9.8	0.3	0.1	8.8	0.3	7.6	16.6	0.1	1335
4+	35.6	22.6	0.3	2.9	5.2	10.3	0.1	0.4	8.5	0.7	11.5	16.2	0.0	1226
Residence														
Rural	27.4	17.6	0.3	1.5	3.6	6.5	0.2	0.4	8.0	0.9	5.9	12.5	0.1	4824
Urban	38.1	24.7	0.5	1.7	6.1	11.1	1.1	0.8	10.0	0.7	11.0	20.8	0.0	1695
Education														
Non-literate ^a	16.6	11.1	0.2	1.3	2.8	4.7	0.1	0.1	3.7	0.4	3.9	6.6	0.0	1698
Less than five years	33.7	21.1	0.5	1.3	5.7	8.0	0.4	0.9	8.9	0.8	8.3	17.1	0.0	1119
5-9 years	36.3	25.6	0.3	1.9	5.4	10.6	0.8	0.7	11.1	1.2	8.0	16.7	0.2	1311
10 or more years	36.3	22.3	0.4	1.7	4.4	8.9	0.7	0.6	10.4	0.9	9.5	19.2	0.0	2391
Religion														
	36.8	23.3	0.5	1.8	4.9	10.0	0.7	0.7	9.6	0.7	10.1	19.3	0.1	2813
Hindu	24.3	16.3	0.3	2.1	4.0	8.9	0.5	0.0	7.6	1.4	8.9	8.8	0.0	320
Muslim	24.4	16.0	0.2	1.2	3.1	5.4	0.3	0.5	7.9	0.9	4.7	11.3	0.0	2953
Christian	36.7	24.8	0.2	1.5	9.5	11.4	0.3	0.0	7.5	0.7	8.1	16.9	0.2	432
Others														
Castes/Tribes														
	37.5	22.8	0.3	1.6	5.6	11.0	1.5	1.6	6.4	1.4	11.8	20.7	0.0	474
Scheduled Castes	23.8	15.5	0.2	1.2	3.1	5.1	0.3	0.5	7.9	0.9	4.5	11.0	0.0	2900
Scheduled Tribes	35.5	23.3	0.5	2.0	4.4	9.4	0.6	0.3	11.4	0.4	8.6	15.3	0.1	678
Other Backward Classes	35.9	23.2	0.5	1.8	5.6	10.2	0.5	0.4	9.1	0.6	9.8	18.6	0.1	2467
Others														
DLHS-4														
	30.9	19.9	0.4	1.5	4.4	8.1	0.5	0.5	8.6	0.8	7.6	15.2	0.1	6519
DLHS-3														
	60.3	31.2	0.4	6.0	9.9	12.4	0.4	0.9	8.6	0.3	24.9	36.3	0.1	8753

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill. ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ^{**} Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS											
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.											
Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Others	Number of women**
Age group											
15 - 19	8.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	134
20 - 24	14.7	7.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	2.2	3.6	0.3	7.1	0.2	684
25 - 29	18.2	11.1	0.3	0.6	2.6	4.2	3.3	1.4	5.4	0.2	1227
30 - 34	23.4	14.1	0.3	1.7	2.8	4.6	4.6	2.7	6.6	0.1	1310
35 - 39	26.7	14.0	0.3	1.7	3.4	4.7	4.0	1.8	10.8	0.1	1243
40 - 44	22.4	12.0	0.8	2.7	2.4	2.5	3.5	3.2	7.1	0.1	1065
45 - 49	14.3	6.8	0.4	2.2	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.8	4.9	0.8	856
No. of living children											
No children	4.9	2.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.0	2.4	0.1	670
1 child											
1 son	17.8	9.2	0.0	0.2	1.9	2.9	4.0	1.2	7.3	0.1	841
No son	16.6	7.4	0.0	0.3	1.9	3.0	2.1	1.3	7.6	0.1	652
2 children											
1 or more sons	24.8	14.6	0.5	1.8	3.4	4.0	4.6	1.6	8.3	0.4	1531
No sons	22.1	9.5	1.0	0.4	0.9	3.6	3.7	2.6	9.3	0.6	264
3 children											
1 or more sons	24.8	14.7	0.5	2.4	3.4	4.5	3.8	2.0	8.1	0.0	1237
No sons	14.0	10.1	0.0	1.1	3.1	4.5	1.4	0.8	3.0	0.0	98
4+ children											
1 or more sons	24.2	12.9	0.4	3.0	2.2	3.9	3.4	4.6	6.4	0.3	1174
No sons	12.6	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	4.5	0.0	52
Residence											
Rural	17.7	9.7	0.2	1.5	1.8	2.8	3.2	1.8	6.0	0.2	4824
Urban	26.1	14.5	0.5	1.7	3.5	4.7	4.1	2.3	9.1	0.1	1695
Education											
Non-literate ^a	10.8	6.5	0.2	1.3	0.9	2.5	1.6	1.2	2.8	0.2	1698
Less than five years	22.2	12.0	0.5	1.3	2.7	3.4	4.0	2.6	7.3	0.3	1119
5-9 years	24.2	13.3	0.2	1.9	3.2	3.8	4.1	2.1	8.7	0.2	1311
10 or more years	24.2	13.1	0.4	1.7	2.8	3.9	4.2	2.1	8.8	0.2	2391
Religion											
Hindu	25.0	13.3	0.5	1.8	2.8	4.4	3.8	2.3	9.2	0.3	2813
Muslim	13.4	7.3	0.0	2.1	1.1	3.0	1.1	2.7	3.4	0.0	320
Christian	15.7	8.7	0.2	1.2	1.5	2.2	3.4	1.6	5.1	0.2	2953
Others	25.6	16.4	0.2	1.5	6.2	5.2	3.4	1.3	7.7	0.2	432

Contd ...

TABLE 5.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS											
Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled castes	22.9	10.5	0.3	1.6	2.8	4.1	1.6	3.4	8.7	0.3	474
Scheduled tribes	15.4	8.7	0.2	1.2	1.5	2.2	3.5	1.6	4.9	0.2	2900
Other backward classes	24.8	12.8	0.5	2.0	1.8	4.1	4.4	4.1	7.7	0.2	678
Others	24.3	13.8	0.4	1.8	3.4	4.4	3.6	1.5	8.8	0.2	2467
DLHS-4	20.5	11.3	0.3	1.5	2.4	3.4	3.5	1.9	7.0	0.2	6519
DLHS-3	43.1	19.5	0.4	6.0	5.0	4.5	2.9	9.8	13.8	0.0	8753
Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases.											

TABLE 5.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHODS

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using spacing method by duration of use according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	IUD				Number of IUD users**	Pill		Condom	
	< 6 months	6 months to 2 years	2-3 years	3 or more years		> 6 months	Number of Pill users**	> 6 months	Number of condom users
Age group									
15 - 19	---	---	---	---	01	---	01	---	01
20 - 24	---	---	---	---	07	(78.6)	14	42.3	26
25 - 29	19.5	23.6	14.2	31.2	32	68.2	51	46.9	41
30 - 34	11.1	25.1	10.6	49.2	36	71.6	60	54.0	61
35 - 39	6.7	8.7	20.7	51.9	39	67.1	55	42.8	49
40 - 44	0.0	7.4	8.4	74.5	26	69.7	26	50.3	35
45 - 49	---	---	---	---	09	---	09	(42.9)	14
No. of living children									
0	---	---	---	---	01	---	04	---	08
1	6.5	44.4	10.5	29.7	28	76.7	42	51.6	48
2	10.5	11.0	17.9	48.1	54	68.2	68	42.2	79
3	9.8	10.8	10.6	56.2	42	69.0	58	53.2	48
4+	11.5	10.4	10.0	60.8	25	68.1	44	51.7	44
Residence									
Rural	9.6	17.0	8.8	49.9	91	62.8	137	40.7	158
Urban	9.7	17.0	19.3	47.3	59	77.6	79	60.1	69
Education									
Non-literate ^a	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(73.3)	15	66.9	40	33.5	26
Less than five years	16.2	5.0	11.6	62.2	30	61.0	40	32.4	43
5-9 years	7.9	34.6	14.0	33.2	40	63.1	49	59.2	57
10 or more years	9.9	15.4	16.3	46.4	65	77.1	87	52.6	101
Religion									
Hindu	7.4	18.2	19.9	50.1	76	75.3	121	53.2	107
Muslim	---	---	---	---	03	---	09	---	03
Christian	10.9	14.6	5.3	43.5	45	59.2	63	36.2	102
Others	15.3	14.6	10.3	53.2	26	78.4	23	(73.3)	15
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	(14.3)	(21.4)	(21.4)	(35.7)	14	83.3	21	---	08
Scheduled Tribes	9.2	14.9	3.4	44.4	44	55.9	60	36.2	102
Other Backward Classes	(0.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)	(41.7)	12	73.0	26	61.6	29
Others	10.4	15.6	15.5	54.0	80	73.1	109	58.4	88
DLHS-4	9.6	17.0	13.8	48.6	150	69.5	216	48.2	227
DLHS-3	---	---	---	---	434	74.8	426	71.4	253

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device. ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. --- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by age at the time of sterilization, according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Age at the time of sterilization						Total ¹	Mean age of sterilization	Number of women**
	<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+			
Years since sterilization									
<2	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(54.5)	(18.2)	(27.3)	100.0	36.0	11
2-3	0.0	8.1	17.7	12.9	42.4	18.8	100.0	34.4	25
4-5	(0.0)	(18.8)	(25.0)	(31.3)	(18.8)	(6.3)	100.0	30.8	16
6-7	(0.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(30.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	100.0	31.0	10
8-9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	09
10+	(5.0)	(20.0)	(45.0)	(30.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26.8	20
No. of living children									
0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	04
1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	04
2	0.0	14.2	34.7	25.7	11.9	13.5	100.0	31.3	35
3	0.0	13.8	20.5	24.5	12.8	28.4	100.0	34.0	37
4+	0.0	2.7	16.7	26.1	35.8	18.7	100.0	35.0	41
Residence									
Rural	1.7	10.6	23.1	28.1	15.5	21.0	100.0	33.3	84
Urban	0.0	9.8	25.5	21.1	26.8	16.7	100.0	33.1	37
Education									
Non-literate ^a	5.2	18.8	14.3	29.3	17.1	15.3	100.0	31.7	25
Less than five years	(0.0)	(15.8)	(10.5)	(10.5)	(26.3)	(36.8)	100.0	35.9	19
5-9 years	0.0	12.2	30.2	32.1	11.0	14.6	100.0	32.0	27
10 or more years	0.0	3.3	30.1	25.7	23.6	17.2	100.0	33.7	50
Religion									
Hindu	0.0	11.0	25.3	26.8	19.1	17.9	100.0	32.9	64
Muslim	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	06
Christian	3.1	0.0	24.8	20.9	22.6	28.5	100.0	35.0	43
Others	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	08
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	3.3	0.0	28.6	19.0	18.8	30.3	100.0	34.9	41
Scheduled Tribes	(0.0)	(17.6)	(23.5)	(41.2)	(5.9)	(11.8)	100.0	31.3	17
Other Backward Classes	0.0	12.6	24.8	20.8	28.1	13.7	100.0	32.8	54
Others	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	09
DLHS-4	1.0	10.3	24.0	25.4	19.8	19.4	100.0	33.31	121
DLHS-3	0.6	7.9	27.4	35.5	23.3	5.3	100.0	31.3	562

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'. --- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using any contraceptive method, by districts, Manipur, 2012-13.

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Senapati	24.9	9.8	0.1	1.6	1.8	3.3	2.7	4.5	10.6	0.0	746
Tamenglong	7.9	4.5	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.3	3.0	0.6	2.6	0.1	641
Churachandpur	22.6	14.6	0.0	1.8	3.1	2.6	7.2	1.0	6.8	0.1	700
Bishnupur	30.2	18.5	0.9	2.2	2.1	7.5	5.8	1.9	9.3	0.4	784
Thoubal	18.6	10.2	0.4	1.0	1.8	5.4	1.3	0.9	7.5	0.1	838
Imphal West	22.8	12.5	0.1	1.9	4.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	6.8	0.4	800
Imphal East	22.4	12.5	0.2	1.8	4.0	2.5	3.8	2.1	7.8	0.1	833
Ukhrul	15.6	7.3	0.8	1.5	.8	1.7	2.0	2.5	5.3	0.6	609
Chandel	8.2	5.5	0.1	0.7	1.3	1.7	1.6	0.2	2.5	0.0	568
DLHS-4	20.5	11.3	0.3	1.5	2.3	3.3	3.4	1.9	6.8	0.2	6519
DLHS-3	43.1	19.5	0.4	6.0	5.0	4.5	2.9	9.8	13.8	0.0	8753

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using modern contraceptive methods by source according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Government ²	Private ³	Other ⁴	Total ¹		Government ⁵	Private ⁶	Other ⁷	Total ¹	
Age group										
15 - 19	---	---	---	---	03	---	---	---	---	---
20 - 24	39.3	45.3	15.4	100.0	48	---	---	---	---	01
25 - 29	15.0	59.6	25.4	100.0	126	(50.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	100.0	10
30 - 34	21.1	61.4	17.5	100.0	158	62.4	37.6	0.0	100.0	27
35 - 39	18.8	62.9	18.3	100.0	143	73.2	26.8	0.0	100.0	25
40 - 44	15.0	65.2	19.8	100.0	88	53.7	46.3	0.0	100.0	37
45 - 49	19.9	30.3	49.7	100.0	32	70.3	29.7	0.0	100.0	21
No. of living children										
0	(50.0)	(33.3)	(16.7)	100.0	13	---	---	---	---	04
1	21.1	55.7	23.2	100.0	119	---	---	---	---	04
2	20.4	59.5	20.2	100.0	205	49.3	50.7	0.0	100.0	35
3	19.4	58.0	22.7	100.0	148	61.3	38.7	0.0	100.0	37
4+	14.8	65.9	19.3	100.0	113	75.8	24.2	0.0	100.0	41
Residence										
Rural										
Urban	23.9	54.5	21.6	100.0	390	69.8	30.2	0.0	100.0	84
	14.7	64.9	20.5	100.0	208	49.0	51.0	0.0	100.0	37
Education										
Non-literate ^a	14.7	59.6	25.7	100.0	81	71.1	28.9	0.0	100.0	25
Less than five years	22.3	64.7	13.0	100.0	114	(72.2)	(27.8)	(0.0)	100.0	19
5-9 years	29.5	47.1	23.5	100.0	147	69.6	30.4	0.0	100.0	27
10 or more years	16.0	62.5	21.6	100.0	256	48.8	51.2	0.0	100.0	50
Religion										
Hindu	18.4	58.8	22.8	100.0	306	60.3	39.7	0.0	100.0	64
Muslim	(41.7)	(50.0)	(8.3)	100.0	15	---	---	---	---	06
Christian	23.8	56.3	19.9	100.0	213	57.6	42.4	0.0	100.0	43
Others	8.7	72.1	19.2	100.0	64	---	---	---	---	08
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	23.6	46.8	29.6	100.0	43	---	---	---	---	09
Scheduled Tribes	23.9	56.9	19.1	100.0	209	54.7	45.3	0.0	100.0	41
Other Backward Classes	36.1	27.7	36.1	100.0	67	(80.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	100.0	17
Others	12.0	71.0	17.0	100.0	279	65.9	34.1	0.0	100.0	54
DLHS-4	20.0	58.9	21.1	100.0	598	61.8	38.2	0.0	100.0	121
DLHS-3	18.1	68.8	13.1	100.0	708	87.5	11.6	0.9	100.0	562

Note: Spacing method includes – pill (Daily/Weekly), condom (Male/Female), and Injectables and limiting method includes – male sterilization and female sterilization.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'missing cases'. ² Hospital, dispensary, UHC/UHP/UFWC, CHC/ Rural Hospital, PHC, Sub Health Centre/ANM, Mobile clinic, *Anganwadi* / ICDS centre, ASHA, Other Community Based Worker, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic and Other Public Health Sector. ³ Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic, Traditional Healer, Pharmacy/Drugstore and Other Private Medical Sector. ⁴ NGO or Trust Hospital/clinic Private, Shop, Vending Machine, Husband, Relatives/Friends, Others and Don't Know. ⁵ Hospital, Dispensary, CHC/Rural Hospital, PHC, Mobile Clinic, Camp and Other Public Sector Health Facility. ⁶ Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic and Other Private Health Facility. ⁷ NGO or Trust Hospital/Clinic, Other and Don't Know.

--- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of currently married women and wives of sterilized men who received cash benefits after sterilization, by districts, Manipur, 2012-13.

District	Received cash benefits	Cash benefits received			Total (100%)	Number of women**
		At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
Senapati	(21.4)	(33.3)	(66.7)	---	100.0	14
Tamenglong	---	---	---	---	---	06
Churachandpur	(41.7)	(50.0)	---	(50.0)	100.0	12
Bishnupur	47.8	45.5	27.3	27.3	100.0	24
Thoubal	(41.7)	(60.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)	100.0	12
Imphal West	(20.0)	(66.7)	---	(33.3)	100.0	15
Imphal East	(11.1)	(50.0)	(50.0)	---	100.0	18
Ukhrul	(26.7)	(50.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)	100.0	15
Chandel	---	---	---	---	---	05
DLHS-4	30.9	51.3	20.5	28.2	100.0	121
DLHS-3	41.9	73.6	16.6	9.8	100.0	562

--- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.10 HEALTH PROBLEMS WITH CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION AND TREATMENT RECEIVED

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using contraceptive method and who were informed about side effects, had side effects with the method, treatment taken for side effect with the method, Manipur, 2012-13.

Health problems/side effect	Type of method		
	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill
Women who were informed about the side effects before adoption of the method	13.3	33.9	27.1
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	6.3	5.2	13.4
Number of current users**	100	150	224
Type of health problems/side effects¹			
Weakness/inability to work	---	---	14.5
Body ache/ backache	---	---	19.9
Abdominal pain	---	---	6.2
Weight gain	---	---	0.0
Dizziness	---	---	16.9
Nausea/vomiting	---	---	24.1
Fever	---	---	14.3
Breast tenderness	---	---	0.0
Irregular periods	---	---	2.4
Excessive bleeding	---	---	0.0
Spotting	---	---	0.0
Amenorrhoea	---	---	0.0
Cramps	---	---	0.0
Decreased libido	---	---	0.0
Rashes/allergy	---	---	0.0
Infection	---	---	3.7
Others	---	---	14.8
Number of users with side effects**	06	08	30
Percentage of women received treatment	---	---	34.6
Source of treatment			
Government health facility	---	---	(30.8)
Private health facility	---	---	(7.7)
Other	---	---	(38.5)
Number of women with treatment taken**	02	03	16

¹ Percentages may add to more than 100 because of multiple responses. --- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases..

TABLE 5.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are past users (currently non-users) by reason for discontinuation of the contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of women**
	Fertility related ¹	Side effect related	Others ²	
Age group				
15 - 19	---	---	---	09
20 - 24	47.5	9.8	42.7	54
25 - 29	38.2	10.2	51.6	138
30 - 34	21.5	14.3	64.2	146
35 - 39	16.9	14.5	68.5	138
40 - 44	7.0	10.3	82.8	112
45 - 49	4.5	15.3	80.2	90
No. of living children				
0	35.0	35.9	29.1	42
1	38.7	12.3	49.0	153
2	19.7	12.2	68.1	194
3	12.5	11.5	76.0	158
4+	9.4	8.5	82.0	140
Residence				
Rural	21.3	14.2	64.5	490
Urban	21.6	10.2	68.2	197
Education				
Non-literate ^a	10.5	12.2	77.2	101
Less than five years	22.7	15.1	62.2	128
5-9 years	17.4	15.1	67.6	163
10 or more years	26.4	10.7	62.9	295
Religion				
Hindu	20.8	10.8	68.4	333
Muslim	15.1	13.4	71.6	33
Christian	22.0	15.4	62.6	268
Others	26.1	12.8	61.1	53
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	29.5	16.3	54.3	71
Scheduled Tribes	20.9	15.2	63.9	256
Other Backward Classes	18.3	14.4	67.3	75
Others	20.6	9.5	69.9	285
DLHS-4				
	21.4	12.8	65.8	687
DLHS-3				
	57.2	10.8	32.0	1414

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Wanted child, method failed/became pregnant. ² Others include supply not available, difficult to get method, lack of pleasure, method was inconvenient, cost too much, family/husband opposed, not having sex, infrequent sex, husband away and others. --- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 5.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE CONTRACEPTION

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are not using contraceptive method but having intention to use contraception in future by background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Future intention to use ¹		Want to use any family planning method			Number of non-users**
	Spacing Method	Limiting Method	Within 12 months	12 months and more	Undecided	
Age group						
15 - 19	6.5	1.0	14.9	33.3	51.9	91
20 - 24	4.8	0.3	32.2	24.6	43.2	437
25 - 29	5.2	1.2	36.5	27.4	36.1	839
30 - 34	3.0	1.1	27.1	33.3	39.6	887
35 - 39	2.3	0.9	25.2	31.6	43.1	833
40 - 44	1.4	0.6	20.5	30.3	49.2	787
45 - 49	1.1	0.3	11.9	12.1	76.0	720
No. of living children						
0	2.6	0.5	25.2	16.1	58.6	406
1	2.8	1.0	30.0	28.0	42.0	1053
2	2.9	1.2	25.4	29.5	45.1	1259
3	3.2	0.6	27.1	39.7	33.1	971
4+	2.9	0.4	35.6	18.6	45.8	905
Residence						
Rural	3.3	0.9	28.7	28.7	42.6	3500
Urban	2.0	0.6	28.4	26.6	45.0	1094
Education						
Non-literate ^a	1.4	1.1	20.8	26.0	53.2	1279
Less than five years	3.7	0.6	29.6	33.1	37.2	784
5-9 years	2.6	0.4	31.2	39.8	29.0	888
10 or more years	3.8	0.9	30.6	23.2	46.2	1643
Religion						
Hindu	1.9	0.5	38.8	32.5	28.7	1869
Muslim	1.6	0.0	15.6	17.5	66.9	240
Christian	3.7	1.1	23.6	27.6	48.8	2210
Others	5.2	0.4	25.4	22.7	51.8	274
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	2.8	0.6	39.1	45.1	15.8	325
Scheduled Tribes	3.5	1.2	20.4	28.0	51.6	2175
Other Backward Classes	1.3	0.2	8.6	27.8	63.7	461
Others	2.6	0.5	42.9	26.0	31.1	1633
DLHS-4	2.9	0.8	28.6	28.2	43.1	4594
DLHS-3	5.2	1.4	40.3	19.6	40.0	479

Note: Spacing method includes IUD, pills, condom (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting method includes male sterilization and female sterilization. ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to exclusion of other methods (Rhythm/ Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal, Undecided and Others). ^{**} Unweighted cases

TABLE 5.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently not using any contraceptive and were advised by the ANM/health worker to use modern contraception by suggested method and place of residence, Manipur, 20012-13.

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method ¹	9.0	9.7	7.5
Number of Non-users**	4594	3500	1094
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	6.5	7.7	4.7
Number of traditional method users**	460	308	152
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use			
Female sterilization	2.1	2.1	2.0
Male sterilization	0.8	0.8	1.9
IUD	6.9	6.9	8.2
Pill(Daily/weekly)	10.4	10.8	9.4
Injectables	0.5	0.4	0.8
Condom/ <i>Nimrod</i>	15.0	16.5	11.9
Female condom	0.6	0.7	0.6
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	3.7	3.6	4.1
Withdrawal	10.2	9.5	11.9
Others	1.5	1.8	0.9

Note: Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.

¹ Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, *anganwadi* Worker and ASHA. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.14 REASONS FOR NOT USING MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS AMONG RHYTHM AND WITHDRAWAL METHOD USERS

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using rhythm or withdrawal method by reasons for not using modern contraceptive method, according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Reason for not using modern contraceptive method			Number of women**
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	
Age group				
15 - 19	---	---	---	06
20 - 24	18.6	32.7	48.7	31
25 - 29	26.5	20.1	53.4	65
30 - 34	16.1	26.3	57.6	94
35 - 39	11.9	25.7	62.5	125
40 - 44	22.8	22.2	55.0	94
45 - 49	18.1	20.6	61.3	45
No. of living children				
0	---	---	---	09
1	17.7	31.1	51.2	96
2	17.7	24.8	57.5	144
3	16.4	19.2	64.4	101
4+	20.0	22.0	58.0	110
Residence				
Rural	20.7	22.8	56.6	308
Urban	13.7	27.0	59.3	152
Education				
Non-literate ^a	19.5	26.5	54.0	61
Less than five years	18.8	25.3	56.0	97
5-9 years	16.3	26.5	57.3	101
10 or more years	17.5	22.9	59.6	201
Religion				
Hindu	17.0	29.9	53.0	237
Muslim	(7.7)	(30.8)	(61.5)	15
Christian	19.5	19.1	61.4	174
Others	19.2	11.0	69.7	34
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	17.3	21.1	61.7	51
Scheduled Tribes	18.5	19.7	61.7	165
Other Backward Classes	15.3	32.9	51.7	56
Others	18.0	26.7	55.2	188
DLHS-4	17.8	24.5	57.7	460
DLHS-3	4.2	18.1	77.7	2073

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. --- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Age group				
15 – 19	36.5	3.5	40.0	134
20 - 24	46.6	5.9	52.5	684
25 - 29	41.3	12.8	54.1	1227
30 - 34	29.8	22.5	52.3	1310
35 - 39	26.5	28.8	55.3	1243
40 - 44	18.3	41.0	59.2	1065
45 - 49	13.0	42.0	55.1	856
Number of living children				
0	23.8	5.0	28.8	670
1	39.7	11.6	51.3	1493
2	30.7	27.2	57.9	1795
3	23.3	36.0	59.3	1335
4+	21.1	37.9	59.1	1226
Residence				
Rural	30.8	28.4	59.2	4824
Urban	25.0	20.5	45.5	1695
Education				
Non-literate ^a	33.6	34.5	68.0	1698
Less than five years	26.6	28.1	54.8	1119
5-9 years	28.6	23.8	52.4	1311
10 or more years	27.1	20.7	47.8	2391
Religion				
Hindu	25.0	24.0	48.9	2813
Muslim	36.3	24.1	60.5	320
Christian	33.1	28.0	61.1	2953
Others	23.6	24.5	48.1	432
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	27.4	20.4	47.9	474
Scheduled Tribes	33.8	27.9	61.7	2900
Other Backward Classes	26.4	25.4	51.8	678
Others	24.6	24.6	49.2	2467
DLHS-4				
	28.8	25.8	54.6	6519
DLHS-3				
	8.1	17.5	25.6	8753

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause or had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years nor later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing. ² Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method. Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services by districts, Manipur, 2012-13.

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Senapati	26.0	24.3	50.4	746
Tamenglong	36.2	31.6	67.8	641
Churachandpur	36.2	24.2	60.4	700
Bishnupur	25.2	22.9	48.1	784
Thoubal	24.9	24.4	49.3	838
Imphal West	28.9	25.3	54.2	800
Imphal East	24.2	26.4	50.6	833
Ukhru	33.8	26.7	60.4	609
Chandel	32.3	34.1	66.3	568
DLHS-4	28.8	25.7	54.6	6519
DLHS-3	8.1	17.5	25.6	8753

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.

¹ Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing. ² Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method. ** Unweighted cases.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AND AWARENESS

TABLE 6.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had any menstruation related problem during three months prior to survey and among them, reported specific symptoms according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem	Total number of women ¹	Reported Symptoms among who had any menstruation problem								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	13.7	107	(0.0)	(84.6)	(0.0)	(15.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	13
20-24	14.2	582	11.1	62.4	7.7	30.7	3.4	1.1	2.5	0.0	81
25-29	16.1	1111	16.5	54.5	11.6	32.9	9.0	4.8	0.0	4.8	172
30-34	19.3	1250	15.1	61.7	15.8	35.1	6.2	5.2	.6	3.8	237
35-39	18.2	1255	8.7	58.6	19.3	36.2	7.1	6.1	1.7	4.6	227
40-44	19.1	1109	19.5	52.8	21.4	35.1	5.6	5.4	2.5	7.3	205
45-49	17.3	856	18.6	39.1	17.0	49.1	4.6	3.1	1.8	.9	142
Place of residence											
Rural	17.7	4649	14.1	55.6	14.9	36.9	6.8	4.3	1.4	3.7	794
Urban	17.5	1621	16.2	55.5	19.1	35.0	5.1	5.6	1.3	4.8	283
Age at consummation of marriage*											
Below 18 years	18.9	993	10.7	61.9	11.0	33.7	5.3	6.2	.7	4.1	180
18 years & above	17.4	4927	15.7	54.5	17.2	36.3	6.6	4.6	1.6	4.2	837
Marital duration*											
0-4	14.3	1195	15.3	62.3	7.6	30.6	5.8	2.9	1.7	2.6	170
5-9	16.0	1209	14.0	60.7	15.3	35.2	5.2	4.1	0.0	4.8	183
10-14	18.5	1209	15.5	53.0	16.8	36.0	6.5	7.3	.8	5.1	220
15+	19.9	2305	14.7	52.6	19.3	38.1	6.9	4.8	2.4	4.1	444
Education											
Non-literate ^a	21.8	1680	13.6	56.1	13.1	41.4	6.0	4.1	1.3	2.3	359
Less than 5 yrs	20.8	418	10.9	50.8	14.9	34.5	8.8	10.0	0.0	2.0	86
5-9 years	16.7	1919	15.4	56.1	19.2	31.5	6.6	2.8	2.1	5.4	308
10 or more years	15.0	2253	16.4	55.7	17.3	35.8	5.4	5.8	1.2	5.1	324
Husband's education											
Non-literate ^a	22.7	1255	12.5	55.9	11.0	41.7	6.5	3.7	1.3	1.4	282
Less than 5 yrs	18.7	236	19.9	64.1	15.6	34.4	2.8	7.2	2.8	4.8	42
5-9 years	19.1	1805	15.2	54.2	17.7	34.2	7.8	5.7	1.1	4.5	330
10 or more years	14.7	2974	15.4	55.6	18.5	34.7	5.2	4.4	1.5	5.3	423
Religion											
Hindu	16.9	2685	15.9	52.7	19.4	34.5	5.7	4.9	1.0	3.7	450
Muslim	17.2	319	24.2	55.9	8.9	31.3	2.0	4.0	3.1	5.1	54
Christian	17.3	2873	12.8	56.9	14.1	39.2	7.7	4.6	1.2	3.9	479
Other	25.1	393	13.8	62.5	15.8	33.5	4.2	5.0	3.1	5.8	94

Contd...

TABLE 6.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS											
Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem	Total number of women ¹	Reported Symptoms								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	19.0	449	24.9	67.9	10.1	17.8	4.6	6.0	0.0	2.0	85
Scheduled Tribes	17.4	2832	11.8	56.1	14.2	40.1	7.8	4.4	1.2	4.0	471
Other Backward Classes	14.5	663	16.7	53.1	26.4	27.5	5.0	3.4	1.7	6.9	92
Others	18.5	2326	15.4	53.1	17.5	37.9	5.3	5.1	1.8	4.0	429
DLHS-4	17.6	6270	14.8	55.6	16.3	36.3	6.2	4.7	1.4	4.1	1077
Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses. * Total number will not match due to missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Excludes pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and ever menstruated women. () based on 10-20 unwaited cases. ** Unweighted cases.											

TABLE 6.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard about RTI/STI, among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	34.4	141	56.4	26.5	26.6	34.0	12.7	13.5	53.0	13.4	2.3	0.0	47
20-24	44.2	701	70.0	35.0	26.7	39.9	21.2	18.4	33.6	10.6	1.5	0.9	298
25-29	43.3	1257	68.3	32.0	29.9	40.2	19.9	19.4	39.9	12.8	1.8	0.0	524
30-34	49.6	1356	71.3	32.2	35.0	43.5	19.2	16.9	36.3	15.2	1.8	0.5	637
35-39	47.5	1315	69.6	35.8	32.4	47.3	19.3	21.0	37.6	14.7	3.2	0.4	588
40-44	42.3	1172	70.1	34.7	34.3	43.3	21.3	15.5	37.3	13.5	3.4	1.4	465
45-49	35.6	982	68.1	36.8	31.7	43.7	22.4	19.0	40.7	12.9	2.6	0.0	336
Residence													
Rural	32.5	5099	70.8	34.1	26.9	36.9	22.2	19.1	35.6	14.6	1.7	0.5	1678
Urban	67.0	1825	68.2	33.9	37.0	49.3	18.2	17.6	40.1	12.7	3.1	0.6	1217
Age at consummation of marriage*													
Below 18 years	30.0	1083	59.9	26.1	22.6	37.9	16.0	20.1	40.8	12.9	0.3	0.0	313
18 years & above	47.3	5477	70.9	35.4	33.2	43.5	20.6	18.7	37.3	13.8	2.5	0.5	2460
Marital duration*													
0-4	51.4	1445	73.1	36.4	34.0	43.7	19.8	19.6	38.8	14.2	2.4	0.9	719
5-9	46.9	1345	69.9	32.2	32.0	44.9	19.7	18.9	37.4	16.3	2.9	0.0	601
10-14	46.9	1284	70.5	33.1	34.3	39.8	21.5	16.9	33.4	10.4	2.0	0.6	560
15+	37.9	2484	66.2	35.1	29.0	42.8	19.5	19.5	39.7	13.8	1.8	0.3	892
Education													
Non-literate ^a	40.5	1828	82.9	52.0	35.2	33.0	25.1	26.6	37.0	23.7	0.0	0.0	726
Less than 5 yrs	22.5	460	58.7	14.0	6.9	44.4	8.4	16.4	36.9	12.0	0.0	0.0	265
5-9 years	31.1	2124	61.6	26.7	20.2	40.0	16.1	14.4	38.1	8.7	1.1	0.8	461
10 or more years	60.4	2512	67.4	30.2	37.1	49.0	20.4	16.3	38.3	11.3	4.2	0.7	1443
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	44.3	1359	85.8	56.4	40.5	33.3	28.5	28.2	34.4	26.7	0.0	0.0	594
Less than 5 years	22.8	259	64.3	17.7	12.3	22.3	14.0	9.0	46.5	4.7	2.4	0.0	170
5-9 years	31.6	2009	62.1	26.8	20.2	38.4	16.7	13.8	39.5	9.3	1.9	0.4	490
10 or more years	52.8	3297	67.0	29.9	34.1	48.7	18.8	17.0	38.2	11.2	3.4	0.7	1641
Religion													
Hindu	61.4	2953	76.0	34.7	33.2	41.8	18.9	17.1	35.6	10.8	2.0	0.6	1740
Muslim	53.5	349	67.0	32.4	27.2	43.8	18.4	19.4	41.0	21.4	0.5	1.1	185
Christian	23.5	3169	51.3	35.1	31.1	48.7	26.2	23.9	42.0	19.8	4.0	0.3	738
Others	52.1	453	72.5	27.4	29.4	37.9	14.2	11.5	41.8	12.3	2.5	0.0	232

Contd...

TABLE 6.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS—Continued

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/adult education programs ³	Leaders/community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	57.5	502	71.1	26.5	23.8	40.0	20.8	10.9	42.6	8.8	3.0	1.2	279
Scheduled Tribes	23.1	3113	52.0	35.5	32.4	48.7	27.2	24.2	41.3	20.9	4.0	0.2	709
Other Backward Classes	57.2	725	69.3	36.8	32.8	48.4	8.7	21.3	43.0	14.9	0.7	0.7	395
Others	60.4	2584	76.5	34.1	33.3	40.2	20.1	16.5	34.2	11.2	2.1	0.4	715
DLHS-4	44.0	6924	69.5	34.0	32.1	43.2	20.2	18.3	37.9	13.7	2.4	0.5	2895
Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. *Total number will not match due to missing cases. ¹ Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters. ² Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers. ³ Includes school/teacher, adult education programs. ⁴ Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ <i>Mela</i> . ** Unweighted cases.													

TABLE 6.3 KNOWLEDGE OF MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of RTI/STI and among them, who have knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI								Number of women heard of RTI/STI **
	Heard of RTI/STI	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other	
Age group									
15-19	34.4	23.6	30.2	11.3	18.9	50.2	45.1	1.3	47
20-24	44.2	23.5	24.6	12.3	20.2	49.3	38.7	0.0	298
25-29	43.3	23.1	27.5	11.4	17.5	52.5	43.1	1.0	524
30-34	49.6	24.2	27.2	12.7	23.9	49.5	44.4	1.3	637
35-39	47.5	26.0	28.5	12.0	21.5	50.7	42.8	0.7	588
40-44	42.3	25.9	31.5	11.3	20.3	56.1	42.9	1.6	465
45-49	35.6	25.0	30.6	13.2	21.6	53.2	40.3	1.0	336
Residence									
Rural	32.5	21.4	26.9	11.2	21.0	46.1	36.7	0.6	1678
Urban	67.0	27.8	29.8	12.9	20.9	57.2	48.2	1.4	1217
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	30.0	26.1	24.8	12.0	13.5	49.4	35.3	0.7	313
18 years & above	47.3	24.6	28.8	12.2	22.0	52.0	42.9	1.0	2460
Marital duration									
0-4	51.4	24.6	28.4	12.6	23.6	53.5	44.2	0.2	719
5-9	46.9	23.2	28.6	10.7	20.5	50.8	45.6	1.0	601
10-14	46.9	24.3	29.0	13.2	23.0	50.5	38.5	1.3	560
15+	37.9	26.2	27.7	12.1	18.0	51.6	40.3	1.3	892
Education									
Non-literate ^a	40.5	11.8	19.8	10.6	31.1	36.0	24.7	0.3	733
Less than 5 yrs	22.5	19.4	25.4	5.1	17.8	53.7	39.4	1.1	97
5-9 years	31.1	24.0	25.8	10.0	16.6	53.3	38.9	1.0	622
10 or more years	60.4	31.0	33.5	14.0	18.4	58.1	52.2	1.3	1443
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	44.3	8.6	19.0	11.9	35.1	33.8	24.2	0.0	598
Less than 5 years	22.8	15.9	43.6	9.2	10.4	42.4	22.4	1.9	56
5-9 years	31.6	21.0	22.4	8.7	14.9	54.2	36.4	1.4	600
10 or more years	52.8	31.4	33.0	13.4	18.8	57.0	51.2	1.2	1641
Religion									
Hindu	61.4	27.9	29.4	11.9	20.1	53.1	43.9	0.9	1740
Muslim	53.5	16.8	25.9	13.8	24.6	44.3	42.4	0.0	185
Christian	23.5	21.6	29.8	12.4	24.9	54.7	39.6	0.2	738
Others	52.1	14.1	18.6	11.7	13.6	39.1	40.4	4.8	232
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	57.5	17.4	20.6	15.5	31.3	61.8	47.3	2.1	279
Scheduled Tribes	23.1	21.2	30.6	12.7	25.5	54.5	39.7	0.1	709
Other Backward Classes	57.2	37.6	23.8	8.5	17.1	57.8	41.2	1.2	395
Others	60.4	24.1	30.1	12.2	18.1	47.2	43.2	1.1	1512
DLHS-4	44.0	24.7	28.4	12.1	21.0	51.8	42.5	1.0	2895

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

* Total number will not match due to missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS										
Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had reported abnormal vaginal discharge, other RTI/STI symptoms during three months prior to survey according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13										
Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse ²	Spotting after sexual intercourse ²	
Age group										
15-19	2.6	11.6	3.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.7	5.2	0.0	141
20-24	6.0	14.7	4.2	0.2	3.1	0.2	1.0	2.4	0.0	701
25-29	6.6	14.4	3.5	0.7	3.2	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.2	1257
30-34	6.2	17.4	4.4	0.5	5.0	0.1	0.7	1.7	0.3	1356
35-39	7.5	16.5	4.7	1.0	3.8	0.5	0.3	1.9	0.1	1315
40-44	5.9	17.3	4.8	0.6	3.9	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.1	1172
45-49	4.6	14.7	3.0	0.7	2.8	0.3	1.4	0.7	0.2	982
Residence										
Rural	6.3	15.8	4.0	0.5	3.9	0.5	0.9	1.6	0.2	5099
Urban	5.9	16.2	4.4	0.8	3.3	0.1	0.4	1.9	0.1	1825
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	6.5	16.2	4.6	0.5	4.7	0.5	0.7	1.9	0.0	1076
18 years & above	6.1	16.1	4.1	0.7	3.6	0.3	0.8	1.7	0.2	5462
Marital duration										
0-4	5.2	13.5	4.0	0.2	3.0	0.4	0.7	2.4	0.0	1445
5-9	5.6	14.7	3.4	0.7	3.5	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.3	1345
10-14	7.4	18.6	4.1	0.7	4.4	0.3	0.6	2.2	0.3	1284
15+	6.4	17.1	4.8	0.9	4.0	0.4	1.0	1.6	0.1	2484
Education										
Non-literate ^a	7.5	17.4	3.2	0.5	5.3	0.5	2.3	2.1	0.2	1828
Less than 5 yrs	6.2	16.6	4.2	1.2	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	460
5-9 years	6.9	16.1	4.9	0.8	3.7	0.5	0.3	1.7	0.1	2124
10 or more years	4.7	14.7	4.1	0.5	2.2	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.2	2512
Husband's education										
Non-literate ^a	7.6	18.5	3.0	0.7	5.9	0.6	3.1	2.4	0.2	1359
Less than 5 years	8.3	17.3	6.3	0.5	5.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	259
5-9 years	6.1	16.5	4.6	0.9	3.5	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.2	2009
10 or more years	5.5	14.5	4.1	0.5	2.8	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.1	3297

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TABLE 6.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse ²	Spotting after sexual intercourse ²	
Religion										
Hindu	5.5	16.2	3.6	0.7	3.0	0.3	0.6	1.8	0.1	2953
Muslim	7.2	16.6	3.6	0.9	3.8	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.2	349
Christian	6.5	14.8	4.1	0.5	4.0	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.2	3169
Others	7.8	20.8	7.2	0.9	5.3	0.8	1.5	2.0	0.0	453
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	6.7	22.2	7.2	0.9	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	502
Scheduled Tribes	6.5	14.8	3.9	0.5	4.1	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.2	3113
Other Backward Classes	4.3	16.6	3.6	0.4	2.4	0.4	0.3	2.4	0.3	725
Others	6.2	15.7	3.9	0.8	3.7	0.3	0.9	1.8	0.0	2584
DLHS-4	6.2	15.9	4.1	0.6	3.7	0.3	0.7	1.7	0.1	6924

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge problem. ² Only for currently married women. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.5 DISCUSSED ABOUT RTI/STI PROBLEMS WITH HUSBAND AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years discussed RTI /STI problem with husband/partner and sought treatment among who reported any RTI/STI¹ problem and source of treatment according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/partner ¹	Women sought treatment ¹ for RTI/STI problems	Number of women having any RTI/STI ¹	Source of treatment			Number of women who sought treatment**
				Government	Private	Other	
Age group							
15-19	(75.0)	(18.8)	16	--	--	--	3
20-24	60.5	30.1	101	71.5	26.1	2.3	31
25-29	71.4	33.2	184	60.1	33.2	6.8	54
30-34	71.2	34.4	235	69.5	26.3	4.2	80
35-39	72.6	41.0	223	68.7	22.3	9.1	89
40-44	67.3	34.6	205	47.9	48.9	3.2	72
45-49	72.9	37.8	144	53.0	43.8	3.2	54
Residence							
Rural	66.2	31.7	810	61.4	32.5	6.1	260
Urban	77.8	42.7	298	60.9	35.1	4.0	123
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	75.2	30.1	172	49.4	46.5	4.1	49
18 years & above	72.8	37.4	890	63.3	31.2	5.5	325
Marital duration							
0-4	68.4	33.1	193	58.6	36.3	5.1	64
5-9	71.4	39.5	205	71.8	25.4	2.8	75
10-14	73.2	35.5	240	60.9	31.0	8.1	82
15+	76.1	36.6	423	57.5	37.2	5.2	153
Education							
Non-literate ^a	71.7	40.0	319	78.0	19.6	2.5	128
Less than 5 yrs	64.2	13.0	80	--	--	--	10
5-9 years	63.4	29.7	340	59.7	29.9	10.4	98
10 or more years	75.9	41.2	369	50.4	45.5	4.1	149
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	72.5	40.8	257	84.1	15.2	0.7	104
Less than 5 years	63.1	23.2	45	--	--	--	10
5-9 years	67.3	31.9	331	52.9	38.5	8.7	104
10 or more years	71.5	36.3	475	53.6	40.4	6.0	167
Religion							
Hindu	76.7	41.2	476	66.9	32.4	0.7	192
Muslim	59.8	37.1	63	69.3	30.7	0.0	23
Christian	63.2	27.1	475	55.1	35.5	9.4	130
Others	73.3	42.2	94	46.1	35.3	18.6	40
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	75.9	35.6	112	59.2	32.1	8.7	39
Scheduled Tribes	62.7	26.7	466	54.6	35.7	9.7	126
Other Backward Classes	70.2	40.1	116	65.8	32.2	2.0	44
Others	76.0	43.0	414	64.5	32.9	2.6	176
DLHS-4	70.1	35.5	1108	61.2	33.6	5.2	385

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge or other RTI/STI problem). () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.6 RTI/STI INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who reported RTI/STI problem during three months prior to the survey and among them percentage sought treatment for the problem, by district, Manipur, 2012-13.

Districts	Who heard about RTI/STI	Who reported any abnormal vaginal discharge	Who have any other symptoms of RTI/STI ¹	Total number of women**	Who sought treatment for any RTI/STI ²	Number of women having any RTI/STI ²
Senapati	18.1	7.5	18.2	800	16.9	144
Tamenglong	15.7	5.8	17.8	673	25.1	126
Churachandpur	14.9	7.0	15.0	750	25.0	113
Bishnupur	54.4	5.9	17.3	814	51.1	137
Thoubal	69.6	6.8	15.0	892	42.8	138
Imphal West	69.0	4.4	14.9	848	38.4	124
Imphal East	53.9	6.5	19.7	866	38.7	178
Ukhrul	9.6	5.0	9.8	666	31.1	64
Chandel	54.9	6.8	13.7	615	35.2	84
DLHS-4	44.0	6.2	15.9	6924	35.5	1108

¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge. ² Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge problem or other RTI/STI problem).

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15–49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS and among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	95.1	141	53.7	47.0	36.6	46.3	14.9	21.6	76.9	20.1	0.7	0.7	134
20-24	96.4	701	62.5	45.6	32.6	50.1	18.2	31.0	69.2	25.5	1.8	1.5	675
25-29	96.8	1257	62.3	46.7	34.0	48.7	18.7	30.9	66.0	29.3	1.6	1.4	1217
30-34	95.8	1356	65.8	47.5	35.0	51.0	19.9	29.0	67.5	27.7	1.6	1.9	1296
35-39	95.5	1315	63.0	51.1	35.5	49.2	21.1	30.6	68.9	28.8	2.5	1.9	1255
40-44	94.8	1172	61.0	46.5	31.1	46.2	20.6	28.8	67.8	28.2	2.4	2.4	1108
45-49	95.1	982	61.6	41.6	30.0	43.8	20.3	27.5	68.5	29.1	3.0	1.7	930
Residence													
Rural	94.1	5099	59.6	42.9	29.4	43.0	20.0	29.0	66.2	28.5	2.3	1.5	4810
Urban	98.9	1825	70.7	57.2	43.9	62.3	19.3	30.7	73.1	27.0	1.8	2.5	1805
Age at consumption of marriage													
Below 18 years	94.0	1076	58.0	38.7	25.2	43.2	15.2	26.9	67.9	25.1	1.2	1.7	1018
18 years & above	96.1	5462	64.4	49.0	35.2	49.0	20.6	31.0	67.5	28.5	2.2	1.8	5254
Marital duration													
0-4	97.0	1445	66.7	52.5	40.3	52.3	20.2	32.3	69.1	26.8	1.4	1.2	1401
5-9	96.6	1345	63.8	47.4	33.5	51.3	19.0	29.8	66.2	29.2	2.5	2.2	1297
10-14	95.5	1284	63.9	47.2	33.4	45.9	21.8	31.1	65.9	26.8	2.4	1.9	1222
15+	94.8	2484	60.8	44.2	29.8	45.0	18.7	29.0	68.3	28.6	1.9	2.0	2350
Education													
Non-literate ^a	90.0	1828	68.0	48.7	30.0	32.9	22.1	34.4	64.6	36.8	3.5	0.8	1646
Less than 5 yrs	92.4	460	52.2	27.2	15.6	38.5	14.4	24.8	67.6	29.6	0.7	2.4	423
5-9 years	96.4	2124	54.5	39.6	24.7	45.9	18.8	27.7	69.4	25.3	1.0	1.7	2048
10 or more years	99.5	2512	67.5	54.8	45.7	61.8	20.0	28.4	69.3	24.4	2.4	2.5	2498
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	88.2	1359	69.5	52.4	36.7	33.0	27.3	37.0	62.5	41.6	4.7	0.1	1201
Less than 5 years	93.8	259	51.7	26.0	13.2	34.3	11.6	24.0	71.5	26.0	0.8	1.2	242
5-9 years	95.7	2009	54.4	39.0	23.4	43.4	17.6	26.3	70.5	25.4	1.1	1.8	1922
10 or more years	98.7	3297	65.8	51.0	39.5	57.7	19.0	29.0	68.4	24.9	1.8	2.5	3250
Religion													
Hindu	98.1	2953	79.5	57.2	40.4	53.6	17.1	27.3	67.8	23.4	1.7	2.1	2893
Muslim	96.7	349	68.5	41.2	27.3	47.2	16.6	38.9	67.4	33.2	0.3	0.3	337
Christian	92.6	3169	43.6	34.6	26.5	42.3	23.5	31.8	67.4	32.8	2.7	1.2	2941
Other	98.3	453	74.5	64.2	37.4	53.2	15.3	20.7	74.1	24.3	2.7	4.5	444

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TABLE 6.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS													
Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ Friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	98.9	502	80.2	44.4	33.1	47.4	17.7	17.9	64.9	28.0	2.4	1.8	496
Scheduled Tribes	92.5	3113	43.4	34.3	26.7	41.5	24.0	32.2	67.1	33.1	2.7	1.1	2883
Other Backward Classes	97.9	725	76.0	54.0	36.2	53.1	12.0	31.1	65.5	25.4	0.3	0.8	708
Others	98.0	2584	77.5	59.0	40.2	54.7	17.6	28.1	70.4	23.3	1.9	2.8	2528
DLHS-4	95.7	6924	62.7	46.8	33.3	48.2	19.8	29.5	68.0	28.1	2.1	1.8	6615
Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters. ² Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers. ³ Includes school/teacher, adult education programs. ⁴ Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ <i>Mela</i> . ** Unweighted cases													

TABLE 6.8 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge of mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard about HIV/AIDS according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who reported mode of transmission as							Number of women who heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Unsafe sex with homo-sexuals	Unsafe sex with person having many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of infected blood	Sharing of injection/ Needles	
Age group								
15-19	3.7	40.6	35.8	61.6	34.8	69.7	63.2	134
20-24	8.6	41.8	35.1	62.5	36.5	70.9	61.7	675
25-29	7.6	44.0	35.9	60.5	36.2	67.8	63.0	1217
30-34	8.9	45.3	39.0	65.1	34.7	70.0	63.2	1296
35-39	8.2	44.6	36.4	65.0	34.6	69.1	64.1	1255
40-44	7.9	38.7	35.9	61.0	33.1	68.7	59.6	1108
45-49	7.3	38.7	33.8	60.1	34.2	64.2	59.2	930
Residence								
Rural	7.4	38.6	32.4	57.2	31.4	63.0	56.6	4810
Urban	9.3	49.7	43.5	72.6	41.3	78.9	72.4	1805
Age at consummation of marriage*								
Below 18 years	4.9	35.4	29.2	59.2	32.0	68.2	57.8	1018
18 years & above	8.8	44.0	37.5	63.1	35.3	68.4	62.6	5254
Marital duration*								
0-4	10.0	46.2	39.4	64.2	38.4	68.8	64.6	1401
5-9	8.1	45.4	36.4	62.9	37.0	69.1	62.3	1297
10-14	7.6	41.4	36.1	63.9	33.9	70.1	63.2	1222
15+	7.4	39.6	34.2	60.5	31.9	66.8	59.1	2350
Education								
Non-literate ^a	10.4	39.2	34.4	56.1	23.0	41.5	35.0	1646
Less than 5 yrs	5.4	33.4	26.8	56.8	28.4	71.0	55.7	423
5-9 years	5.6	36.7	29.8	58.9	32.5	70.7	64.4	2048
10 or more years	8.8	50.3	43.8	70.1	44.7	82.7	77.6	2498
Husband's Education								
Non-literate ^a	13.9	40.0	37.9	53.3	20.8	30.9	27.0	1201
Less than 5 years	3.6	33.4	23.0	51.5	33.4	69.0	56.1	242
5-9 years	4.8	36.6	29.1	60.3	30.9	71.6	63.5	1922
10 or more years	8.1	47.2	40.7	67.7	41.9	79.6	73.6	3250
Religion								
Hindu	9.1	46.0	39.9	70.3	40.4	76.6	68.5	2893
Muslim	8.6	37.7	37.8	66.2	30.0	63.6	59.2	337
Christian	7.2	38.2	29.9	51.8	30.2	59.6	54.6	2941
Other	5.7	48.2	48.7	72.6	29.1	72.1	66.0	444
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	10.0	46.1	38.8	63.6	34.1	66.8	62.6	496
Scheduled Tribes	7.2	37.4	30.2	52.4	30.4	59.3	54.1	2883
Other Backward Classes	9.4	43.1	29.7	64.8	36.1	79.0	68.8	708
Others	8.0	46.8	43.7	72.1	39.1	75.4	68.2	2528
DLHS-4	8.0	42.5	36.2	62.5	34.8	68.5	62.0	6615

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

*Total number will not match due to missing cases.^aLiterate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 6.9 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV PREVENTION METHODS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Among ever married women aged 15-49 years who heard about HIV/AIDS, percentage who reported HIV/AIDS can be prevented in specific ways, according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner	Avoid homosexual ¹	Avoid risks getting infected through bloods ²	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	
Age group						
15-19	43.3	25.2	7.3	84.8	17.0	134
20-24	45.2	26.7	8.4	83.8	17.5	675
25-29	44.8	29.4	8.3	81.4	15.6	1217
30-34	46.8	28.6	10.8	81.5	14.7	1296
35-39	45.5	28.4	9.6	81.4	15.3	1255
40-44	41.1	26.6	9.1	81.6	15.1	1108
45-49	39.5	25.1	7.9	78.1	17.6	930
Residence						
Rural	40.3	24.3	7.4	77.6	13.7	4810
Urban	51.0	33.9	12.4	88.3	19.7	1805
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	36.0	21.4	6.4	78.9	14.1	1018
18 years & above	45.8	29.1	9.7	81.5	16.2	5254
Marital duration						
0-4	49.7	30.6	10.0	83.0	18.7	1401
5-9	46.1	28.3	9.9	81.5	14.9	1297
10-14	43.6	28.0	10.2	82.2	14.9	1222
15+	40.2	25.9	7.6	79.2	15.2	2350
Education						
Non-literate ^a	53.7	33.0	7.7	63.6	7.1	1646
Less than 5 yrs	24.5	14.5	6.9	81.8	13.3	423
5-9 years	35.0	21.4	7.8	83.3	16.7	2048
10 or more years	48.1	31.3	11.3	90.4	20.7	2498
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	62.4	38.6	8.8	59.1	5.5	1201
Less than 5 years	27.6	17.2	8.7	75.6	12.7	242
5-9 years	32.2	20.5	7.3	83.6	14.8	1922
10 or more years	45.5	28.6	10.3	88.0	20.1	3250
Religion						
Hindu	48.9	30.1	11.3	85.9	19.0	2893
Muslim	42.9	30.0	12.3	74.8	18.4	337
Christian	36.7	22.1	6.9	76.9	13.0	2941
Other	55.5	42.3	5.4	82.0	9.7	444
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	38.0	31.4	18.2	77.1	19.4	496
Scheduled Tribes	36.8	22.0	6.9	77.1	13.2	2883
Other Backward Classes	37.7	25.1	10.0	84.9	16.7	708
Others	54.2	33.3	9.4	85.4	17.5	2528
DLHS-4	44.0	27.6	9.1	81.3	15.8	6615

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Includes sex with one partner, Limit number of sexual partner, Avoid sex with sex workers and avoids sex with homosexuals. ² Includes avoid sex with who inject drugs, use tested blood, use only new/ sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid razors/blades. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.10 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS						Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Shaking hand	Hugging	Sharing clothes	Sharing food	Stepping on someone's urine/stool	Get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug	
Age group							
15-19	3.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.2	10.7	134
20-24	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.3	10.7	675
25-29	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	2.3	10.7	1217
30-34	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	2.7	10.7	1296
35-39	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	3.4	10.5	1255
40-44	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	2.8	11.7	1108
45-49	1.3	1.2	0.5	.9	2.9	10.8	930
Residence							
Rural	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	3.4	12.3	4810
Urban	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.5	8.1	1805
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.1	2.6	15.4	1018
18 years & above	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	2.8	9.9	5254
Marital duration							
0-4	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	2.7	8.5	1401
5-9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	2.2	9.9	1297
10-14	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	2.5	12.0	1222
15+	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.8	3.3	12.1	2350
Education							
Non-literate ^a	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.6	6.8	15.1	1646
Less than 5 yrs	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.7	4.1	16.7	423
5-9 years	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.6	11.8	2048
10 or more years	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	6.7	2498
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	2.8	1.3	1.8	1.6	8.1	14.2	1201
Less than 5 years	--	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.0	15.0	242
5-9 years	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	2.5	13.9	1922
10 or more years	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.1	7.7	3250
Religion							
Hindu	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.9	9.0	2893
Muslim	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	4.1	16.5	337
Christian	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	2.2	11.4	2941
Other	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.5	3.8	15.9	444
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	2.2	13.1	496
Scheduled Tribes	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	2.2	11.2	2883
Other Backward Classes	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.8	10.9	708
Others	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.0	3.6	10.1	2528
DLHS-4	1.1	0.7	0.6	.7	2.7	10.9	6615

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TEST CAN BE DONE										
Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge about place where HIV/AIDS test can be done according to selected background characteristics, Manipur 2012-13										
Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV/AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Health Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospital	Hospital/Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Age Group										
15-19	65.6	134	41.8	14.6	1.1	--	36.8	5.8	--	87
20-24	72.1	675	46.4	7.3	1.4	--	41.2	3.3	--	481
25-29	76.2	1217	48.9	8.3	1.3	0.8	34.9	5.4	0.1	911
30-34	76.4	1296	50.9	8.6	1.0	0.2	34.9	4.3	--	974
35-39	73.6	1255	50.6	7.1	1.3	0.3	35.6	4.8	--	905
40-44	65.5	1108	53.6	6.8	2.0	0.2	32.3	4.8	--	708
45-49	60.6	930	51.9	5.6	0.8	0.2	37.0	4.0	0.2	551
Residence										
Rural	63.9	4810	53.7	7.6	1.1	0.3	33.0	3.9	0.1	3087
Urban	84.9	1805	45.6	7.5	1.5	0.4	39.2	5.5	--	1530
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	62.1	1018	50.4	11.0	0.8	0.2	31.9	5.4	--	625
18 years & above	73.3	5254	50.7	6.9	1.3	0.4	36.1	4.3	0.1	3776
Marital Duration										
0-4	76.1	1401	46.4	7.4	1.4	0.6	39.2	4.9	--	1052
5-9	78.3	1297	49.5	7.7	1.6	0.2	36.3	4.5	--	998
10-14	74.4	1222	51.8	7.3	0.9	0.4	35.2	3.9	0.1	889
15+	63.4	2350	53.8	7.3	1.0	0.2	32.7	4.5	0.1	1461
Education										
Non-literate ^a	58.3	1646	60.4	6.3	0.3	0.2	30.8	1.4	--	956
Less than 5 yrs	52.8	423	55.8	10.0	1.0	0.7	26.7	5.8	--	220
5-9 years	67.3	2048	54.4	10.3	0.6	0.3	30.2	3.9	0.1	1355
10 or more years	84.8	2498	43.2	6.2	2.1	0.3	41.8	6.2	0.0	2086
Husband's Education										
Non-literate ^a	62.7	1201	60.3	5.6	0.5	0.4	31.0	1.3	0.1	751
Less than 5 years	49.1	242	52.3	13.3	--	--	28.3	6.1	--	118
5-9 years	64.1	1922	53.7	10.2	0.6	0.4	30.8	4.0	--	1211
10 or more years	79.6	3250	46.1	6.6	1.8	0.3	39.3	5.7	0.0	2537
Religion										
Hindu	81.6	2893	48.6	7.5	1.5	0.3	38.9	3.0	--	2322
Muslim	77.5	337	58.4	6.3	1.4	--	31.7	1.3	--	259
Christian	58.2	2941	51.7	7.0	0.7	0.4	32.1	7.7	0.1	1704
Other	75.3	444	50.8	11.2	2.3	0.3	31.2	3.8	--	332

Contd...

TABLE 6.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TEST CAN BE DONE

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/Sub-Health Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/ NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	73.5	496	47.1	20.6	0.8	0.3	27.7	3.0	--	362
Scheduled Tribes	58.3	2883	51.9	6.5	0.7	0.4	32.4	7.7	0.1	1672
Other Backward Classes	76.5	708	56.4	6.9	1.3	0.4	32.7	2.0	--	525
Others	82.4	2528	48.3	6.2	1.8	0.2	40.0	3.3	--	2058
DLHS-4	71.2	6615	50.4	7.6	1.3	0.3	35.6	4.6	0.0	4617
Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'. CHC= Community Health Centre; PHC= Primary Health Centre; VCTC/ICTC= voluntary/Integrated counseling and testing centre, NGO= Non Governmental Organization. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.										

TABLE 6.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years undergone for HIV/AIDS test and time to be tested for HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Who have been tested for HIV	Number of women heard HIV/AIDS**	Percentage who have been tested for HIV		Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test**
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 years ago	
Age group					
15-19	35.0	134	61.7	38.3	46
20-24	53.6	675	31.6	68.4	360
25-29	57.8	1217	21.6	78.4	695
30-34	58.6	1296	13.7	86.3	766
35-39	49.2	1255	8.4	91.6	631
40-44	32.4	1108	7.4	92.6	359
45-49	22.7	930	10.9	89.1	209
Residence					
Rural	37.8	4810	18.2	81.8	1640
Urban	62.3	1805	14.1	85.9	1427
Age at consummation of marriage					
Below 18 years	35.1	1018	12.5	87.5	352
18 years & above	49.4	5254	17.1	82.9	2603
Marital duration					
0-4	55.8	1401	34.1	65.9	783
5-9	65.2	1297	14.3	85.7	854
10-14	52.6	1222	7.4	92.6	651
15+	28.7	2350	7.9	92.1	667
Education					
Non-literate ^a	28.1	1646	9.4	90.6	444
Less than 5 yrs	25.5	423	15.5	84.5	106
5-9 years	42.9	2048	17.8	82.2	863
10 or more years	63.2	2498	17.4	82.6	1654
Husband's education					
Non-literate ^a	31.3	1201	6.8	93.2	359
Less than 5 years	22.4	242	15.7	84.3	53
5-9 years	39.2	1922	20.7	79.3	740
10 or more years	57.1	3250	16.4	83.6	1914
Religion					
Hindu	57.8	2893	15.1	84.9	1766
Muslim	44.4	337	18.4	81.6	145
Christian	32.1	2941	16.9	83.1	890
Other	55.7	444	21.0	79.0	266
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	55.1	496	20.6	79.4	291
Scheduled Tribes	32.3	2883	16.8	83.2	876
Other Backward Classes	53.2	708	16.5	83.5	386
Others	57.0	2528	15.1	84.9	1513
DLHS-4	46.3	6615	16.3	83.7	3067

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS, know HIV/AIDS prevention, transmission, places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS and who have been tested for HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months, by districts, Manipur, 2012-13.

District	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condom	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to her baby	Who know the places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS	Who ever been tested for HIV/AIDS (%)	Who underwent HIV/AIDS test in the past 12 months among ever tested
Senapati	92.1	36.7	30.2	56.3	27.0	25.9
Tamenglong	83.6	34.1	16.9	59.5	34.2	14.0
Churachandpur	89.2	22.8	45.5	61.5	27.1	13.0
Bishnupur	99.1	50.8	30.8	83.1	54.6	14.5
Thoubal	99.4	55.5	40.2	83.0	59.2	18.3
Imphal West	99.3	50.6	44.8	85.8	64.5	13.3
Imphal East	97.5	41.9	37.2	77.8	52.9	17.2
Ukhrul	96.8	34.1	18.5	44.3	28.6	16.5
Chandel	99.1	55.0	35.2	59.9	37.2	21.2
DLHS-4	95.7	44.0	34.8	71.2	46.3	16.3

PERSONAL HABITS AND MORBIDITY

TABLE 7.1 PERSONAL HABITS

Percentage of persons (age 15 years and above) who use any kind of tobacco, smoking and drinking habits by selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Percentage of persons			No. of persons**
	Percentage who use any kind of tobacco ¹	Percentage who use any kind of smoking	Percentage who Consume alcohol	
Age group				
15-24	42.9	13.3	11.9	4749
25-29	65.7	26.4	26.9	2682
30-34	69.8	30.6	30.8	2518
35-39	72.3	30.4	30.9	2401
40-44	74.3	34.4	32.8	2133
45-49	74.5	37.9	35.2	1935
50+	64.3	36.4	24.8	7146
Sex				
Male	73.8	50.5	46.7	10826
Female	54.5	11.4	7.1	12614
Residence				
Rural	63.4	30.7	25.7	17385
Urban	63.5	26.8	24.7	6179
Education				
Non-literate ^a	60.5	27.1	15.8	4199
Less than 5 years	65.9	32.4	24.6	2187
5-9 years	64.1	30.4	25.7	7447
10 or more years	63.6	29.0	29.2	9731
Religion				
Hindu	62.6	25.5	22.2	9916
Muslim	65.1	23.1	12.6	1213
Christian	63.8	35.0	30.1	10967
Others	65.1	23.9	24.9	1464
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	63.9	23.4	23.3	1688
Scheduled Tribes	63.7	35.0	30.4	10738
Other Backward Classes	61.0	27.3	18.1	2588
Others	63.7	25.0	22.4	8550
DLHS-4	63.4	29.4	25.4	23564*

^a Literate but did not attend the school are also included. ¹Includes smoking. *Missing cases are excluded. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 7.2 PERSONAL HABITS-MEN

Percentage of Men (age 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage of men			Total number of Men covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Age of the men				
15-19	30.3	10.9	8.8	1126
20-24	64.8	37.9	35.2	952
25-29	75.1	53.2	52.7	1124
30-34	76.3	59.9	59.4	1098
35-39	75.5	57.6	60.3	1063
40-44	75.9	60.3	60.5	985
45 +	63.6	55.8	47.3	4478
Residence				
Rural	66.2	51.5	46.1	8055
Urban	63.1	48.7	47.9	2771
Education				
Non-literate ^a	59.9	52.8	41.0	1089
Less than 5 years	65.5	57.2	47.4	847
5-9 years	65.0	51.8	45.6	3637
10 or more years	66.3	48.2	48.5	5253
Religion				
Hindu	63.2	48.7	46.2	4458
Muslim	67.4	41.6	25.0	544
Christian	66.9	54.5	49.6	5150
Others	65.1	43.0	47.5	673
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	66.8	43.7	47.0	738
Scheduled Tribes	67.1	54.4	49.6	5048
Other Backward Classes	56.7	50.2	37.1	1175
Others	65.1	47.5	46.2	3865
DLHS-4	65.2	50.5	46.7	10826*

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.*Missing cases are excluded. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 7.3 PERSONAL HABITS-WOMEN

Percentage of Women (age 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage of women			Total number of women covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Age of the women				
15-19	25.1	2.9	3.1	1278
20-24	47.0	7.6	6.4	1362
25-29	53.9	6.9	8.1	1541
30-34	58.8	7.8	8.6	1399
35-39	62.6	8.3	7.2	1322
40-44	63.8	11.9	8.7	1139
45 +	51.1	18.1	7.2	4573
Residence				
Rural	51.5	12.6	7.9	9219
Urban	52.2	9.0	5.7	3395
Education				
Non-literate ^a	50.1	18.4	7.2	3088
Less than 5 years	54.3	16.8	10.2	1334
5-9 years	53.3	9.8	6.6	3773
10 or more years	50.8	6.5	6.7	4419
Religion				
Hindu	51.0	6.4	2.5	5393
Muslim	55.0	7.6	2.1	663
Christian	51.0	17.6	12.8	5771
Others	58.9	7.5	5.5	784
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	53.6	6.9	4.1	934
Scheduled Tribes	51.0	17.7	13.2	5643
Other Backward Classes	46.3	8.3	2.2	1396
Others	53.7	6.3	2.6	4641
DLHS-4	51.7	11.4	7.1	12614*

^a Literate but did not attend the school are also included. * Missing cases are excluded. ** Unweighted cases.**TABLE 7.4 PERSONAL HABITS**

Percentage of all persons (age 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by districts, Manipur, 2012-13.

District	Percentage of all persons			Total number of all persons covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Senapati	46.5	29.4	21.5	2633
Tamenglong	45.3	23.0	25.9	2526
Churachandpur	75.1	53.1	40.2	2405
Bishnupur	46.0	23.6	16.2	2850
Thoubal	65.2	28.0	24.7	3070
Imphal West	58.6	25.3	22.4	2911
Imphal East	65.2	22.7	21.5	2715
Ukhrul	55.2	30.2	27.1	2272
Chandel	66.9	36.5	33.8	2182
DLHS-4	57.9	29.4	25.4	23564

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 7.5 PERSONAL HABITS TOBACCO

Percentage of men and women age 15 years having habits of chewing Tobacco, Manipur, 2012-13.

Tobacco use	Tobacco chewing						Total
	Women			Men			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Use of Tobacco							
Pan with tobacco	27.2	32.3	29.0	39.2	40.3	39.6	33.9
Guthaka/ Pan masala with tobacco	3.1	2.6	2.9	5.2	4.9	5.1	3.9
Other forms of tobacco	21.1	17.4	19.8	21.8	17.9	20.5	20.1
Non-user	45.3	44.9	45.2	31.3	34.0	32.2	39.2
Not known	3.3	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.9
DLHS-4	51.5	52.2	51.7	66.2	63.1	65.2	57.9

TABLE 7.6 PERSONAL HABITS SMOKE

Percentage of men and women age 15 years having habits of smoking, Manipur, 2012-13.

Smoking habits	Smoking						Total
	Women			Men			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Usual smoker*	4.5	3.2	4.0	19.9	14.3	18.0	10.5
Occasional smoker	8.2	5.8	7.3	31.6	34.4	32.5	18.9
Ex-smoker	2.6	2.2	2.5	6.8	6.9	6.8	4.5
Non smoker	81.3	85.5	82.8	39.3	42.4	40.3	63.2
Not known	3.5	3.3	3.4	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.9
DLHS-4	12.6	8.9	11.4	51.5	48.7	50.5	29.4

* At least once every day

TABLE 7.7 PERSONAL HABITS DRINK ALCOHOL

Percentage of men and women age 15 years having habits of drinking alcohol, Manipur, 2012-13.

Smoking habits	Drinking alcohol						Total
	Women			Men			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Usual drinker*	1.1	0.8	1.0	10.8	8.7	10.1	5.2
Occasional drinker	6.7	4.9	6.1	35.3	39.2	36.6	20.2
Ex-drinker	1.7	1.0	1.5	8.6	7.6	8.2	4.6
Non drinker	87.5	91.4	88.9	43.4	43.7	43.5	68.0
Not known	2.9	1.8	2.5	1.9	0.8	1.5	2.1
DLHS-4	7.9	5.7	7.1	46.1	47.9	46.7	25.4

* At least once every week

TABLE 7.8 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Prevalence of any injury, acute illness and chronic illness according to place of residence, Manipur, 2012-13.

Morbidity	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Prevalence Rate of Any Injury¹			
Male	1.7	1.7	1.7
Female	1.7	1.7	1.7
Total	1.7	1.7	1.7
Prevalence Rate of Acute Illness²			
Male	19.7	18.6	22.1
Female	22.3	21.2	24.5
Total	21.0	19.9	23.3
Prevalence Rate of Chronic Illness¹			
Male	10.0	8.6	12.9
Female	11.3	9.8	14.4
Total	10.7	9.2	13.7

¹ During last one year, ² During last fifteen days

TABLE 7.9 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population having any form of disability as on the day of survey, Manipur, 2012-13.

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mental Disability	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
Visual Disability	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Hearing Disability	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Speech Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Number of persons**	20150	20530	40680	15099	15259	30358	5051	5271	10322

** Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded.

TABLE 7.10 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population having any injury and received treatment during last one year, Manipur, 2012-13.

Type of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Treated in intensive care unit for any time	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.3	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.8
Treated as in-patient with stay <1 week	11.7	16.3	13.5	9.9	13.5	11.4	15.3	22.4	18.1
Treated as in-patient with stay 1-2 week	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.4	3.5	4.0
Treated as in-patient with stay >2 week	5.9	4.7	5.4	6.0	4.9	5.6	5.6	4.2	5.1
Other treatment*	77.1	74.4	76.0	78.9	77.5	78.3	73.0	68.1	71.0
Number of persons**	1512	970	2482	1147	733	1880	365	237	602

* Out patient /traditional healer/at home. ** Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded.

TABLE 7.11 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population having acute illness during last 15 days, Manipur, 2012-13.

Type of acute illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diarrhoea/ Dysentery	24.4	21.8	23.0	27.3	24.5	25.8	19.3	17.1	18.1
Acute respiratory tract infection	10.0	10.8	10.4	10.4	11.0	10.7	9.4	10.3	9.9
Jaundice with fever	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.3	1.0
Malaria	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.2	0.9	0.5	0.7
Fever of short duration with rashes	4.4	3.8	4.1	5.5	4.6	5.0	2.6	2.6	2.6
Reproductive tract infection	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.5
Other type of fever	39.8	39.9	39.8	34.7	35.6	35.2	48.6	47.2	47.8
Other	17.7	19.7	18.8	17.9	18.9	18.4	17.2	21.3	19.4
Number of persons**	3858	4464	8322	2757	3178	5935	1101	1286	2387

** Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded.

TABLE 7.12 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population having acute illness during last 15 days and received treatment by type of health facilities, Manipur, 2012-13.

Place of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Government health facility									
Sub Health Centre	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.5
Primary health centre	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.9	7.1	7.0
Community Health centre	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.1	5.0	5.4	5.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dispensary/ clinic	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.3	1.4
Hospital	15.1	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.6	15.5	14.8	15.1	15.0
AYUSH hospital/clinic	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Private health facility									
Dispensary/ clinic	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.1	7.1	6.7
Hospital	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.1	4.3	4.2
AYUSH hospital/clinic	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
NGO/ trust hospital	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other*	45.4	43.0	44.1	45.4	43.4	44.3	45.4	42.3	43.7
Number of persons**	3824	4446	8270	2734	3162	5896	1090	1284	2374

* DOT centre and at home. ** Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded.

Table 7.13 MORBIDITY DETAILS									
Percentage of household population having main symptoms of chronic illness persisting for more than one month and sought medical care and source of treatment, Manipur, 2012-13.									
Place of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Prevalence Of Chronic Illness									
Disease of respiratory system	9.6	8.5	9.0	11.5	9.7	10.5	7.0	6.7	6.8
Disease of cardiovascular system	9.8	9.2	9.5	8.6	6.9	7.7	11.5	12.3	11.9
Disease of central nervous system	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.8	5.4	4.1	3.5	3.8
Disease of musculoskeletal system	9.5	11.1	10.3	9.6	11.0	10.4	9.1	11.1	10.2
Disease of gastrointestinal system	12.8	12.0	12.4	14.2	12.8	13.4	11.1	10.8	11.0
Disease of genitourinary system	5.9	7.8	6.9	4.8	8.2	6.6	7.3	7.2	7.3
Skin disease	3.6	3.4	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.1
Goitre	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.5	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.2
Elephantiasis	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eye problem	4.4	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.7	5.3	3.7	5.1	4.4
ENT problem	6.5	7.4	7.0	6.0	6.3	6.2	7.1	8.7	8.0
Mouth and dental problem	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.3	0.9	1.0	1.0
Other	31.1	27.6	29.3	28.4	25.7	27.0	34.9	30.3	32.4
Sought Medical Care									
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment available	68.5	71.1	69.9	62.0	65.9	64.1	77.5	78.4	78.0
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment not available	14.0	12.2	13.0	16.7	13.0	14.7	10.2	11.0	10.7
Not at all	17.6	16.7	17.1	21.4	21.1	21.2	12.2	10.6	11.3
Source of Treatment									
At government health facility	52.5	50.7	51.6	54.5	53.4	53.9	50.1	47.9	48.9
At private health facility	38.9	41.1	40.0	36.3	37.7	37.0	41.9	44.8	43.4
At home	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	5.0	4.3	4.6
Other	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	3.1	3.0	3.1

TABLE 7.14 MORBIDITY DETAILS									
Percentage of household population diagnosed with chronic illness during last one year, Manipur, 2012-13.									
Diagnosed chronic illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diabetes	7.1	5.7	6.4	4.8	3.8	4.2	10.5	8.4	9.3
Hypertension	8.6	8.1	8.3	6.0	6.1	6.1	12.2	10.7	11.4
Disease related to heart*	5.3	4.3	4.8	6.2	4.0	5.0	4.2	4.7	4.5
Epilepsy	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.7
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.2	4.1	4.2
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	0.9	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.5	0.8	1.5	1.2
Tuberculosis	2.5	1.1	1.8	3.2	1.7	2.4	1.7	0.4	1.0
Leprosy	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

* Chronic heart diseases, Myocardial infection/heart attack, stroke cerebro vascular accident.

TABLE 7.15 MORBIDITY DETAILS									
Percentage of household population aged 60 years and above diagnosed with chronic illness during last one year, Manipur, 2012-13.									
Diagnosed chronic illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diabetes	12.9	11.5	12.2	8.9	6.9	8.0	18.3	16.7	17.5
Hypertension	14.2	17.4	15.7	10.9	13.3	11.9	18.8	21.5	20.1
Disease related to heart*	8.3	5.7	7.2	8.2	4.0	6.5	8.5	7.3	7.9
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	7.2	5.7	6.5	7.9	4.8	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.3
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Tuberculosis	2.8	1.3	2.1	3.6	2.4	3.1	1.8	0.0	0.9
Leprosy	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cataract	3.4	4.2	3.8	4.9	6.0	5.4	1.3	2.1	1.8
Stroke	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.9

* Chronic heart diseases, Myocardial infection/heart attack, stroke cerebro vascular accident.

TABLE 7.16 TUBERCULOSIS

Number of persons who have tuberculosis by background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Number of persons suffering from tuberculosis			Number of persons**
	Rural	Urban	Total	
Age group				
15-19	03	00	03	3549
20-34	11	02	13	9860
35-44	07	03	10	5341
45-59	16	02	18	6670
60 +	19	03	22	4020
Education				
Non-literate ^a	28	02	30	10138
Less than 5 years	13	06	19	6012
5-9 years	16	04	20	11959
10 or more years	09	02	11	12771
Religion				
Hindu	16	10	26	16858
Muslim	05	00	05	2141
Christian	39	02	41	19289
Others	06	02	08	2568
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	02	03	05	2826
Scheduled Tribes	42	02	44	18955
Other Backward Classes	06	00	06	4322
Others	16	09	25	14777
DLHS-4	66	14	80	40880

^a Literate but did not attend the school are also included. ** Unweighted cases

HEALTH AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS

TABLE 8.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN													
Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age by background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.													
Background Characteristics	Height-for-Age				Weight-for-Height				Weight-for-Age				Number of eligible children**
	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age group (month)													
0-6	12.1	18.7	81.3	28.3	12.5	15.3	84.7	13.9	7.5	16.3	83.8	13.9	286
7-12	12.1	25.5	74.5	16.6	6.3	14.3	85.7	8.1	7.6	13.6	86.4	7.7	259
13-18	24.8	44.4	55.6	11.6	8.1	17.9	82.1	5.8	14.0	24.8	75.2	5.5	289
19-24	21.8	38.1	61.9	17.3	7.2	15.3	84.7	6.3	12.5	26.7	73.3	4.2	249
25-35	25.2	40.6	59.4	15.0	5.5	15.4	84.6	2.7	14.8	30.7	69.3	4.5	535
36 +	19.8	38.9	61.1	10.9	7.7	16.0	84.0	3.5	11.1	31.0	69.0	3.4	1215
Sex of child													
Male	22.3	38.9	61.1	13.8	8.3	17.0	83.0	4.7	13.7	30.4	69.6	4.5	1450
Female	18.2	35.6	64.4	13.9	6.3	14.4	85.6	5.0	9.3	24.1	75.9	5.4	1383
Place of residence													
Rural	21.0	39.1	60.9	15.2	7.7	16.3	83.7	4.8	12.1	28.2	71.8	5.3	2159
Urban	18.8	32.6	67.4	10.1	6.6	14.5	85.5	4.9	10.5	25.4	74.6	3.8	674
Religion													
Hindu	17.6	33.9	66.1	10.7	7.4	15.6	84.4	5.1	9.2	25.1	74.9	4.1	1182
Muslim	19.1	34.4	65.6	13.5	7.8	16.7	83.3	5.7	12.4	30.1	69.9	5.2	197
Christian	24.8	42.9	57.1	17.1	8.5	17.7	82.3	3.9	15.7	31.9	68.1	5.4	1265
Others	14.4	31.5	68.5	16.5	1.1	5.6	94.4	7.4	4.3	14.0	86.0	7.0	189
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	20.5	30.3	69.7	6.5	5.2	14.6	85.4	6.9	8.9	23.8	76.2	5.6	182
Scheduled Tribes	24.0	42.7	57.3	17.4	8.6	18.0	82.0	3.7	15.5	31.7	68.3	5.6	1265
Other Backward Classes	18.7	38.9	61.1	11.8	3.8	13.4	86.6	4.4	5.3	24.9	75.1	4.7	292
Others	17.4	33.1	66.9	12.4	7.7	14.8	85.2	5.6	10.4	24.9	75.1	4.1	1094
Manipur	20.4	37.4	62.6	13.9	7.4	15.8	84.2	4.9	11.7	27.5	72.5	4.9	2,833

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date. * +2SD includes Don't know. ** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.2 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age by districts, Manipur 2012-13.

District	Height for Age				Weight for Height				Weight for Age				Number of eligible children**
	below -3SD	below -2SD	above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	below -3SD	below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Percentage above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Senapati	22.3	42.9	57.1	9.9	5.6	15.5	84.5	3.3	15.5	31.8	68.2	5.6	301
Tamenglong	21.9	36.7	63.3	37.0	6.5	25.8	74.2	8.0	20.9	36.3	63.7	15.5	251
Churachandpur	29.2	49.3	50.7	8.9	10.0	14.2	85.8	4.3	14.8	27.3	72.7	3.3	314
Bishnupur	18.0	34.9	65.1	10.9	5.6	14.7	85.3	4.6	8.4	25.8	74.2	4.3	306
Thoubal	17.8	35.5	64.5	15.4	8.6	13.1	86.9	5.8	9.6	22.9	77.1	4.5	376
Imphal West	19.0	35.8	64.2	12.9	4.8	14.3	85.7	5.5	9.6	23.4	76.6	4.2	358
Imphal East	15.7	27.1	72.9	6.3	7.4	14.7	85.3	5.5	7.1	22.3	77.7	3.9	419
Ukhru	23.3	45.2	54.8	6.9	11.8	21.8	78.2	2.6	14.6	36.6	63.4	1.6	303
Chandel	24.4	39.0	61.0	28.2	7.2	16.9	83.1	4.3	13.6	34.0	66.0	5.5	205
Manipur	20.4	37.4	62.6	13.9	7.4	15.8	84.2	4.9	11.7	27.5	72.5	4.9	2,833

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date. * +2SD includes Don't know. ** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.3 BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) OF WOMEN										
Percentage of women age 15-49 average body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels by background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.										
Background characteristics	Mean Height	Mean BMI	Body Mass Index (BMI) in kg/m ²							Total number of Women**
			18.5-24.9 (normal)	Thin			Overweight/Obese			
				<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Age										
15-19	150.7	20.9	70.6	24.6	15.3	8.8	4.8	4.1	0.7	904
20-29	152.7	22.4	79.8	9.2	6.2	2.9	10.9	9.5	1.3	2065
30-39	153.0	23.3	71.1	7.3	4.7	2.5	21.6	17.6	3.9	2020
40-49	152.7	23.5	68.1	6.4	4.3	2.0	25.5	21.2	4.0	1591
Place of residence										
Rural	152.2	22.6	74.2	11.4	7.4	3.8	14.4	12.2	2.1	4753
Urban	153.3	23.1	70.8	7.5	4.8	2.5	21.7	17.8	3.7	1827
Education										
Non-literate ^a	151.6	22.8	72.7	11.4	7.6	3.7	15.9	13.9	2.0	798
Less than 5 years	152.3	22.7	75.2	10.9	8.2	2.5	13.9	11.0	2.7	594
5-9 years	152.2	22.4	73.1	11.8	7.6	4.0	15.2	12.7	2.4	2248
10 or more years	153.0	23.0	72.7	8.2	5.2	3.0	19.1	15.9	3.1	2940
Religion										
Hindu	152.7	23.0	69.0	10.2	6.7	3.4	20.8	16.6	4.1	2884
Muslim	152.0	21.4	71.2	16.0	9.9	5.9	12.8	10.4	2.1	409
Christian	152.4	22.5	78.8	9.1	6.0	3.0	12.1	10.7	1.3	2879
Others	152.2	24.2	67.3	8.7	5.1	3.4	24.0	21.6	2.1	408
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	152.7	23.3	73.2	12.2	7.6	4.6	14.7	13.1	1.6	496
Scheduled Tribes	152.5	22.5	78.5	9.1	6.0	3.0	12.5	11.1	1.3	2816
Other Backward Classes	151.9	23.4	70.1	10.7	7.0	3.4	19.2	15.1	3.8	834
Others	152.7	22.7	68.3	10.3	6.7	3.5	21.4	17.3	3.9	2434
Manipur	152.5	22.7	73.0	10.0	6.5	3.4	17.0	14.1	2.7	6,580

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.4 BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) OF WOMEN (new)										
Percentage of women age 15-49 average body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels by district, Manipur, 2012-13										
District	Mean Height	Mean BMI	18.5-24.9 (normal)	Body Mass Index (BMI) in kg/m ²						Total number of Women**
				Thin			Overweight/Obese			
				<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Senapati	151.9	21.4	72.8	16.3	10.5	5.7	10.9	9.5	1.1	741
Tamenglong	151.5	22.6	84.2	8.4	5.4	3.0	7.4	7.1	0.4	564
Churachandpur	153.5	23.2	76.8	7.4	4.1	3.2	15.8	13.3	2.4	616
Bishnupur	153.3	22.2	73.0	10.2	6.0	3.9	16.8	14.7	2.1	779
Thoubal	151.9	23.1	70.5	10.4	6.9	3.3	19.1	15.7	2.9	910
Imphal West	152.6	23.3	68.0	9.5	6.0	3.3	22.5	17.2	5.3	858
Imphal East	152.3	23.4	65.7	9.9	6.8	3.1	24.4	19.8	4.6	842
Ukhrul	153.4	21.7	78.6	11.3	8.0	3.3	10.1	8.9	0.9	618
Chandel	152.2	23.6	76.9	8.5	6.3	2.1	14.6	12.8	1.8	652
Manipur	152.5	22.7	73.3	10.3	6.7	3.5	16.4	13.7	2.6	6,580

** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.5 PREVELANCE OF ANEMIA AMONG CHILDREN

Percentage of children age (6-59 months) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of children <5 years**
	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	
Sex of Child					
Male	21.7	45.7	4.4	70.9	605
Female	22.3	46.7	5.8	74.8	519
Place of residence					
Rural	22.9	43.5	4.0	70.4	860
Urban	19.5	50.3	7.5	77.2	270
Religion					
Hindu	21.3	49.9	4.2	75.4	501
Muslim	14.7	48.4	6.6	69.7	98
Christian	24.6	41.6	3.9	70.1	438
Others	20.9	36.0	12.5	69.3	93
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	22.5	43.2	10.3	76.1	54
Scheduled Tribes	24.9	40.1	4.4	69.3	435
Other Backward Classes	19.1	44.4	7.1	70.6	140
Others	20.1	50.4	4.4	74.9	501
Manipur	21.9	45.5	5.0	72.4	1,130

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date. ** Unweighted cases**TABLE 8.6 ANAEMIA AMONG SCHOOL GOING/ADOLESCENT POPULATION**

Percentage of school going population (age 6-19 years) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and by selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of school going population (age 6-19 years)**
	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	
Age group					
6 - 10	23.8	41.8	3.1	68.6	2030
11 - 14	25.1	32.9	1.1	59.2	1746
15 - 16	22.0	29.4	1.5	52.9	936
17 - 19	20.5	27.9	1.2	49.6	1269
Sex					
Male	22.8	30.5	1.7	55.0	2938
Female	23.6	37.9	2.1	63.6	3034
Residence					
Rural	23.3	32.5	2.0	57.8	4555
Urban	22.9	38.5	1.6	63.0	1426
Education					
Non-literate ^a	21.4	45.9	3.6	70.9	526
Less than 5 years	24.2	39.9	2.5	66.6	1859
5-9 years	24.0	31.3	1.2	56.5	2597
10 or more years	20.2	25.8	1.3	47.4	999
Religion					
Hindu	24.5	38.7	1.9	65.1	2453
Muslim	22.4	44.1	2.0	68.6	435
Christian	22.2	27.3	1.8	51.3	2710
Others	22.1	40.8	1.7	64.6	383
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	22.8	44.7	2.5	70.0	391
Scheduled Tribes	22.5	26.8	1.8	51.1	2648
Other Backward Classes	20.2	40.2	2.0	62.3	751
Others	25.1	38.7	1.8	65.6	2191
Manipur	23.2	34.3	1.9	59.3	5,981

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. **un weighted cases

TABLE 8.7 ANAEMIA AMONG POPULATION AGED 20 YEARS AND ABOVE												
Percentage of population (age 20 years and above) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.												
Background characteristics	Male				Female				Total			
	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anemia <11.0 g/dl	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anemia <11.0 g/dl	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anemia <11.0 g/dl
Age group												
20 - 29	17.4	21.4	1.1	39.9	21.6	38.6	3.2	63.4	19.8	31.4	2.3	53.6
30 - 39	18.5	19.1	1.0	38.6	21.8	41.4	3.2	66.4	20.3	31.6	2.2	54.1
40 - 49	20.3	22.7	1.1	44.1	22.9	39.5	2.2	64.7	21.6	31.4	1.7	54.7
50 +	21.0	28.2	1.6	50.9	22.5	39.6	2.1	64.2	21.8	33.9	1.9	57.6
Residence												
Rural	19.2	22.2	1.1	42.5	22.0	37.0	2.5	61.4	20.6	30.0	1.8	52.5
Urban	20.2	26.4	1.7	48.3	22.5	44.8	3.1	70.4	21.5	36.6	2.4	60.5
Education												
Non-literate ^a	21.1	30.0	1.3	52.4	22.2	40.6	2.4	65.2	22.0	37.9	2.1	61.9
Less than 5 years	18.3	25.0	2.9	46.2	21.8	38.0	2.3	62.1	20.5	32.9	2.6	56.0
5-9 years	20.0	22.6	1.2	43.7	21.2	39.4	3.2	63.8	20.5	31.0	2.2	53.8
10 or more years	19.1	22.7	1.0	42.9	23.0	40.0	2.6	65.5	20.9	30.5	1.7	53.1
Religion												
Hindu	20.9	26.6	1.4	48.9	22.0	46.3	2.8	71.2	21.5	37.4	2.2	61.0
Muslim	21.1	30.6	.7	52.4	21.8	46.7	3.8	72.2	21.5	39.2	2.3	63.0
Christian	18.1	19.2	1.1	38.5	22.1	31.2	2.1	55.4	20.2	25.6	1.6	47.4
Others	18.9	27.0	1.7	47.7	23.9	42.1	4.7	70.8	21.6	35.1	3.3	60.0
Castes/Tribes												
Scheduled Castes	18.8	28.1	3.0	49.9	24.9	46.2	3.8	74.9	22.1	37.8	3.4	63.3
Scheduled Tribes	18.3	19.0	1.0	38.4	21.9	30.9	2.1	55.0	20.2	25.3	1.6	47.2
Other Backward Classes	20.8	26.9	0.6	48.2	25.3	42.2	1.9	69.4	23.1	35.1	1.3	59.5
Others	20.7	26.9	1.4	49.0	20.9	46.8	3.3	71.0	20.8	37.8	2.4	61.0
Manipur	19.5	23.6	1.3	44.4	22.2	39.8	2.7	64.6	20.9	32.3	2.0	55.3

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.8 ANAEMIA AMONG POPULATION CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS AGED 20 YEARS AND ABOVE

Percentage of children aged 6-59 months, adolescents aged 6-19 year and population aged 20 years and above having any and severe anaemia by districts, Manipur, 2012-13.

District	Children		Adolescents		Aged 20 years and above	
	Any anemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)
Senapati	85.3	5.3	71.4	3.8	61.4	2.6
Tamenglong	47.7	0.0	42.5	0.6	46.1	1.1
Churachandpur	64.2	7.9	44.2	2.1	42.7	2.3
Bishnupur	65.6	3.6	61.6	2.3	59.5	2.5
Thoubal	76.2	4.4	65.0	1.1	58.6	1.5
Imphal West	72.6	2.6	58.9	0.9	57.3	2.4
Imphal East	73.1	10.0	69.3	2.0	67.0	2.7
Ukhrul	79.5	1.4	55.5	2.3	46.5	1.4
Chandel	64.8	5.2	46.6	1.2	45.7	0.9
Manipur	72.4	5.0	59.3	1.9	55.3	2.0

TABLE 8.9 ANAEMIA AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN

Percentage of pregnant women (age 15-49 years) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and by selected background characteristics and residence, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of Pregnant Women**
	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anemia <11.0 g/dl	
Age group (years)					
15-19	27.0	32.8	3.9	63.8	56
20-29	20.8	48.0	3.9	72.7	808
30-39	19.8	48.0	3.7	71.5	562
40-49	24.1	42.6	0.9	67.6	124
Residence					
Rural	21.1	45.2	3.0	69.3	1108
Urban	20.6	50.3	4.6	75.5	442
Woman's Education					
Non-literate ^a	20.4	58.5	1.4	80.3	141
Less than 5 years	19.4	48.3	3.6	71.2	127
5-9 years	21.2	45.1	4.9	71.1	579
10 or more years	21.1	46.1	3.0	70.2	703
Religion					
Hindu	20.2	50.0	3.3	73.5	756
Muslim	16.1	59.0	8.5	83.6	96
Christian	21.9	40.8	2.6	65.3	575
Others	24.7	45.1	6.5	76.3	123
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	20.2	55.0	6.1	81.3	173
Scheduled Tribes	22.9	39.8	2.5	65.2	563
Other Backward Classes	23.6	46.1	4.5	74.2	202
Others	18.6	50.9	3.5	73.0	612
Manipur	20.9	47.0	3.6	71.5	1,550

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.10 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES

Percentage of men (age 18 years and above) classified as having Sugar by selected background characteristics and residence, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested**
	Below (< 140)	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Age group				
18 - 29	97.3	1.9	0.8	2397
30 - 39	93.9	3.8	2.3	2122
40 - 49	89.6	5.4	5.0	1908
50 - 59	87.6	5.7	6.6	1718
60 +	84.0	7.6	8.4	1733
Residence				
Rural	92.0	4.5	3.5	7347
Urban	89.2	4.9	5.9	2531
Education				
Non-literate ^a	89.6	5.6	4.7	1069
Less than 5 years	88.4	6.2	5.4	803
5-9 years	91.4	4.6	4.0	3105
10 or more years	91.6	4.2	4.2	4901
Religion				
Hindu	90.2	4.7	5.1	4096
Muslim	92.5	3.9	3.7	486
Christian	92.2	4.6	3.2	4675
Others	88.4	5.2	6.4	621
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	90.0	6.5	3.5	692
Scheduled Tribes	92.1	4.6	3.3	4,577
Other Backward Classes	94.8	2.3	2.8	1,074
Others	87.4	5.8	6.0	3,535
Manipur	91.1	4.6	4.3	9,878

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ** Unweighted cases**TABLE 8.11 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES**

Percentage of men aged 18 years and above classified with level of any type of blood sugar by districts, Manipur, 2012-13.

Districts	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested**
	Below (<140)	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Senapati	90.2	5.2	4.6	1079
Tamenglong	94.0	3.3	2.7	1187
Churachandpur	91.1	5.5	3.3	944
Bishnupur	90.8	4.3	4.9	1160
Thoubal	90.1	4.8	5.0	1324
Imphal West	92.3	3.3	4.4	1201
Imphal East	87.8	6.3	5.9	1076
Ukhrul	91.9	4.7	3.4	912
Chandel	91.7	4.7	3.6	995
Manipur	91.1	4.6	4.3	9,878

** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.12 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES

Percentage of Women (age 18 years and above) classified as having Sugar by selected background characteristics and residence, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of women Tested**
	Below (<140)	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Age group				
18 - 29	97.5	1.7	0.9	3317
30 - 39	94.9	3.0	2.2	2669
40 - 49	91.6	4.7	3.7	2067
50 - 59	88.7	6.0	5.3	1959
60 +	84.1	7.4	8.5	1534
Residence				
Rural	93.0	4.0	3.0	8416
Urban	91.7	4.0	4.3	3130
Education				
Non-literate ^a	89.2	6.1	4.7	2996
Less than 5 years	91.3	4.7	4.0	1261
5-9 years	93.2	3.5	3.3	3230
10 or more years	94.7	2.8	2.6	4059
Religion				
Hindu	92.2	3.8	4.0	5008
Muslim	90.7	4.8	4.5	583
Christian	93.3	3.9	2.7	5218
Others	91.0	5.3	3.7	737
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	94.1	3.5	2.4	850
Scheduled Tribes	93.3	3.9	2.8	5107
Other Backward Classes	94.1	2.8	3.1	1269
Others	90.7	4.1	4.5	4320
Manipur	92.5	4.0	3.4	11,546

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases**TABLE 8.13 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES**

Percentage of women aged 18 years and above classified with level of any type of blood sugar by districts, Manipur, 2012-13.

Districts	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of women Tested**
	Below (<140)	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Senapati	91.4	4.9	3.8	1290
Tamenglong	96.6	2.1	1.2	1149
Churachandpur	92.3	5.0	2.7	1092
Bishnupur	92.0	3.9	4.0	1486
Thoubal	92.3	4.0	3.6	1536
Imphal West	93.3	3.0	3.7	1419
Imphal East	90.9	4.9	4.3	1385
Ukhrul	91.5	5.1	3.4	1130
Chandel	94.2	3.1	2.7	1059
Manipur	92.5	4.0	3.4	11,546

** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.14 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of men (age 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of men blood pressure measured**	Number of men Covered**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Age group								
18 - 29	73.4	14.4	10.7	1.3	0.1	0.1	2467	2479
30 - 39	62.4	16.9	16.1	3.1	0.7	0.7	2154	2161
40 - 49	54.7	15.3	22.8	4.9	1.8	0.6	1937	1944
50 - 59	49.2	15.8	25.7	5.8	2.1	1.4	1754	1756
60 +	47.6	14.2	25.2	7.6	3.8	1.6	1759	1763
Residence								
Rural	61.1	15.0	17.9	4.0	1.4	0.7	7488	7514
Urban	54.2	16.0	22.1	4.7	1.9	1.2	2583	2589
Education								
Non-literate ^a	55.9	13.0	23.5	4.6	2.1	1.0	1084	1085
Less than 5 years	56.7	14.0	20.9	5.6	2.0	0.9	822	823
5-9 years	58.4	16.5	18.6	4.5	1.1	0.9	3168	3176
10 or more years	60.0	15.3	18.6	3.8	1.6	0.7	4997	5019
Religion								
Hindu	56.2	15.4	20.6	4.8	1.9	1.1	4153	4168
Muslim	59.3	13.6	19.4	5.4	0.9	1.5	492	492
Christian	61.6	15.1	18.0	3.5	1.3	0.5	4798	4812
Others	56.4	17.6	19.5	4.5	1.1	1.0	628	631
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	61.3	14.1	18.1	4.4	1.4	0.7	704	704
Scheduled Tribes	61.5	15.3	17.9	3.5	1.3	0.5	4700	4713
Other Backward Classes	54.7	14.6	23.8	4.1	1.5	1.2	1078	1083
Others	56.3	15.6	20.6	5.1	1.8	1.2	3589	3603
Manipur	58.8	15.3	19.3	4.2	1.5	0.8	10,071	10,103

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.** unweighted cases**TABLE 8.15 BLOOD PRESSURE**

Percentage of men (age 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by districts, Manipur, 2012-13.

District	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of men blood pressure measured**	Number of men aged 18 years & above**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Senapati	63.6	13.7	15.5	5.1	1.2	0.9	1089	1093
Tamenglong	55.9	14.4	24.6	4.2	0.8	0.1	1201	1202
Churachandpur	62.7	19.8	13.2	2.3	1.6	0.4	1025	1026
Bishnupur	53.7	14.1	24.5	5.0	1.7	1.1	1169	1171
Thoubal	59.1	17.6	15.6	5.3	1.6	0.9	1330	1331
Imphal West	56.0	14.6	21.9	3.4	2.4	1.6	1231	1238
Imphal East	56.4	15.2	21.0	5.8	0.9	0.7	1100	1108
Ukhruil	71.7	10.0	13.4	2.2	1.5	1.1	927	935
Chandel	58.0	17.1	19.4	3.5	1.6	0.4	999	999
Manipur	58.8	15.3	19.3	4.2	1.5	0.8	10,071	10,103

** unweighted cases

Average Systolic	Average Diastolic					
	≤84	85-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	≥120
≤ 129	1	2	3	4	5	6
130-139	2	2	3	4	5	6
140-159	3	3	3	4	5	6
160-179	4	4	4	4	5	6
180-209	5	5	5	5	5	6
≥ 210	6	6	6	6	6	6

TABLE 8.16 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of women (age 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of women blood pressure measured**	Number of women aged 18 year & above**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Age group								
18 - 29	84.6	8.7	5.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	3403	3408
30 - 39	77.9	10.7	9.5	1.4	0.4	0.2	2718	2721
40 - 49	65.5	13.2	15.5	4.1	1.0	0.7	2106	2111
50 - 59	57.4	14.7	21.7	3.4	1.6	1.2	2015	2017
60 +	54.6	11.9	19.8	9.1	3.1	1.5	1577	1584
Residence								
Rural	72.2	11.1	12.2	2.8	1.0	0.6	8611	8631
Urban	69.3	11.8	14.0	3.4	0.9	0.6	3208	3210
Education								
Non-literate ^a	61.4	12.9	17.6	5.2	1.7	1.1	3066	3071
Less than 5 years	66.3	13.1	15.5	3.9	0.7	0.4	1297	1301
5-9 years	74.9	11.0	10.9	2.2	0.6	0.3	3304	3313
10 or more years	76.5	10.1	10.2	2.0	0.8	0.5	4152	4156
Religion								
Hindu	70.1	11.0	13.7	3.3	1.1	0.7	5087	5092
Muslim	76.1	9.7	9.5	2.8	1.1	0.8	591	591
Christian	72.0	11.7	12.2	2.8	0.9	0.4	5394	5408
Others	69.9	12.9	13.4	2.8	0.6	0.5	747	750
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	71.8	12.8	11.6	2.6	0.8	0.4	884	884
Scheduled Tribes	72.2	11.5	12.1	2.9	0.9	0.4	5276	5290
Other Backward Classes	70.7	10.6	14.4	2.9	0.9	0.6	1278	1279
Others	70.8	11.2	12.9	3.4	1.2	0.8	4381	4388
Manipur	71.2	11.4	12.8	3.1	1.0	0.6	11,819	11,841

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.** Unweighted**TABLE 8.17 BLOOD PRESSURE**

Percentage of women (age 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by districts, Manipur, 2012-13.

District	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of women blood pressure measured**	Number of women aged 18 years & above**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Senapati	74.4	9.5	12.5	1.9	1.0	0.7	1312	1313
Tamenglong	65.7	11.4	17.4	3.8	1.1	0.6	1167	1170
Churachandpur	72.8	16.7	7.2	2.6	0.6	0.2	1209	1212
Bishnupur	66.7	12.1	16.6	2.9	0.7	0.9	1504	1504
Thoubal	75.5	11.1	9.2	2.2	1.1	0.8	1541	1543
Imphal West	68.0	10.9	14.6	4.5	1.4	0.7	1455	1458
Imphal East	71.0	10.6	13.6	3.5	0.9	0.4	1423	1426
Ukhrul	74.7	8.8	11.6	3.0	1.2	0.8	1146	1153
Chandel	75.5	10.2	10.9	2.6	0.7	0.1	1062	1062
Manipur	71.2	11.4	12.8	3.1	1.0	0.6	11,819	11,841

** Unweighted cases

Average Systolic	Average Diastolic					
	≤84	85-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	≥120
≤ 129	1	2	3	4	5	6
130-139	2	2	3	4	5	6
140-159	3	3	3	4	5	6
160-179	4	4	4	4	5	6
180-209	5	5	5	5	5	6
≥ 210	6	6	6	6	6	6

TABLE 8.18 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLD

Percent distribution of household with salt tested for iodine content, by level of iodine in salt (Parts Per Million) according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2012-13.

Districts	Iodine content of salt				Number of Households**
	None 0 ppm	Inadequate (< 15 ppm)	Adequate (15 + ppm)	Not Tested/Missing*	
Age of head of household					
< 30	0.9	9.5	86.3	3.1	633
30 - 44	0.6	10.1	86.8	2.5	2841
45 - 59	0.4	9.2	87.9	2.6	3401
60 +	0.4	10.0	87.4	2.1	2391
Residence					
Rural	0.5	11.2	84.6	2.8	6866
Urban	0.4	6.5	91.3	1.8	2400
Education of head of household					
Non-literate ^a	0.2	8.9	88.0	2.4	1705
Less than 5 years	0.5	14.0	83.9	1.6	973
5-9 years	0.5	10.1	87.2	2.1	2962
10 or more years	0.6	8.4	88.0	3.0	3626
Religion					
Hindu	0.6	6.1	90.6	2.7	3768
Muslim	0.4	5.2	94.4	0.0	433
Christian	0.4	13.9	83.3	2.4	4508
Others	0.4	6.8	89.0	3.9	557
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled castes	0.6	3.9	93.7	1.8	685
Scheduled tribes	0.4	14.2	83.1	2.3	4418
Other backward classes	0.5	6.1	91.7	1.7	925
Others	0.5	6.5	89.9	3.0	3238
Manipur	0.5	9.6	86.5	2.5	9266

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. Note; PPM: parts per million. * includes salt not at home, salt not tested, refused and missing cases. ** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.19 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLD

Percent distribution of household with salt tested for iodine content, by level of iodine in salt (Parts Per Million) by districts, Manipur, 2012-13.

District	Iodine content of salt				Number of Households**
	None 0 ppm	Inadequate (< 15 ppm)	Adequate (15 + ppm)	Not Tested/Missing*	
Senapati	0.1	9.4	86.6	3.9	1049
Tamenlong	0.7	3.3	92.6	3.4	956
Churachanpur	0.0	29.1	68.5	2.3	979
Bishnupur	0.7	5.5	92.8	1.0	1077
Thoubal	0.5	3.8	95.3	0.4	1094
Imhal west	0.7	5.1	93.0	1.1	1090
Imphal East	0.8	6.5	85.9	6.8	1077
Ukhruil	0.8	14.3	81.2	3.7	1063
Chandel	0.0	15.1	84.6	0.3	881
Manipur	0.5	9.6	86.5	2.5	9266

Note; PPM: parts per million. *includes salt not at home, salt not tested, refused and missing cases. ** unweighted cases

HEALTH FACILITY

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Health Centre	PHC	CHC
Senapati	4377	25523	20572
Tamenglong	3089	24816	14789
Churachandpur	3148	6266	9720
Bishnupur	4647	23071	64731
Thoubal	7062	26636	47868
Imphal West	7378	37524	29780
Imphal East	7027	24960	39907
Ukhrul	3252	19894	28040
Chandel	3906	23141	NA
Manipur	4773	23584	37617

PHC= Primary Health Centre; CHC= Community Health Centre. NA: Not applicable..

District	Number of Sub-Health Centres					Number of Sub-Health Centres with govt. Building	Total number of Sub-Health Centres
	Regular Electricity	Water [#]	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use ¹		
Senapati	0.0	33.3	36.4	0.0	NA	11	15
Tamenglong	0.0	11.1	50.0	16.7	66.7	18	19
Churachandpur	0.0	63.6	72.7	18.2	0.0	11	20
Bishnupur	5.9	82.4	52.9	5.9	0.0	17	18
Thoubal	18.2	27.3	81.8	0.0	NA	11	16
Imphal West	15.4	61.5	92.3	7.1	0.0	14	16
Imphal East	8.3	50.0	75.0	8.3	0.0	12	14
Ukhrul	0.0	35.7	50.0	14.3	0.0	14	17
Chandel	0.0	33.3	66.7	22.2	0.0	09	13
Manipur	5.2	44.7	62.9	10.3	16.7	117	148

[#] Includes piped, bore well, well hand pump and other source of water

¹ Percentage calculated from number of labor room available. NA: Not applicable.

District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Health Centres
Senapati	35.7	100.0	92.9	15
Tamenglong	10.5	66.7	89.5	19
Churachandpur	20.0	88.9	90.0	20
Bishnupur	38.9	94.4	94.4	18
Thoubal	18.8	93.8	100.0	16
Imphal West	56.3	100.0	93.8	16
Imphal East	35.7	85.7	92.9	14
Ukhrul	17.65	93.3	82.4	17
Chandel	23.1	100.0	92.3	13
Manipur	27.9	90.7	91.8	148

VHSC= Village Health and Sanitation Committee.

*Based on availability of VHSC.

TABLE 9. 4: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT SUB HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, MANIPUR, 2012-13.				
District	Human resources Status of Sub Health Centre			Total number of SHCs
	ANM	MHW	Additional ANM	
Senapati	93.3	33.3	80.0	15
Tamenglong	94.7	10.5	63.2	19
Churachandpur	95.0	15.0	35.0	20
Bishnupur	100.0	77.8	72.2	18
Thoubal	100.0	81.3	93.8	16
Imphal West	100.0	43.8	75.0	16
Imphal East	100.0	50.0	85.7	14
Ukhrul	94.1	29.4	76.5	17
Chandel	100.0	15.4	61.5	13
Manipur	97.3	39.2	70.3	148

ANM= Auxiliary Nurse Midwife. MHW= Male health Worker.

TABLE 9.5: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, MANIPUR, 2012-13.					
District	Human resources Status of PHC				Total number of PHCs
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer**	AYUSH Doctor**	Pharmacist	
Senapati	80.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	05
Tamenglong	100.0	33.3	83.3	66.7	06
Churachandpur	100.0	57.1	85.7	85.7	07
Bishnupur	100.0	50.0	100.0	66.7	06
Thoubal	100.0	81.8	100.0	100.0	11
Imphal West	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	05
Imphal East	100.0	87.5	100.0	87.5	08
Ukhrul	100.0	33.3	66.7	33.3	06
Chandel	80.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	05
Manipur	96.6	64.9	91.2	83.1	59

** Out of total medical officer

TABLE 9.6: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, MANIPUR, 2012-13.						
District	Percentage of PHCs having					Total number of PHCs
	Residential Quarter for MO	Functioning PHC 24 hours	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	
Senapati	80.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	05
Tamenglong	100.0	83.3	80.0	16.7	16.7	06
Churachandpur	42.9	42.9	66.7	14.3	42.9	07
Bishnupur	50.0	33.3	100.0	16.7	0.0	06
Thoubal	27.3	20.0	80.0	9.1	18.2	11
Imphal West	60.0	60.0	80.0	20.0	40.0	05
Imphal East	50.0	37.5	75.0	0.0	12.5	08
Ukhrul	66.7	50.0	80.0	0.0	16.7	06
Chandel	60.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	05
Manipur	55.9	39.7	74.1	8.5	17.0	59

MO= Medical Officer.

TABLE 9.7 SPECIFIC HEALTH FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, MANIPUR, 2012-13.

District	Number of PHCs having			Total number of PHCs
	New born care services*	Referral services for delivery**	Conducted at least 10 deliveries	
Senapati	0.0	0.0	0.0	05
Tamenglong	80.0	60.0	0.0	06
Churachandpur	100.0	0.0	0.0	07
Bishnupur	50.0	50.0	0.0	06
Thoubal	50.0	50.0	9.1	11
Imphal West	66.7	66.7	20.0	05
Imphal East	100.0	66.7	12.5	08
Ukhru	0.0	0.0	0.0	06
Chandel	0.0	0.0	0.0	05
Manipur	76.5	39.1	5.1	59

* Services based on during last one month. ** Based on PHC functioning on 24 hours basis.

TABLE 9.8: NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, MANIPUR, 2012-13.

District	Percentage of PHCs having				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund*	Utilized untied fund**	
Senapati	80.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	05
Tamenglong	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0	06
Churachandpur	71.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	07
Bishnupur	83.3	83.3	100.0	100.0	06
Thoubal	90.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	11
Imphal West	60.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	05
Imphal East	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	08
Ukhru	16.67	100.0	100.0	100.0	06
Chandel	0.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	05
Manipur	69.5	94.9	98.3	100.0	59

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.* Untied fund for previous financial year ** it includes full and partial utilization of fund

TABLE 9.9: HUMAN RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, MANIPUR, 2012-13.

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Public Health Manager	
Senapati	00	00	00	NA	02
Tamenglong	00	00	00	NA	01
Churachandpur	00	00	00	NA	01
Bishnupur	01	00	00	NA	02
Thoubal	00	01	00	NA	05
Imphal West	00	01	00	NA	02
Imphal East	01	00	01	NA	02
Ukhru	00	00	01	NA	01
Chandel	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Manipur	02	02	02	NA	16

NA: Not applicable .

TABLE 9.10: SPECIFIC HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, MANIPUR, 2012-13.

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Functional OT	Designated as FRU	New born care services ¹	Blood storage facility	
Senapati	01	02	01	NA	02
Tamenglong	00	01	01	01	01
Churachandpur	00	00	01	NA	01
Bishnupur	00	01	02	NA	02
Thoubal	00	01	03	NA	05
Imphal West	00	01	02	NA	02
Imphal East	01	02	01	NA	02
Ukhrul	00	00	00	NA	01
Chandel	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Manipur	02	08	11	01	16

OT= Operation Theatre; FRU= First Referral Unit. NA: Not applicable. ¹ Based on last one month services.

TABLE 9.11: NUMBER OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, MANIPUR, 2012-13.

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitored regularly*	Utilized untied fund**	
Senapati	02	02	02	02	02
Tamenglong	01	01	01	01	01
Churachandpur	01	01	01	01	01
Bishnupur	02	01	01	02	02
Thoubal	05	04	04	05	05
Imphal West	02	02	02	02	02
Imphal East	01	01	01	01	02
Ukhrul	01	01	00	01	01
Chandel	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Manipur	15	13	12	15	16

* RKS monitored regularly is from number of RKS constituted.** Including full and partial utilization. NA: Not applicable

TABLE 9.12: HUMAN RESOURCES & OTHER SERVICES AVAILABLE AT DISTRICT HOSPITALS BY DISTRICTS, MANIPUR, 2012-13.

District	Number of DHs having							Total number of DHs
	Pediatrician	Radiographer	2D Echo facility	Ultrasound facility	Three phase connection	Critical care area	Suggestion and complaint box	
Senapati	00	00	NA	01	00	00	00	01
Tamenglong	00	00	NA	00	00	00	01	01
Churachandpur	01	01	NA	01	00	00	01	01
Bishnupur	00	00	NA	00	01	00	01	01
Thoubal	01	00	NA	01	01	01	01	01
Imphal West	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	00
Imphal East	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	00
Ukhrul	01	00	NA	00	00	00	00	01
Chandel	00	00	NA	00	01	01	01	01
Manipur	03	01	NA	03	03	02	05	07

na: Not applicable. NA: Not available.

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APPENDIX - B
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APPENDIX - J

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APPENDIX-K

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Name of the Partner Institute	States
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Dr. R.P. Govt. Medical College, Tanda, Himachal Pradesh	Jammu region and Himachal Pradesh
PGIMER, Chandigarh	Punjab, Chandigarh and Haryana
NIHFW, New Delhi	Delhi
NIOH, Ahmedabad	Gujarat, Daman & Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli
NIRRH, Mumbai	Maharashtra (excluding Vidharbha) and Goa
MGIMS, Sewagram	Only Vidharbha, Maharashtra
RMRC, Dibrugarh	Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh
RIMS, Imphal	Manipur, Mizoram & Nagaland
NEIGRIHMS, Shillong	Meghalaya
Government Medical College, Agartala	Tripura
Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana
NIE, Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Island
JN Medical Collage, Belgaum	North Karnataka
Kasturba Medical College, Manglore	South Karnataka
Thiruvananthapuram Medical College,	Kerala & Lakshadweep
NICED, Kolkata	West Bengal

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