



सत्यमेव जयते

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Compendium of District Factsheets Tribal Health and Nutrition

Based on NFHS-4 (2015-16)

Volume 01



(स्थापना/ Established in 1956)
बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for
Population Sciences



Piramal Swasthya Management
and Research Institute



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Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India

Recognising the need for a focussed approach for the development of the tribal communities of India, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs was set up in 1999 with the mandate of ensuring socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in a coordinated and planner manner. The Ministry is the Nodal Ministry for overall policy planning and coordination of programmes for the development of STs. The programmes and schemes of the Ministry are intended to support and supplement the efforts, primarily of other Central Ministries, the State Governments and partly of voluntary organizations via financial assistance and to fill critical gaps within institutions and programmes, considering the situation of STs.



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International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)

The International Institute for Population Sciences serves as a regional Institute for Training and Research in Population Studies for the Asia-Pacific region. Established under the joint sponsorship of Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, the Government of India and the United Nations, IIPS has established itself as the premier Institute for training and research in Population Studies for developing countries in the Asia and Pacific region. Under the administrative control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, IIPS provides consultancy to the Government and Non-Government organizations and other academic institutions besides teaching and research activities.

Vision: Position International Institute for Population Sciences as a premier teaching and research institution in population sciences responsive to emerging national and global needs based on values of inclusion, sensitivity and rights protection.

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Piramal Swasthya is a not-for-profit organization in India working in the primary public healthcare space with a focus on Maternal Health, Child and Adolescent Health, Non-communicable Diseases. With over a decade-long experience in operating several healthcare innovations at scale, which are addressing the primary healthcare needs of most underserved and marginalized populations across India, Piramal Swasthya currently works in 21 Indian States through 35 healthcare delivery programs and has served more than 112 million beneficiaries so far.

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Message from The Experts:



110 million tribal People in India weigh little in the national psyche. Their births, deaths, diseases, poverty, lack of civic amenities – everything remains un-noticed. Why? Because, in Niels Bohr's immortal words 'Nothing exists, until it is measured'.

The act of counting, recording, tabulating and publishing gives existence to these problems. They become visible, draw attention. That is the beginning of finding a solution.

These fact sheets, painstakingly compiled, make the district-wise disaggregated data on tribal people available for the first time. They will become, I am sure, a valuable source for those who think, work, study or talk about the problems of tribal people in India.

I congratulate the IIPS team and the Piramal Swasthya for Management and Research Institute.

Dr. Abhay Bang,

*Member, Technical Advisory Group
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Community Health, Gadchiroli, Maharashtra*



Countries with publicly available robust data systems are the ones that have experienced major development in all sectors, as there is a strong positive association between data availability and development. Quality data and its easy access tremendously help in evidence-based planning and program implementation. Before these factsheets specific to the Tribal population (the most underprivileged segment of our community), India lacked data on health, education, and access to other social sectors services. It feels great to see that after the census of India, which comes once every ten years, these factsheets are the only source that has, for the first time, provided data from the Nationally Representative Health Surveys.

The factsheets have used data from the latest round of the NFHS that are very exhaustive and provide situational data on several facets of the life of the Tribal population. Of course, factsheet can serve many government departments and help them improve program outreach. Additionally, and probably more importantly, they will be useful for holistic planning of a range of interventions to improve the condition of the Tribal population, for example, education, access to drinking water and sanitation, health service utilization, or food security (nutrition of children and mother).

In addition to the government, these factsheets will also serve as crucial resources to civil society for the advocacy, which would lead to corrective measures to improve the outreach of the various services and work as accountability tools for the government. I hope data so generated will be used by concern authority to its fullest potential for planning and program implementation. I also hope that such exercise will not be a one-time effort. The work carried out by the IIPS team has laid the foundation for the possibility of generating required indicators for the population sub-sections. I hope this becomes an integrated part of the government's efforts to collect, generate, use, and disseminate the data.

F. Ram,

*Member, Technical Advisory Group
Former Director and Sr. Professor, IIPS, Mumbai*



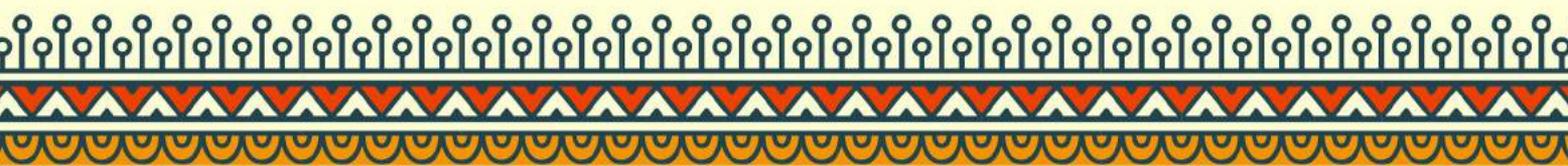
India has made remarkable improvements in the socio-demographic and health indicators, particularly in the past two decades and the nation is marching stronger towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. However, the progress has not been uniform and varies across regions and socio-economic and caste groups. The Scheduled Tribes have particularly lagged behind on many of these indicators. For inclusive growth, it is necessary to make focused efforts for improving their lives.

I am extremely happy to note that International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) in collaboration with the Piramal Swasthya Management and Research Institute (PSMRI) have developed District Level Factsheets, an exceptional and remarkable contribution. This is a first-ever attempt to provide crucial information on a number of socio-demographic and health indicators for the tribal population. The information included in the factsheet would serve as a baseline for future planning of the health care and other services to improve the indicators among the tribal population in India. I am confident that the planners and policymakers would take full advantage of this information to strengthen national and state efforts in achieving the SDGs.

I congratulate the team for such enduring and timely efforts in providing such valuable information and insights on the tribal population.

Prof. K S James,

*Member, Technical Advisory Group
Director & Sr. Professor, IIPS*



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List of Acronyms

AAA	ANM, Aanganwadi, ASHA	MO	Medical Officer
AHS	Annual Health Survey	MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
ANC	Anti Natal Care	NBCC	New Born Care Corner
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife	NBSU	New Born Stabilisation Unit
ARSH	Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health	NCD	Non Communicable Diseases
ART	Anti Retro-viral Therapy	NBCC	New Born Care Corner
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist	NBSU	New Born Stabilisation Unit
AWW	Aanganwadi Worker	NCD	Non Communicable Diseases
BAM	Block Account Manager	NFHS	National Family Health Survey
BCM	Block Community Mobilizer	NHM	National Health Mission
BEE	Block Extension Educator	NLEP	National Leprosy Eradication Programme
BEmOC	Basic Emergency Obstetric Care	NMR	Neonatal Mortality Rate
BMO	Block Medical Officer	NRC	Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre
BMW	Bio-Medical Waste	NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
BPM	Block Programmer Manager	NSSK	Navjaat Shishu Suraksha karyakram
BB	Blood Bank	NSV	No Scalpel Vasectomy
BSU	Blood Storage Unit	NTEP	National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme
CDPO	Child Development & Project Officer	OBC	Other Backward Class
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	OC	Oral Contraceptives Pills
CemOC	Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care	OPD	Outdoor Patient Department
CHC	Community Health Centre	ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
CMHO	Chief Medical and Health Officer	PHC	Primary Health Centre
CS	Civil Surgeon	PIP	Programme Implementation Plan
DAM	District Account Manager	PMU	Programme Management Unit
DC	District Coordinator	PPIUCD	Post-Partum Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device
DCM	District Community Mobilizer	PPE	Personal Protection Equipment
DEO	Data Entry Operator	PSU	Primary Sample Unit
DH	District Hospital	PRC	Population Research Centre
DMO	District Malaria Officer	RBSK	Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram
DoH	Department of Health	RCH	Reproductive Child Health
DPM	District Programmer Manager	RGI	Registrar General of India
EDL	Essential Drugs List	RHS	Rural Health Statistics
EmOC	Emergency Obstetric Care	RKS	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
FRU	First Referral Unit	RKSK	Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram
GOI	Government of India	RMNCH+A	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child Health & Adolescents
HMIS	Health Management Information System	RNTCP	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program
IDI	In-Depth Interview	RPR	Rapid Plasma Reagen
IDR	Infant Death Review	RTI	Reproductive Tract Infection
IEC	Information, Education, Communication	SAM	Severe Acute Malnourishment
IFA	Iron Folic Acid	SBA	Skilled Birth Attendant
IMNCI	Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood illness	SC	Schedule Caste
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
IPD	Indoor Patient Department	SHC	Sub Health Centre
IYCF	Infant Yong Child Feeding	SN	Staff Nurse
JSSK	Janani Shishu Surksha Karyakram	SNCU	Special Newborn Care Unit
KMC	Kangaroo Mother Care	SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
LBW	Low Birth Weighted	SSK	Swasthya Samvad Kendra
LHV	Leady Health Visitor	ST	Schedule Tribe
LMO	Lady Medical Officer	STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
LT	Lab Technician	STS	Senior Treatment Supervisor
LTT	Laparoscopy Tubectomy	STLS	Senior Tuberculosis Laboratory Supervisor
MAA	Mother Absolute Affection	T.B.	Tuberculosis
MCH	Maternal and Child Health	TT	Tetanus Toxoide
MCP Card	Mother Child Protection Card	TU	Treatment Unit
MCTS	Maternal and Child Tracking System	U5	Under Five Children
MDR	Maternal death Review	UPS	Uninterrupted Power Supply
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	USG	Ultra Sonography
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio	VHND	Village Health & Nutrition Day
MMU	Mobile Medical Unit	VHSC	Village Health Sanitation Committee
MP	Madhya Pradesh	WCD	Women & Child Development
MPW	Multi Purpose Worker	WHO	World Health Organization
		WIFS	Weekly Iron Folic-acid Supplementation



Foreword

Dr. Swati Piramal, Vice Chairperson, Piramal Group

The scarcity of authentic and scientifically collected data on the status of tribal health and nutrition is well established. Government agencies and various not for profit entities have been depending on data generated through speculative analysis of available information from secondary resources, surveys and studies often conducted at a much smaller scale, experience, and anecdotes to gain insights about tribal health and nutrition in order to frame policies and implement programmes. All the available data-pool indicate that the Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities of India are one of the most marginalised section of the population with a very poor state of health and nutrition. Hence, it is needless to say that we shall not be able to achieve the ambitious targets of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition by 2030.) and SDG 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages by 2030.) that we have committed to as a nation unless we focus on improving the state of health and nutrition of the ST population. And to improve upon the same we need solid evidence that helps understand the nuances of the current status. For example, India has committed to ending TB by 2025, 5 years ahead of the SDG timeline. And most existing knowledge and information indicate that the tribal population has a very high incidence and prevalence rate of TB. While the National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP) is guiding all the initiatives towards eradicating TB it will certainly be helpful to increase the efficiency of each intervention under NTEP to have detailed, district-level data on the TB prevalence among the tribal community.

This compendium of district-level tribal health factsheets is one such strong step towards generating nuanced evidence that can function as an authentic baseline of the state of tribal health and nutrition. Piramal Swasthya Management and Research Institute (PSMRI) in partnership with the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai (IIPS) created these factsheets using the data collated through the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4), the fourth edition in the NFHS series conducted in 2015-16 by IIPS at the behest of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. With a rigorous methodology created by the International Institute of Population Sciences, Mumbai, NFHS-4 provides primary survey-based data on multiple health and nutrition indicators of the Indian populace – both rural and urban. Four Survey Schedules namely Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker were crafted in local languages to ensure optimal accuracy.

The factsheets presented in this compendium selected the available raw data from across the four schedules of NFHS-4 that focus on the STs. Then it systematically coded, tabulated, and calculated the results for more than 90 indicators that could be drawn using the available set of data and are relevant to understand tribal health and nutrition in India. Some of the key indicators covered include women's fertility and reproductive health, maternal and child health, the status of nutrition especially among women and children, food consumption, reproductive health, contraceptive practices, the prevalence of alcohol and substance addiction, the prevalence of NCDs, TB, HIV-AIDS etc.

To ensure that the exercise leads to a robust scientific estimation the team identified a threshold of 200 ST household as the unit of the study. A total of 170 districts had a sub-sample of 200 or more ST household NFHS-4 data. Single (Individual) District Factsheets were developed for these 170 districts. The districts with a smaller NFHS-4 sample of the ST population were clubbed with neighbouring districts within the state to get the required threshold of 200 households. 330 such districts were clubbed together in 71 clusters. Cluster District Factsheets were created for these 71 districts.

I sincerely believe this document would play a crucial role in designing and initiating evidence-based health policies, strategies and public health action suited to the unique social, cultural and geographic environment of tribal communities.

Preface

8.6% of the population of India belong to the Scheduled Tribes (STs). With heterogeneous cultures and practices, they are scattered across the demographic landscape of India, largely in rural and remote areas. We have the largest population of tribal people in the world (more than 104 million). However, they continue to be the most marginalised section even after having various affirmative action-based schemes and policies in place across the 7 decades since independence. While the lack of validated and representative data weakens the efficiency of the policies and schemes formulated for tribal development and the continued poorer socio-economic state often results in an inadequate representation of the members of the tribal communities in administrative and leadership positions that could help shape the policies better by bringing in the perspective of the community. The state of health and nutrition of the tribal communities also continue to remain comparatively impoverished slowing down the pace of overall development of the community even further.

This compendium of district-level tribal health factsheets is an effort to address the issue of lack of validated and representative data on the state of tribal health and nutrition. It has systematically coded, organised, and calculated the available tribal household level raw data collated as part of NFHS-4 during 2014-15. It presents a total of 95 indicators spread across 12 categories including that of Population and household profile, Marriage and fertility, Current use of family planning methods, Maternal and child health, Nutritional status among adults, Anaemia among children and adults, etc. It aims to further disaggregate data on tribal health and nutrition indicators which will help design strategies to augment the state of tribal communities on various key health and nutrition indicators. While improving data availability at the national level, it will also contribute towards measuring India's progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), primarily SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being) and SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation).

We hope this compendium will be a useful resource to promote tribal health and improve their access to essential health and nutrition services.

1. Background

India's 104 million tribal population spread across 705 tribes predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas (ORGI, 2011). Madhya Pradesh has the largest Scheduled Tribe (ST) population (15 million), followed by Maharashtra (10 million), Odisha (9 million), and Rajasthan (9 million). In fact, more than two-thirds of India's ST population live in the 7 states of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Rajasthan.

In India, there are 90 districts (comprising of 809 blocks) with more than 50% ST population. Together, these 90 districts account for nearly 45% of the ST population in the country. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the ST population vis-à-vis non-ST population. Policymakers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to the ST population. To fill this gap on the health aspects, Tribal Health Collaborative Research team at Piramal Swasthya Management and Research Institute and International Institute for Population Sciences jointly developed the district level fact sheets to provide ST specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4) under the leadership of a Technical Advisory Group constituted of prominent experts and academicians.

2. District Factsheets for The Scheduled Tribe Population

The National Family Health Survey series initiated in 1992-93 has been providing information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each State/Union territory in the nation. NFHS-4, for the first time, provided district-level estimates for many important indicators. However, the survey was not designed to provide subgroup-specific estimates. The District Factsheets developed under this collaboration aim to provide a situational analysis of the health and nutrition status of the ST population of the selected districts.

This compendium is a collection of 241 factsheets that provides health and nutrition information for the ST population of 500 Indian districts.

¹ Tribal Health in India: Report of the Expert Committee on Tribal Health, MoHFW and MoTA, Govt. of India

3. Methodology

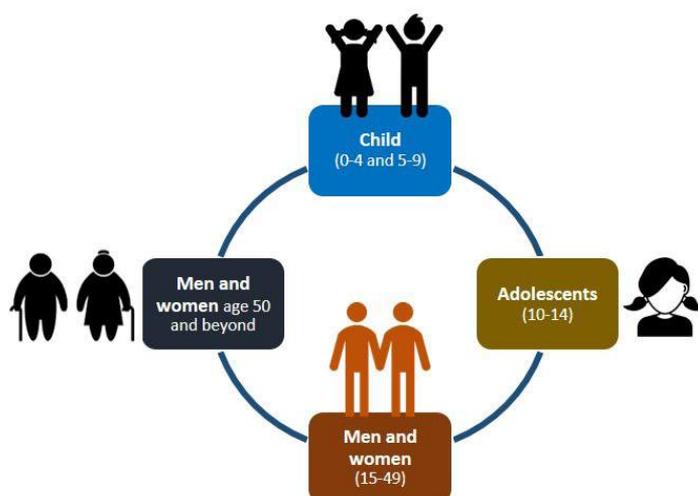
The NFHS-4 survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

The NFHS-4 data were first examined to identify districts where the sample size would be adequate to estimate key indicators on population and health for the ST population at the district-level. It was crucial to ensure a sufficient number of cases for a meaningful estimation as sometimes, the share of the ST population in the total population may be high but the sample size for the district might not have an adequate number of ST households. A threshold of 200 ST households was identified which was required for robust estimation. A total of 170 districts had a sub-sample of 200 or more ST household NFHS-4 data. Subsequently, Individual (Single) District Factsheets were developed for these 170 districts. (Table 8).

Districts, that have a smaller sample of the ST population, were clubbed with neighbouring districts within the state to get the total required sample size of a minimum of 200 ST households. As a result, 330 such districts were clubbed together that formed 71 clusters to develop Cluster District Factsheets.

The unit level data of NFHS-4 was analysed from different schedules following the life cycle approach. Since taking only a particular domain of life (age group) would not provide the complete overview of tribal population, a continuum of care (life cycle approach) approach was adopted to analyse the data. The list of selected indicators from NFHS-4 is provided below (Table 1). The estimation was done for tribal population, non-tribal population and total district population to have a comparative analysis.

To provide a complete overview, both demand and supply side indicators were collated for the factsheets. The demographic and socio-economic indicators such as ST population proportion, literacy, work participation rate and livelihood activities of tribal population, etc., of these districts were accessed from last national census, 2011 (ORGI, 2011). Since the ST population mostly reside in hilly and forest areas, forest coverage data of these districts was taken from India State Report (2019). Rural Health Statistic Report (2019) was accessed to provide the data related to availability of different level of health facilities in the districts.



4. Socio-demographic Profile And Health & Nutrition Status of The ST Population Across India: An Overview

The National Health Policy 2017 has acknowledged that the challenges faced by the tribal communities are geographical and infrastructural and calls for situation-specific reforms in health service delivery. This compendium presents district level indicators specific to the ST population and thereby helps in promoting situation-specific reforms. While there are significant variations related to socio-demographic profile, and health and nutritional status of the ST population across districts, such variations can also be seen across regions. For the purpose of this short analysis, we have grouped all districts into six regions, as proposed by the national sample survey. (Refer table).

Table 1: Categorization of Districts of India according to the National Sample Survey

Region	Districts
North	Chandigarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand
South	Andaman & Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu and Telangana
East	Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal
West	Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Goa, Gujrat and Maharashtra
Central	Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
North-East	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura

Here we present a few critical indicators, estimated for these regions and predominantly show the variations.

4.1 Household Characteristics of the ST and Non-ST Population

The household characteristics of the tribal and non-tribal population are presented in the table below.

Table 2: Household Characteristics of the ST and Non-ST Population across India and six regions

Indicators	India		North		Central		East		North-East		South		West	
	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST
Households with electricity (%)	82.0	88.9	80.6	97.2	81.4	78.4	70.3	79.6	87.6	81	95.6	98.7	86	94.9
Households with an improved drinking water source (%)	82.2	90.8	84	89.7	80.9	94	82.7	94.2	75	83.9	86.5	85.5	82.6	92.7
Households using improved sanitation facility (%)	27.4	50.8	24.6	65.8	14.9	36.6	16.4	37.7	61	49.6	38.5	61	33.1	59.7
Households with no toilet facility (%)	63.8	36.1	67.3	20.5	80.3	52.7	78.6	48	10.5	8.1	53.5	30.1	57.5	24.2
Households using clean fuel for cooking (%)	19.2	46.5	16.3	54.5	9.7	33.2	7.5	23.7	27.4	29.1	41.2	65.5	27.3	62.6
Households with presence of water and soap/detergent at hand washing place (%)	40.2	62.4	43.8	77.0	30.2	66.3	21	41.5	63.9	50.9	49.1	60.5	56.0	79.1

4.1.1 Households with Electricity

The findings suggest that nationally, 82% of ST households and 88.9% of the Non-ST households have electricity in homes. And it indicates that across the north (80.6%), the east (70.3%), the south (95.6%) and the western (86.0%) regions, lower proportion of ST households had electricity as compared to the non-

ST households; while in the central (81.4%) and the north-eastern regions (87.6%), a higher proportion of ST households had electricity when compared to the non-ST households. Overall, lowest proportion of ST households had electricity in the four states in the eastern region, namely Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha.

4.1.2 Households with improved drinking water source

Overall, across India, a lower proportion of ST households (82.2%) had an improved source of drinking water when compared to non-ST households (90.8%). Across regions, the difference between ST and non-ST households were stark. In the central, the eastern and the western regions the difference between ST and non-ST households was more than 10% while in the northern and the north-eastern regions, the difference was less than 10%. In the southern region, a higher proportion of ST households had an improved drinking water source than the non-ST households.

4.1.3 Households using the improved sanitation facility

Across India, only 27.4% of ST households had improved sanitation facility while among the non-ST households this proportion was 50.8%. The difference in improved sanitation facility between the ST and non-ST households across all regions (except the north-east) was over 20%. In the north-east, a higher proportion of ST households (61%) had improved sanitation facility when compared to the non-ST households (49.6%).

4.1.4 Households with no toilet facility

Across India, across all regions, a higher proportion of ST households (63.8%) did not have a toilet facility when compared to non-ST households (36.1%). The difference was lowest in the north-east (2.4%) while it was the highest in the central region (46.8%).

4.1.5 Households using clean fuel for cooking

Across India, only 19.2% of ST households were using clean fuel for cooking vis-à-vis the non-ST households (46.5%). A similar trend is seen across all the six regions. The largest difference between the ST and non ST households was seen in the northern region (38.2%) and the smallest difference was seen in the north-eastern region (1.7%).

4.1.6 Household with presence of water and soap or detergent at hand-washing place

Across India, a lower proportion of ST households (40.2%) had water and soap (or detergent) at hand-washing place as compared with non-ST households (62.4%). A similar trend was seen across all regions except the north-east. The intra-regional difference between the ST and non-ST household was highest in the central region (36.1%) and was lowest in the southern region (11.4%).

4.2 Region-wise literacy rates among ST and non-ST men and women

The graph below compares the distribution of literacy rates by gender across India and the six regions between ST and non-ST population.

Unsurprisingly, across the country, and across regions, ST women were the least literate, except in the north-east where the ST women were found to be more literate when compared to their non-ST counterparts. The ST female literacy rate was lowest in the Northern region (45.2%) and highest in the North-Eastern (78.2%). The difference between ST and non ST women was the highest in the north (26.6%).

Figure 1: Literacy rate, ST and non-ST population



4.3 Households currently using any family planning method

A lower proportion of ST households were using any family planning method across all the six regions of the country. The West region had the highest (56.1%) ST households using any family planning method while the Northeast reported the lowest (40.9%). The intra-regional gap between the ST and non-ST households was highest (10.9%) in the northeast region and lowest (2.6%) in the south region.

Figure 2: Use of family planning method (%), by ST and non-ST population



4.4 Maternal Health care

The below table (Table 3) compares the different maternal healthcare services offered during the antenatal period. Antenatal check-ups and consumption of iron and folic acid are considered to be essential for the health of the mother and foetus.

Table 3: Indicators related to maternity care, by region, by ST and non-ST population

Indicators	India		North		Central		East		North-East		South		West	
	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST
Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester(%)	66.6	70.6	67.7	75.3	62.0	64.0	62.7	63.0	64.6	63.9	73.2	79.0	73.0	78.1
Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	45.4	51.9	35.4	51.7	31.7	31.9	43.1	41.4	44.7	49.7	68.8	78.4	59.5	74.1
Mothers who had full antenatal care(%)	16.1	21.6	9.3	20.4	9.8	8.7	13.3	12.1	17.4	18.7	31.1	44.2	23.2	33.7
Mothers who consumed Iron & FA for >100 days or more during pregnancy (%)	26.3	30.8	18.0	30.6	20.7	16.8	22.7	19.2	29.8	30.8	45.9	57.6	30.9	41.1

4.4.1 Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester

Across India, a higher proportion of non-ST mothers (70.6%) received antenatal check-up in the first trimester when compared to their ST (66.6%) counterparts. This trend is seen across all regions except the north-east. Highest proportion of ST mothers receiving antenatal care in the first trimester was recorded in the southern region (73.2%). The intra-regional gap between the ST and non-ST household for mother attending there first-trimester antenatal check-up was highest in the north region (7.6%) and lowest (0.3%) in the East region.

4.4.2 Mothers who had at least four antenatal visits

Again, a higher proportion of non-ST mothers (51.9%) received four antenatal care visits during their pregnancy when compared to their ST (45.4%) counterparts. A similar trend was seen across all regions except the eastern region. The southern region had the highest proportion of ST mothers (68.8%) who had at least four antenatal visits.

4.4.3 Mothers who had full antenatal check-up

Given the status of the above two indicators, as expected, a higher proportion of non-ST mothers (21.6%) received full antenatal care during their pregnancy when compared to their ST (16.1%) counterparts. A similar trend was seen across north, north-east, south and western regions. Surprisingly, both in the central and eastern regions a slightly higher proportion of ST mothers had full antenatal care. The proportion was highest in south (31.1%) while it was the lowest in the central region (9.3%). The intra-regional variation between the ST and non-ST mothers receiving full antenatal check-up was highest in the southern region (13.1%) and lowest (0.9%) in the northeast region.

4.4.4 Mothers who consumed Iron & folic acid, on 100 days or more during pregnancy

As expected, a higher proportion of non-ST mothers (30.8%) consumed iron and folic acid tablets on 100 days or more during pregnancy when compared to their ST (26.3%) counterparts. A similar trend was seen across north, north-east, south and western regions. Surprisingly, both in the central and eastern regions a higher proportion of ST mothers had consumed iron and folic acid. The proportion was highest in south (45.9%) while it was the lowest in the northern region (18.0%).

4.4.5 Delivery Care

At the national level, the institutional delivery rates were found to be higher among non-ST women (80.2%) when compared with ST women (68.6%). Across all regions, a lower proportion of ST women delivered in an institution when compared to their non-ST counterparts. Among the ST women, the highest institutional delivery rate was found in the south (86.4%) while it was lowest in the central region (60.4%). The intra-regional variation between ST and non-ST women having delivered in an institution was highest in the west (16%) and lowest (7.1%) in the East (7.1%).

Figure 3: Institutional Delivery (%), by ST and non-ST population



4.5 Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children

Policymakers and public health experts consider the birth weight of the baby as one of the key markers of not just the health system of the state, but also its prevailing socio-economic status. Malnutrition among the under-fives, affects their cognition, learning ability and lifelong earning of the individuals. High level of malnutrition shows high deprivation in terms of economic and social freedom in the society. The below table shows four indicators across India and the six regions.

Table 4: Nutritional status of children under five years of age, by region, by ST and non-ST population

Indicators	India		North		Central		East		North-East		South		West	
	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST
Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (%)	20.6	17.9	25.7	20.3	20.4	20.1	20.0	15.7	9.5	16.6	19.2	16.5	24.1	18.5
Stunted (height-for-age) (%)	43.5	37.8	45.8	33.1	46.5	44.1	45.5	41.6	32.9	36.0	34.1	29.0	45.0	33.7
Severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%)	10.1	7.1	10.9	7.3	9.9	6.7	10.7	6.8	5.3	6.1	8.9	7.1	12.1	8.9
Underweight (weight-for-age) (%)	44.6	34.6	46.3	28.5	48.0	39.2	48.5	38.8	20.1	30.0	38.0	27.1	48.7	34.5

4.5.1 Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey)

At the national level, a higher proportion of ST children were born with low-birth weight (20.6%) when compared to non-ST children (17.9%). Apart from the north-east, in all other regions, the incidence of low-birth weight was higher among ST children as compared to non-tibal children.

4.5.2 Children under five-years who are stunted, severely wasted or underweight

The prevalence of stunting, severe wasting and underweight among ST children (43.5%, 10.1% and 44.6% respectively) was higher compared to non-ST children (37.8%, 7.1% and 34.6% respectively).

4.5.3 Children (6-23months age) receiving adequate diet

Only 8.9% of ST children (6-23 months) received adequate diet and it was not significantly different from that among non-ST children (9.7%). The highest proportion of ST children receiving adequate diet was seen in the North-east (16.8%).

Figure 4: ST and Non-ST Children (6 – 23 months) receiving adequate diet (%)



4.6 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)

Across India, ST women were more undernourished (31.2%) when compared to non-ST women (22.0%). A similar trend was seen across all regions except north-east. The highest prevalence of undernutrition among ST women was seen in the western region (37.7%) while the lowest prevalence was seen in the north-east (11.9%).

Figure 5: Women with BMI below normal (< 18.5 kg/m²) (%), by ST and non-ST population



4.7 Anaemia among children, pregnant women and non-pregnant women

Across India, across all regions, the prevalence of anemia among ST children (6–59 months) was consistently higher when compared to non ST children (6–59 months). A similar trend was seen across all regions among both ST pregnant as well as ST non-pregnant women – a higher proportion of ST women were anaemic when compared to non-ST women.

Table 5: Anaemia among children and women (%), by region, by ST and non-ST population

Indicators	India		North		Central		East		North-East		South		West	
	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST
Anaemic Children age 6 – 59 months* (%)	63.5	58	72.5	60.2	67	62.4	67.7	58.5	39.1	35.9	64.5	53.8	59	56.3
Pregnant women who are anaemic * (%)	57.6	49.5	59.7	46.8	59.1	50.2	62.2	55.7	42.3	44.7	55.1	43.2	56.8	48.4
Non-pregnant Women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic©(%)	59.1	52.4	60.8	51.1	60	51	68.1	59.1	44.2	45.5	56.3	51	54.9	49.3

* (<11.0g/dl) © (<12.0 g/dl)

4.8 Non Communicable Diseases among Adults (age 15-49 years)

4.8.1 Prevalence of high blood sugar levels was lower among both ST men and women when compared to non-ST men and women across India and across all the six regions except among the north-eastern men. In the north-east, ST men had a higher prevalence of high blood sugar levels when compared to their non-ST men. The variation in blood sugar levels across all regions was much higher between ST and non-ST men, when compared to the variation between ST and non-ST women.

4.8.2 Prevalence of high blood pressure levels, surprisingly, did not show very similar trends across regions. The prevalence of high blood pressure levels was higher among ST women across India, central, eastern and southern regions while it was lower in northern, north-easter and western regions, when compared to non-ST women.

Similarly, the prevalence of high blood pressure levels was higher among ST men across India, central, eastern and north-eastern regions while it was lower in northern, southern and western regions, when compared to non-ST men.

Table 6: Prevalence of High Blood Sugar levels among adults (aged 15-49 years) (%), by region, by ST and non-ST population

Indicators	India		North		Central		East		North-East		South		West	
	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST
Women with high blood sugar level	7.1	8.7	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.0	8.8	8.0	8.3	8.3	11.6	6.5	7.9
Men with high blood sugar level	9.4	12.1	8.7	9.4	9.6	10.5	10.5	14.3	11.0	10.8	9.4	14.9	8.1	10.1

High blood sugar level – (>140 mg/dl)

Table 7: Prevalence of High Blood Pressure levels among adults (aged 15-49 years) (%), by region, by ST and non-ST population

Indicators	India		North		Central		East		North-East		South		West	
	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST
Women with High BP	9.4	8.9	6.3	9.4	9.3	7.8	9.3	8.3	14.4	15.3	9.7	9.1	8.6	9.6
Men with High BP	13.9	13.4	12.0	15.3	12.4	10.5	13.0	11.2	20.3	18.3	14.3	15.3	14.4	14.7

High Blood Pressure (BP) (Systolic >140mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >90mm of Hg)

Conclusion

The purpose of the current analyses is to determine the difference in the health and nutrition status between the ST and non-ST population across India and at the regional levels. This basic analysis of the data leads us to understand the relative differences between the ST and non-ST population across different regions. Unsurprisingly, ST population, in general fared poorly in most indicators across regions except the north-eastern region where consistently, the ST population fared better. This appears to be due to the large majority of ST population in these districts. Overall, these results suggest that there is a significant difference between the ST and non-ST population on various health and nutrition parameters. If India intends to achieve its SDG goals, then it is important to look at 'inclusion' of these people in the development agenda thereby leading to the improvement in their health and nutrition status.



Single (Individual) District Factsheets

There were 170 districts with more than 200 tribal households in the NFHS-4 sample for which Single (Individual) District Factsheets were developed. This section provides the factsheets for the following 170 districts:

Table 8: List of Single (Individual) District Factsheets

S.No.	State Name	District Name
1	Ladakh	Leh Ladakh
2		Kargil
3	Jammu and Kashmir	Punch
4		Rajouri
5		Reasi
6	Himachal Pradesh	Lahul And Spiti
7		Kinnaur
8	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar
9		Hardwar
10	Rajasthan	Karauli
11		Sawai Madhopur
12		Dausa
13		Bundi
14		Dungarpur
15		Banswara
16		Kota
17		Jhalawar
18		Udaipur
19		Pratapgarh
20	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra
21	Sikkim	North District
22		West District
23		South District
24		East District
25	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang
26		West Kameng
27		East Kameng
28		Papumpare
29		Upper Subansiri
30		West Siang
31		East Siang
32		Upper Siang
33		Changlang
34		Tirap
35		Lower Subansiri
36		Kurung Kumey
37		Dibang Valley
38		Lower Dibang Valley

39	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit
40		Anjaw
41	Nagaland	Mon
42		Mokokchung
43		Zunheboto
44		Wokha
45		Dimapur
46		Phek
47		Tuensang
48		Longleng
49		Kiphire
50		Kohima
51		Peren
52	Manipur	Senapati
53		Tamenglong
54		Churachandpur
55		Ukhrul
56		Chandel
57	Mizoram	Mamit
58		Kolasib
59		Aizawl
60		Champhai
61		Serchhip
62		Lunglei
63		Lawngtlai
64		Saiha
65	Tripura	West Tripura
66		South Tripura
67		Dhalai
68		North Tripura
69	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills
70		East Garo Hills
71		South Garo Hills
72		West Khasi Hills
73		Ribhoi
74		East Khasi Hills
75		Jaintia Hills
76	Assam	Kokrajhar
77		Lakhimpur
78		Dhemaji
79		Karbi Anglong
80		Dima Hasao
81		Chirang
82		Baksa
83		Udalguri

84	West Bengal	Puruliya
85	Jharkhand	Sahibganj
86		Pakur
87		Dhanbad
88		Bokaro
89		Lohardaga
90		Purbi Singhbhum
91		Latehar
92		Ramgarh
93		Dumka
94		Jamtara
95		Ranchi
96		Khunti
97		Gumla
98		Simdega
99		Pashchimi Singhbhum
100		Saraikela Kharsawan
101	Odisha	Jharsuguda
102		Sambalpur
103		Debagarh
104		Sundargarh
105		Kendujhar
106		Mayurbhanj
107		Gajapati
108		Kandhamal
109		Balangir
110		Nuapada
111		Kalahandi
112		Rayagada
113		Nabarangapur
114		Koraput
115		Malkangiri
116	Chhattisgarh	Korea (Koriya)
117		Surguja
118		Jashpur
119		Raigarh
120		Korba
121		Kabeerdham
122		Rajnandgaon
123		Durg
124		Raipur
125		Mahasamund
126		Dhamtari
127		Uttar Bastar Kanker

128	Chhattisgarh	Bastar
129		Narayanpur
130		Dakshin Bastar Dantewada
131		Bijapur
132	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria
133		Ratlam
134		Dhar
135		Khargone (West Nimar)
136		Barwani
137		Betul
138		Harda
139		Hoshangabad
140		Katni
141		Jabalpur
142		Dindori
143		Mandla
144		Chhindwara
145		Seoni
146		Balaghat
147		Shahdol
148		Anuppur
149		Sidhi
150		Singrauli
151		Jhabua
152		Alirajpur
153		Khandwa (East Nimar)
154		Burhanpur
155		Gujarat
156	Dohad	
157	Vadodara	
158	Narmada	
159	Bharuch	
160	The Dangs	
161	Navsari	
162	Valsad	
163	Tapi	
164	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
165	Maharashtra	Nandurbar
166		Dhule
167		Gadchiroli
168		Yavatmal
169	Lakshdweep	Lakshadweep
170	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Nicobars

Leh (Leh Ladakh) District

Ladakh



District: LEH LADAKH | State (UT): LADAKH

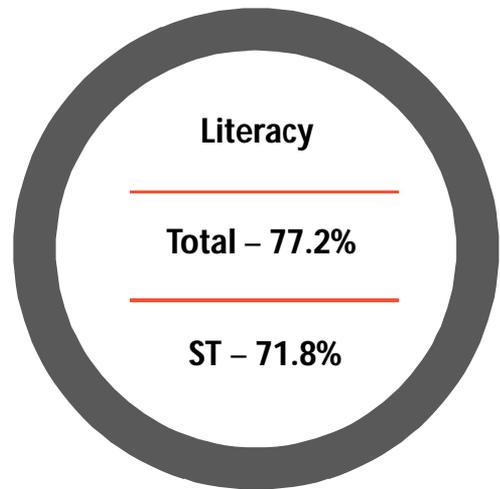
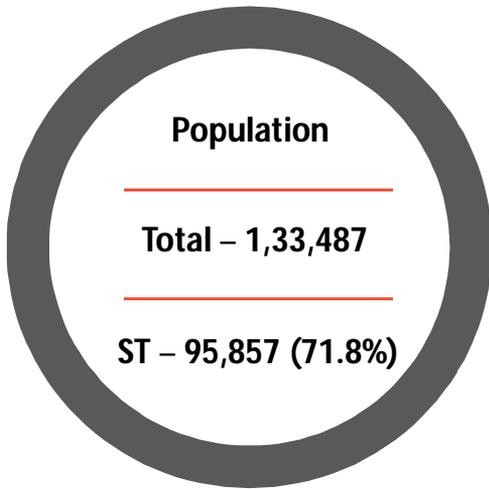
India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

LEH : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Leh has a population of 1,33,487, of which 95,857 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (71.8%)¹. Only 23.0% of the ST population as against 34.2% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Leh has three tehsils and 2.0% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 3 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 690 females for all ages and 946 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1016 and 949 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 40.0% in the districts while it is 40.9% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 77.2% whereas it is 71.8% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 63.3%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, Leh (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Jammu & Kashmir, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: LEH LADAKH | State (UT): LADAKH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 593	Non-ST Population N= 200	Total Population N= 793
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	59.96	61.35	60.38
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1003	1036	1013
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	819	855	829
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	79.23	87.01	81.67
5	Households with electricity (%)	99.75	98.98	99.54
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	70.05	73.07	70.88
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	16.04	18.40	16.69
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	1.27	2.82	1.69
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	90.15	81.29	87.73
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	2.99	1.61	2.61
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	78.16	77.10	77.84
12	Households have BPL card (%)	40.11	38.16	39.58
13	Households having access to internet (%)	23.04	16.39	21.22
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	94.84	96.16	95.20
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	4.75	16.88	8.07
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	60.09	71.13	63.11
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	64.65	54.75	61.90
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	8.52	4.87	7.52
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	4.39	0.00	3.84
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	nca	nca	nca
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	17.31	3.90
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	nca	nca	nca
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	247	0	174

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 593	Non-ST Population N= 200	Total Population N= 793
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	73.95	65.53	71.38
25	Men who are literate (%)	86.47	83.98	85.88
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	73.95	65.53	71.38
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	92.15	87.05	90.59
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	3.91	11.74	6.31
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.64	0.00	1.67
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	89.00	79.18	85.73
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	68.81	73.39	70.25
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	25.30	19.79	23.56
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	85.67	88.36	86.54
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	10.80	9.40	10.36
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	6.47	6.15	6.37
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	85.67	56.36	77.94
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	91.87	91.09	91.67
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	34.01	20.33	30.38
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	29.67	14.58	25.67
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.10	100.00	98.61
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	67.03	79.53	70.27
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2494	1574	2255
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2743	1578	2441
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	*	0.00	11.80
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	99.75	100.00	99.81

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

⁸ Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

⁹ Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

¹⁰ Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 593	Non-ST Population N= 200	Total Population N= 793
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	97.47	95.31	96.86
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	96.38	94.09	95.74
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	0.51	0.00	0.37
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	20.24	27.09	22.14
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	20.52	27.49	22.43
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	93.51	86.26	91.59
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	100.00	100.00
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	93.76	44.49	82.02
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	91.26	97.92
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	95.44	71.67	89.78
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	96.81	73.91	91.35
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	65.84	69.07	66.82
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	2.11	1.68	1.99
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(67.30)	100.00	75.11
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(67.30)	100.00	75.11
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	1.55	0.44
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	6.16	7.82	6.60
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	61.99	77.17	66.26
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	48.30	100.00	54.38
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	30.31	8.25	25.99
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	19.15	23.65	20.59
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	12.10	12.89	12.35
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	9.01	4.10	7.44
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	16.41	17.54	16.78

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 593	Non-ST Population N= 200	Total Population N= 793
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	4.99	5.51	5.15
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	5.28	14.65	7.48
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	18.18	21.56	19.21
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	28.90	32.62	29.77
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	98.55	89.43	95.80
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	88.44	75.06	84.39
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	86.88	71.07	81.01
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	88.38	74.86	84.25
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.97	2.39	2.09
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.19	1.82	1.38
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.55	2.37	1.75
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.55	0.00	1.18
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.17	5.28	4.51
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.99	2.52	1.46
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.25	1.07	0.50
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.35	13.75	12.68
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.09	0.00	3.10
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.74	3.47	2.16
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	99.14	99.26	99.17
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	6.54	12.95	8.50
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	69.79	39.87	55.85

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Kargil District

Ladakh



District: KARGIL | State (UT): LADAKH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

KARGIL : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Kargil has a population of 1,40,802, of which 1,22,336 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (86.9%)¹. Only 9.4% of the ST population as against 11.6% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Kargil has three tehsils and 0.4% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 10 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 810 females for all ages and 977 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 953 and 977 respectively. The overall female work participation rate for the districts 18.8% and among STs is 19.1%. The overall literacy rate for the district is 71.3% whereas it is 68.4% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 56.1%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, Kargil(2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Jammu & Kashmir, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 1,40,802

ST – 1,22,336 (86.9%)



Literacy

Total – 71.3%

ST – 68.3%

Public health facilities in the District³

138

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

0

16

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

4

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: KARGIL | State (UT): LADAKH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 729	Non-ST Population N= 75	Total Population N= 804
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	64.50	62.50	64.34
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1004	714	972
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	829	734	818
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	75.70	55.28	73.57
5	Households with electricity (%)	97.24	97.68	97.28
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	89.06	63.76	86.65
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	16.43	17.10	16.49
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	0.70	2.15	0.83
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	43.94	42.34	43.79
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	1.99	1.09	1.90
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	72.95	75.57	73.20
12	Households have BPL card (%)	56.59	48.94	55.86
13	Households having access to internet (%)	21.19	20.92	21.17
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	96.51	96.72	96.53
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	10.41	17.36	11.07
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	87.44	73.39	86.10
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	50.16	40.62	49.35
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	8.42	7.26	8.31
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	8.93	35.13	10.68
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	4.46	nca	4.16
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	16.81	48.89	20.83
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	7.36	nca	6.44
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	91	0	82

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 729	Non-ST Population N= 75	Total Population N= 804
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	66.43	70.85	66.78
25	Men who are literate (%)	90.77	95.09	91.16
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	43.23	37.92	42.80
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	79.12	84.21	79.53
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	4.43	6.49	4.57
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.59	0.00	0.57
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	49.66	55.28	49.97
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	62.33	67.86	62.86
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	20.69	12.80	19.94
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.16	0.00	0.14
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	87.73	81.20	87.01
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	9.34	4.52	8.88
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.61	3.01	5.36
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	85.07	84.17	84.97
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	84.33	77.50	83.59
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	29.80	18.73	28.61
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	27.12	18.73	26.22
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	89.13	87.64	88.98
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	76.99	80.98	77.39
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1520	1007	1470
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2035	1260	1957
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	19.27	11.68	18.13
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	92.30	100.00	93.11

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 729	Non-ST Population N= 75	Total Population N= 804
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	86.03	83.32	85.73
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	84.61	80.68	84.16
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.41	10.29	3.30
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.20	10.68	11.14
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.90	13.24	12.04
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	81.95	79.56	81.69
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	18.57	0.00	15.92
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	84.55	63.35	81.87
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	91.01	98.86
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	92.26	71.61	89.65
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	94.50	81.90	92.91
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	69.01	69.20	69.03
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	4.38	1.80	4.10
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	88.37	0.00	84.07
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	22.87	0.00	21.76
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	63.22	100.00	65.01
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	16.81	0.00	15.99
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.68	0.00	1.49
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(73.62)	nca	73.62
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(41.61)	nca	41.61
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	12.24	11.57	12.18
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	53.75	56.45	54.03
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	33.58	43.22	34.48
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	18.88	36.93	20.60
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	39.20	42.78	39.57
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	6.27	11.71	6.83
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	3.13	2.55	3.07
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	20.00	22.90	20.30

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 729	Non-ST Population N= 75	Total Population N= 804
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	15.62	15.68	15.62
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	14.44	8.37	13.89
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	12.59	24.54	13.55
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	10.87	11.44	10.92
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	86.56	97.38	87.62
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	72.41	77.47	72.82
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	81.40	0.00	77.90
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	72.87	75.40	73.07
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.02	1.22	1.04
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.50	0.00	0.46
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.29	0.00	2.08
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	nca	nca	nca
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.22	2.95	4.12
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.24	0.00	1.14
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.56	0.00	0.52
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.90	0.00	6.27
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.45	0.00	0.41
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.25	0.00	0.22
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	97.76	97.55	97.74
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	15.07	24.08	15.79
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	62.11	73.95	63.56

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Punch District

Jammu and Kashmir



District: PUNCH | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

PUNCH : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Punch has a population of 4,76,835, of which 1,76,101 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (36.9%)¹. Only 2.9% of the ST population as against 8.1% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Punch has four tehsils and 49.7% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 285 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 893 females for all ages and children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 951 and 897 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 19.4% in the districts while it is 19.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 66.7% whereas it is 59.9% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 47.3%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, Punch (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Jammu & Kashmir, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 4,76,835

ST – 1,76,101 (36.9%)



Literacy

Total – 66.4%

ST – 59.9%

Public health facilities in the District³

147

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

2

32

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

3

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: PUNCH | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 326	Non-ST Population N= 507	Total Population N= 833
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	64.24	69.14	67.26
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	975.00	972.00	973.00
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	857.00	837.00	845.00
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	61.85	73.53	68.80
5	Households with electricity (%)	94.60	98.22	96.81
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	65.91	79.79	74.39
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	39.95	64.03	54.66
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	53.07	28.92	38.31
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	13.52	28.18	22.48
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	3.71	8.31	6.52
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	48.61	49.65	49.25
12	Households have BPL card (%)	53.46	37.38	43.64
13	Households having access to internet (%)	9.25	17.00	13.98
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	95.58	97.63	96.83
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	39.47	54.94	48.92
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	91.20	82.28	85.75
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	47.42	67.59	59.83
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	8.13	11.35	10.09
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	14.33	10.55	11.86
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	7.78	0.00	2.70
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	39.34	21.11	25.73
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	1.96	1.46
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	202.00	172.00	184.00

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 326	Non-ST Population N= 507	Total Population N= 833
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	60.56	69.38	65.96
25	Men who are literate (%)	91.58	89.73	90.50
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	25.56	40.26	34.57
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	54.37	67.30	62.29
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	22.08	14.85	17.49
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.98	4.99	4.57
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	56.37	69.67	64.44
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	47.88	49.06	48.60
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	20.37	24.74	23.05
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.26	0.00	0.10
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	88.73	85.79	86.87
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	17.16	11.31	13.57
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	10.86	4.84	7.17
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	71.43	80.44	76.54
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	69.03	77.33	73.82
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	36.42	41.42	39.30
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	26.67	38.06	33.24
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	92.83	86.16	88.98
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	56.13	63.15	60.43
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1318	1779	1594
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1318	2082	1785
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	0.00	3.30	1.42
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	95.79	91.92	93.60

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 326	Non-ST Population N= 507	Total Population N= 833
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	75.56	82.60	79.57
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	75.20	79.03	77.38
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.71	2.08	2.78
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	20.32	28.16	24.78
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	27.02	32.22	30.04
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	59.57	72.84	67.22
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	23.95	30.00	26.30
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	83.95	84.29	84.17
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.89	98.33	97.80
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	94.03	90.70	91.92
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	89.36	89.06	89.17
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	78.78	79.95	79.44
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	3.22	2.61	2.87
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(36.86)	100.00	69.86
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(87.27)	76.35	81.56
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(26.22)	76.09	52.28
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(26.22)	63.45	45.68
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.42	3.54	3.49
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(100.00)	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(60.92)	90.50	78.16
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	22.31	16.94	19.09
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	36.58	54.69	47.39
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(52.89)	55.73	54.64
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	27.46	29.97	28.95
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	29.83	26.10	27.61
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	19.42	16.57	17.72
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	10.48	8.30	9.18
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	27.03	18.93	22.20

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 326	Non-ST Population N= 507	Total Population N= 833
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	19.66	11.03	14.34
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	25.87	15.47	19.72
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	17.91	23.08	21.10
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	13.03	19.69	16.97
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	56.55	47.88	51.50
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	37.85	33.00	34.86
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	40.97	20.98	28.40
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	37.99	32.41	34.55
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.26	2.91	3.43
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.48	0.84	1.08
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.34	2.94	3.51
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.58	1.11	1.71
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.91	7.07	7.77
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.80	1.23	1.45
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.49	0.75	1.04
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.84	9.02	9.76
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.36	2.93	2.70
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.62	0.00	0.66
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	95.86	87.59	90.81
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	18.98	12.86	15.23
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	75.49	79.13	77.37

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Rajouri District

Jammu and Kashmir



District: RAJOURI | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

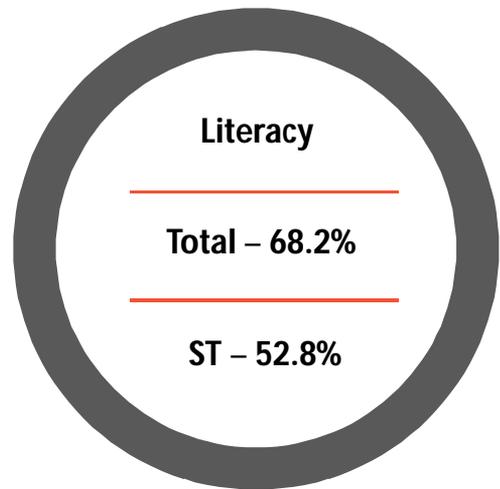
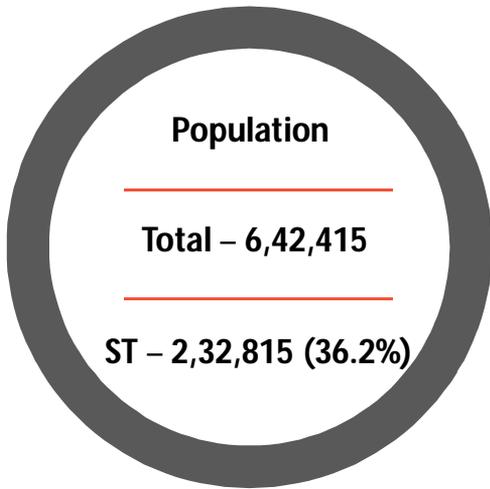
RAJOURI : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Rajouri has a population of 6,42,415, of which 2,32,815 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (36.2%)¹. Only 1.3% of the ST population as against 8.1% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Rajouri has seven tehsils and 49.5% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 244 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 860 females for all ages and 865 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 918 and 888 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 35.7% in the districts while it is 41.1% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 68.2% whereas it is 52.8% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 41.4%. The major source of livelihood in the district is cultivation.

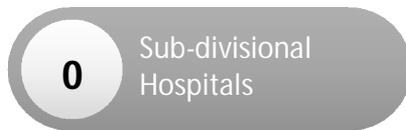


¹ District Census Handbook, Rajouri (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Jammu & Kashmir, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: RAJOURI | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 206	Non-ST Population N= 612	Total Population N= 818
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	59.25	70.76	67.87
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	957	1013	998
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1458	951	1074
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	26.00	53.30	45.19
5	Households with electricity (%)	84.22	97.78	94.33
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	54.06	70.58	66.37
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	22.15	45.53	39.58
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	73.72	47.20	53.95
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	15.30	38.48	32.57
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	1.70	5.06	4.20
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	39.46	46.58	44.68
12	Households have BPL card (%)	50.94	35.01	39.06
13	Households having access to internet (%)	11.30	17.97	16.27
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	93.22	95.45	94.88
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	38.79	62.42	56.40
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	88.55	82.16	83.79
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	34.71	65.59	58.55
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	15.24	10.82	11.95
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	13.46	21.31	18.40
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	4.35	2.18	2.99
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	25.97	20.59	22.16
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	4.10	2.91
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	338	279	295

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 206	Non-ST Population N= 612	Total Population N= 818
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	57.48	72.60	68.85
25	Men who are literate (%)	79.98	90.67	87.63
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	22.59	38.05	34.22
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	45.88	70.56	64.44
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	31.55	23.07	25.20
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.50	8.13	6.79
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	33.40	65.43	56.81
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	19.96	30.75	28.01
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	8.95	14.61	13.17
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	87.58	83.20	83.95
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	24.85	19.85	21.12
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	11.97	9.00	9.75
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	80.14	68.85	72.07
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	54.18	56.56	55.89
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	7.25	23.62	18.97
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	3.15	16.12	12.44
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	89.92	81.26	83.39
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	42.84	44.71	44.26
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2394	3279	3059
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2436	4491	3993
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	0.00	2.63	1.46
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	96.00	89.82	91.59

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

⁸ Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

⁹ Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

¹⁰ Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 206	Non-ST Population N= 612	Total Population N= 818
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	64.12	79.61	75.16
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	63.34	76.44	72.68
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	4.10	3.43	3.62
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	16.85	25.01	22.67
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	25.37	30.45	29.18
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	58.31	59.39	59.08
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	49.50	28.35	37.09
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	14.65	54.73	44.54
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	85.64	89.36	88.41
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	49.43	71.47	65.87
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	34.75	66.43	58.38
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	50.72	65.32	61.23
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	4.02	6.22	5.59
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(79.83)	63.31	66.73
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(59.66)	53.90	55.09
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(19.79)	39.43	35.37
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(19.79)	23.21	22.50
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.93	6.35	5.66
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(39.69)	74.48	67.52
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(0.00)	21.56	17.25
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	25.85	20.66	21.55
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	55.68	56.10	55.98
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(10.70)	52.08	40.02
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	31.54	28.87	29.64
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	44.48	33.48	36.65
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	13.54	10.13	11.11
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	3.52	4.42	4.16
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	25.28	21.81	22.81

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹¹ Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

¹² Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹³ Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁴ Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁵ Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 206	Non-ST Population N= 612	Total Population N= 818
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	18.40	17.23	17.52
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	12.65	13.21	13.04
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	13.61	23.33	20.96
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	13.97	15.63	15.13
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	58.25	49.08	51.67
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	42.08	35.82	37.37
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	50.10	42.62	44.97
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	42.60	36.14	37.76
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.48	3.94	3.58
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.08	1.74	1.57
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.88	3.25	3.14
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.44	1.01	1.14
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.32	9.23	9.01
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.26	2.25	2.25
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.33	1.32	1.08
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.90	15.71	14.88
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	3.40	2.40
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	2.06	1.45
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	87.38	90.02	89.35
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	10.69	10.89	10.84
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	48.96	66.53	62.24

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Reasi District

Jammu and Kashmir



District: REASI | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

REASI : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Reasi has a population of 3,14,667, of which 88,365 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (28.1%)¹. Only 1.9% of the ST population as against 8.6% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Reasi has two tehsils and 56.9% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 183 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 890 females for all ages and 919 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among ST are 907 and 937 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 37.8% in the districts while it is 35.7% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 58.1% whereas it is 39.4% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 29.5%. The major source of livelihood in the district is cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Reasi(2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Jammu & Kashmir, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 3,14,667

ST – 88,365 (28.1%)



Literacy

Total – 58%

ST – 39%

Public health facilities in the District³

111

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

1

22

Primary Health Centres



Community Health Centres

2

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: REASI | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 230	Non-ST Population N= 588	Total Population N= 818
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	57.91	68.86	65.85
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	924	959	949
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1003	870	907
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	64.16	68.20	66.98
5	Households with electricity (%)	84.54	92.82	90.58
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	67.01	72.55	71.05
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	39.42	46.26	44.41
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	54.96	48.57	50.30
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	5.54	20.57	16.50
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	4.94	3.35	3.78
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	65.37	70.22	68.87
12	Households have BPL card (%)	65.27	41.51	47.94
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.33	16.55	12.70
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	94.15	98.08	97.02
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	30.18	48.96	43.88
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	90.38	84.60	86.16
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	43.58	54.27	51.40
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	89.93	88.70	89.03
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	9.45	7.92	8.29
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	5.92	8.06	7.53
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	(0.00)	3.89	2.88
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	(18.63)	9.87	12.15
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	433	197	263

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 230	Non-ST Population N= 588	Total Population N= 818
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	51.99	68.40	63.94
25	Men who are literate (%)	77.87	87.13	84.44
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	21.72	36.29	32.33
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	60.10	68.76	66.41
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	19.76	15.92	17.04
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.60	1.94	3.60
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	55.49	64.16	61.62
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	45.23	56.30	53.33
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	23.01	29.09	27.46
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.46	0.34	0.37
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	90.22	89.16	89.39
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	19.03	14.00	15.34
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	12.72	9.55	10.40
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	64.59	65.48	65.23
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	49.37	61.09	57.66
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	26.75	39.67	35.88
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	20.86	29.16	26.73
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	91.98	89.68	90.29
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	37.40	40.30	39.54
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	521	585	567
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	521	1267	1073
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	0.00	1.40	0.90
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	98.20	93.79	95.02

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 230	Non-ST Population N= 588	Total Population N= 818
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	54.66	65.94	62.58
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	54.66	62.35	60.06
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.45	3.21	3.28
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	16.04	18.14	17.51
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	29.34	26.17	27.03
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	41.79	55.75	51.66
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	4.84	43.22	23.95
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	59.34	77.65	73.09
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	95.38	96.53
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	78.15	86.41	84.36
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	79.04	79.08	79.07
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	69.18	68.56	68.75
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	4.09	4.52	4.39
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(48.26)	68.80	63.18
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(32.07)	53.41	47.56
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(19.37)	15.20	16.35
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.90	2.54	3.24
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(59.86)	66.55	63.57
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(53.25)	59.92	56.94
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	18.56	11.70	13.08
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	38.96	51.14	47.56
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(50.87)	52.38	52.04
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	28.70	24.30	25.38
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	28.11	24.32	25.40
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	23.39	15.03	17.41
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	11.57	4.90	6.79
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	35.93	17.47	22.71

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 230	Non-ST Population N= 588	Total Population N= 818
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	17.46	12.30	13.68
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	18.06	13.86	15.08
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	11.40	18.33	16.48
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	5.01	16.21	12.96
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	68.92	61.11	63.34
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	42.91	48.26	46.82
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	37.34	30.17	32.47
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	42.44	47.05	45.79
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.10	3.43	3.34
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.02	1.42	1.31
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.49	4.46	3.89
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	2.85	2.02
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.24	5.41	5.36
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.86	1.60	1.40
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.78	0.37	0.48
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.14	8.98	8.74
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	4.19	2.97
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.56	1.27	1.06
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	89.62	89.18	89.30
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	18.27	16.97	17.32
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	72.83	70.53	71.19

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Lahul and Spiti District

Himachal Pradesh



District: LAHUL & SPITI | State: HIMACHAL PRADESH

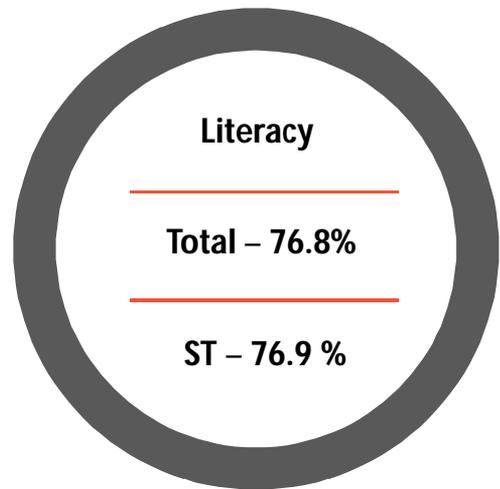
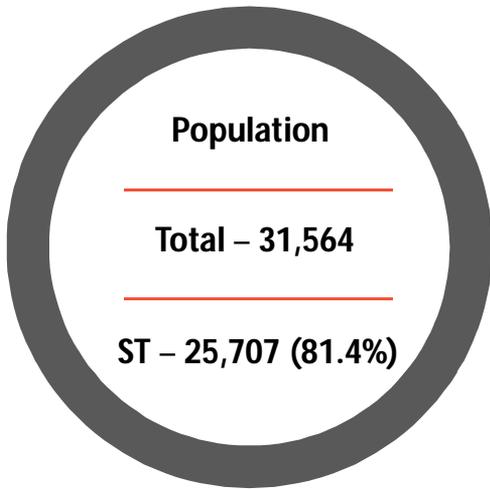
India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

LAHUL & SPITI : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Lahul & Spiti has a population of 31,564, of which 25,707 belong to Scheduled Tribes (STs) (81.4%)¹. Whole population, including STs, reside in rural part of the district¹. Lahul & Spiti has three tehsils and 1.1% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 2 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 903 females for all ages and 1033 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1017 and 1023 respectively. The overall female work participation rate for the district 56.9% while it is 57.1% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district 76.8% whereas it is 76.9% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 67.1%. The major source of livelihood in the district is cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Lahul & Spiti (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³

36

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

0

17

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

3



0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: LAHUL & SPITI | State: HIMACHAL PRADESH

Indicators	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			
	ST Population N= 656	Non-ST Population N= 68	Total Population N= 724	
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	65.31	73.91	65.84
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1047	549	989
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	854	398	787
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	95.63	89.37	95.08
5	Households with electricity (%)	97.95	95.87	97.75
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	97.26	95.71	97.11
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	52.50	52.47	52.50
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	11.57	16.32	12.02
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	59.01	68.12	59.87
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	20.92	24.51	21.26
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	89.62	85.41	89.27
12	Households have BPL card (%)	22.39	13.25	21.52
13	Households having access to internet (%)	18.68	29.31	19.69
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	95.53	98.84	95.85
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	27.94	50.77	30.11
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	75.82	39.19	72.34
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	70.06	77.62	70.78
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	8.92	7.35	8.77
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	6.10	100.00	8.05
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	6.61	nca	6.47
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	5.28	nca	4.50
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	92	0	84

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 656	Non-ST Population N= 68	Total Population N= 724
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	80.57	84.49	80.91
25	Men who are literate (%)	92.60	84.91	90.98
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	51.18	59.00	51.86
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	84.82	80.47	84.44
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.09	30.59	13.78
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.17	9.43	7.50
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	82.47	97.16	84.55
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	61.81	63.90	62.00
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	71.27	72.67	71.40
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	16.66	4.87	15.60
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	86.53	75.98	85.61
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	12.52	16.67	12.89
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	3.45	5.77	3.66
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	79.30	64.44	77.37
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	63.01	50.35	61.49
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	45.40	50.43	46.01
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	29.98	27.65	29.70
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.25	100.00	97.56
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	28.80	23.49	28.17
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3467	1430	3258
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	8146	5855	7877
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	6.29	0.00	5.63
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	67.29	59.72	66.30

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 656	Non-ST Population N= 68	Total Population N= 724
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	72.47	79.71	73.32
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	60.19	57.33	59.86
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.72	0.00	3.28
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.03	21.86	14.07
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.58	24.78	11.29
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	62.87	73.81	64.18
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(30.18)	49.60	35.52
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	65.68	0.00	58.89
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.74	56.67	91.70
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	78.53	56.67	76.27
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	95.74	56.67	91.70
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	49.29	67.13	51.60
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	3.07	5.51	3.35
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	0.00	62.02
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	100.00	81.01
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	0.00	41.35
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	0.00	41.35
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.75	0.00	0.67
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	nca	nca
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	12.22	27.07	14.24
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	42.04	47.89	42.74
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	*	nca	53.56
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	12.23	0.00	11.12
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	23.88	16.19	23.03
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	20.35	24.52	20.80
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	7.01	9.56	7.29
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	16.70	10.79	16.05

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 656	Non-ST Population N= 68	Total Population N= 724
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	9.55	10.62	9.64
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	7.85	9.61	8.21
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	23.10	26.50	23.41
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	21.40	11.36	19.36
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	95.65	90.46	94.85
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	83.35	85.25	83.52
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	72.93	100.00	74.20
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	83.01	85.49	83.23
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.62	3.29	2.68
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.95	3.29	1.15
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.61	3.12	1.92
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	nca	nca	nca
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.99	12.02	8.35
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.34	1.70	1.37
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.58	0.00	0.53
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.92	9.22	12.15
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	7.23	2.47	6.24
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.89	0.00	0.71
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	95.11	95.55	95.16
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	12.28	16.09	12.61
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	18.15	0.00	16.14

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Kinnaur District
Himachal Pradesh



District: KINNAUR | State: HIMACHAL PRADESH

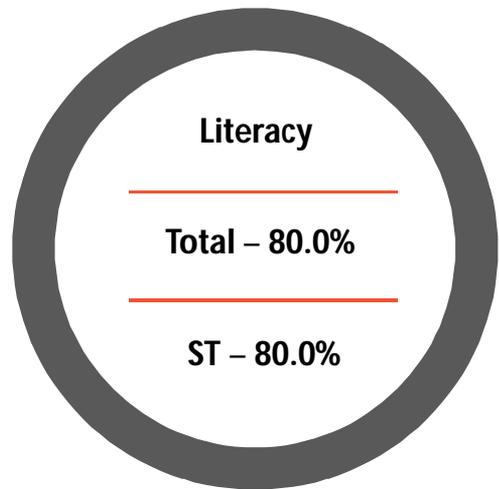
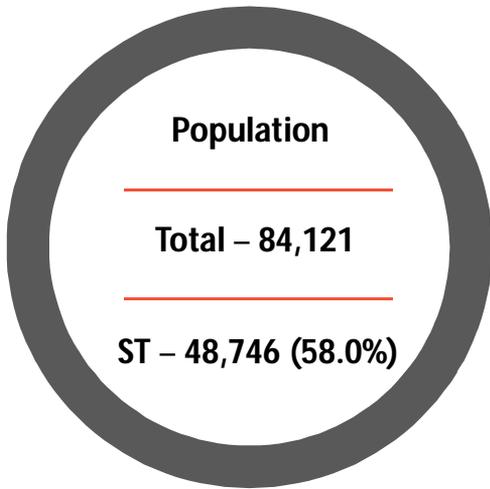
India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

KINNAUR : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Kinnaur has a population of 84,121, of which 48,746 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (58.0%)¹. Whole population, including STs, reside in rural part of the district¹. Kinnaur has six tehsils and 10.1% of the land area is under forest cover ². The population density is 13 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 819 females for all ages and 963 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1065 and 987 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 59.2% in the district while it is 64.2% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 80.0% and among STs is 80.0% as well. The literacy rate among tribal females is 71.5%. The major source of livelihood in the district is cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Kinnaur (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³

34

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

0

24

Primary Health Centres



Community Health Centres

4

1

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: KINNAUR | State: HIMACHAL PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=586	Non-ST Population N=180	Total Population N=766
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	69.95	75.60	71.22
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1072	903	1030
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	815	790	807
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	96.26	92.86	95.43
5	Households with electricity (%)	99.00	99.48	99.11
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	94.94	85.14	92.65
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	68.58	62.18	67.09
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	14.81	16.61	15.23
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	67.04	65.45	66.67
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	24.23	32.52	26.17
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	91.18	90.72	91.07
12	Households have BPL card (%)	24.39	23.44	24.17
13	Households having access to internet (%)	41.11	30.30	38.58
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	96.43	96.68	96.49
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	45.39	58.28	48.40
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	77.26	59.15	73.02
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	72.64	62.62	70.25
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	14.11	8.51	12.80
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	3.18	20.95	5.57
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	2.65	nca	2.30
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	4.14	0.00	3.12
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	nca	0.00
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	148	443	220

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=586	Non-ST Population N=180	Total Population N=766
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	87.78	87.51	87.70
25	Men who are literate (%)	99.05	92.96	97.35
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	61.94	46.15	57.60
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	94.17	93.30	93.93
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	20.52	32.45	23.58
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.04	13.23	6.31
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	96.56	91.24	94.90
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	66.56	73.61	68.58
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	22.43	18.23	21.22
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	13.00	21.61	15.47
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	81.35	84.03	82.18
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	12.55	9.75	11.75
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.74	4.75	4.74
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	83.74	86.96	84.65
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	66.92	68.32	67.33
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	54.09	39.32	49.81
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	40.67	21.66	35.17
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.46	97.35	98.14
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	29.17	28.86	29.08
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	4210	3135	3867
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	7064	6084	6773
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	19.57	14.36	18.23
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	70.08	78.18	72.37

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=586	Non-ST Population N=180	Total Population N=766
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	78.43	83.12	79.88
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	61.89	74.37	65.75
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	4.06	0.00	2.80
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	20.22	20.01	20.16
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	19.20	19.83	19.42
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	82.89	78.78	81.70
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(42.32)	51.05	43.92
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	90.36	67.02	81.95
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	100.00	89.63	96.26
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	62.92	56.82	61.05
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	9.51	5.49	8.27
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	35.30	67.54	41.94
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	52.88	34.07	49.01
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.24	1.85	3.50
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(81.39)	100.00	84.44
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(19.85)	0.00	16.60
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	9.67	14.55	11.16
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	64.02	57.71	62.12
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	*	42.46	67.88
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	9.88	18.13	12.87
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	14.44	30.63	18.41
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	12.08	13.30	12.38
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	7.10	0.00	5.36
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	15.07	18.24	15.85

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=586	Non-ST Population N=180	Total Population N=766
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	12.43	15.26	13.21
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	13.17	32.57	18.58
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	27.94	26.66	27.58
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	23.73	17.65	22.04
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	83.78	80.07	82.62
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	81.06	80.84	81.00
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	26.54	23.60	25.89
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	80.82	80.74	80.79
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.78	6.54	3.81
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.70	2.37	1.88
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.20	4.43	6.43
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.96	4.43	1.92
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.61	5.58	7.06
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.75	3.35	2.19
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.21	0.00	0.15
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.72	22.12	14.62
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	5.01	4.93	4.99
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.93	0.54
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	94.89	94.27	94.75
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	19.11	20.34	19.45
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	12.20	5.23	10.20

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Udham Singh Nagar District
Uttarakhand



District: UDHAM SINGH NAGAR | State: UTTARAKHAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

UDHAM SINGH NAGAR: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Udham Singh Nagar has a population of 16,48,902, of which 1,23,037 belong to Scheduled Tribes (STs) (7.4%)¹. Only 4.6% of the ST population as against 35.6% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Udham Singh Nagar has seven tehsils and 17.0% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 649 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 920 females for all ages and 899 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 992 and 943 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 18.6% in the district while it is 37.9% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 73.1% whereas it is 73.7% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 63.1%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, Udham Singh Nagar (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Uttarakhand, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 16,48,902

ST – 1,23,037 (7.4%)



Literacy

Total – 73.1%

ST – 73.7%

Public health facilities in the District³

153

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

3

23

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

7

1

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: UDHAM SINGH NAGAR | State: UTTARAKHAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=470	Non-ST Population N=1300	Total Population N=1770
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	64.09	70.01	68.30
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	967	937	945
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	742	1019	948
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	75.84	68.99	70.84
5	Households with electricity (%)	95.18	96.48	96.12
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	97.50	97.61	97.58
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	43.56	60.99	56.22
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	32.81	13.94	19.11
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	32.69	60.10	52.60
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	10.83	10.14	10.33
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	50.14	52.99	52.18
12	Households have BPL card (%)	36.30	20.87	25.10
13	Households having access to internet (%)	22.84	25.04	24.44
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	90.36	94.02	93.02
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	41.38	69.45	61.76
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	36.48	23.27	26.89
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	70.46	86.56	82.28
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	10.18	10.48	10.40
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	19.30	13.57	15.23
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	1.64	5.07	4.07
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	13.83	10.52
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	3.91	2.98
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	191	384	329

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=470	Non-ST Population N=1300	Total Population N=1770
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	63.89	66.77	65.99
25	Men who are literate (%)	90.52	80.29	83.01
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	29.62	38.38	36.00
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	86.39	84.97	85.35
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	15.83	21.36	19.96
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.60	4.66	4.34
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	45.51	67.27	61.28
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	33.07	39.68	37.98
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	11.90	14.21	13.62
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	52.93	51.08	51.49
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	19.01	19.19	19.14
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.59	8.20	7.28
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	52.75	66.98	63.64
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	20.19	28.57	26.56
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	12.80	17.75	16.56
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	1.58	7.10	5.78
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	91.71	88.35	89.19
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	53.37	36.90	40.80
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2227	4058	3559
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	5389	7640	7106
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	8.05	9.90	9.44
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	72.91	62.10	64.64

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=470	Non-ST Population N=1300	Total Population N=1770
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	67.48	67.49	67.49
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	44.04	38.32	39.62
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	8.31	8.97	8.82
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.31	15.38	14.22
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.13	8.32	8.02
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	57.25	50.02	51.75
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	74.69	42.47	51.15
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	52.18	45.42	46.99
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.67	91.38	92.37
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	78.60	74.15	75.18
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	92.08	73.91	78.12
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	45.36	36.33	38.42
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	14.30	15.33	15.09
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	91.56	78.84	81.61
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	37.05	50.97	47.93
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	16.92	17.18	17.12
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	8.12	10.03	9.61
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	7.18	5.23	5.68
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	52.29	77.05	69.85
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	65.88	44.75	50.90
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	31.23	29.61	30.00
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	44.93	17.63	23.90
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(33.56)	49.42	45.52
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	3.22	14.18	11.73
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	38.78	37.52	37.87
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	14.11	11.11	11.95
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	3.06	3.68	3.51
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	31.64	25.22	27.01

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=470	Non-ST Population N=1300	Total Population N=1770
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	19.42	19.09	19.18
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	21.13	19.85	20.19
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	17.95	27.52	24.89
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	16.58	18.38	17.90
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	64.94	65.04	65.02
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	57.07	50.43	52.25
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	46.47	55.06	52.97
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	56.62	50.65	52.29
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.21	7.06	7.37
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.66	3.16	3.29
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.30	12.62	10.66
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.08	6.89	6.14
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.79	8.10	8.29
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.44	2.90	2.77
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.56	1.40	1.45
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.24	15.57	14.95
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.00	4.61	4.45
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.44	2.01	1.86
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	40.91	37.70	38.58
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	23.45	22.28	22.60
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	31.88	21.14	24.17

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Hardwar District

Uttarakhand



District: HARDWAR | State: UTTARAKHAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

HARDWAR: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Hardwar has a population of 18,90,422, of which 6,323 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (0.3%)¹. Only 17% of the ST population as against 36.7% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Hardwar has three tehsils and 24.8% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 801 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 880 females for all ages and 877 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 868 and 806 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 9.1% in the district while it is 20.6% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 73.4% whereas it is 62.1% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 51.4%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, Hardwar (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Uttarakhand, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 18,90,422

ST – 6,323 (0.3%)



Literacy

Total – 73.4%

ST – 62.1%

Public health facilities in the District³

160

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

3

26

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

7

2

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

2



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: **HARDWAR** | State: **UTTARAKHAND**

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=209	Non-ST Population N=1576	Total Population N=1785
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	69.57	68.96	69.03
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	879	936	929
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1162	908	921
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	60.96	71.01	69.93
5	Households with electricity (%)	96.75	97.96	97.82
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	98.37	99.15	99.06
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	51.96	57.60	56.94
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	14.72	18.05	17.66
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	51.49	45.52	46.22
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	6.06	6.42	6.38
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	47.36	46.30	46.42
12	Households have BPL card (%)	18.22	22.50	22.00
13	Households having access to internet (%)	23.47	25.81	25.53
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	94.35	92.86	93.03
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	73.09	71.64	71.81
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	25.56	25.42	25.44
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	81.83	75.56	76.31
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.28	11.00	11.03
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	11.41	11.57	11.55
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	7.12	3.19	3.71
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	8.33	10.74	10.40
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	8.33	7.17
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	823	384	432

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=209	Non-ST Population N=1576	Total Population N=1785
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	68.45	66.39	66.53
25	Men who are literate (%)	82.36	85.77	85.37
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	27.05	29.25	29.11
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	84.07	84.17	84.16
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	13.43	15.66	15.50
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.69	2.54	2.55
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	60.25	60.16	60.17
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	51.76	40.82	41.51
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	18.02	11.95	12.34
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.13	0.12
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	57.11	41.52	42.58
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	9.94	18.38	17.84
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.96	4.66	4.74
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	78.98	59.32	60.63
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	22.08	24.34	24.21
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	18.96	19.14	19.13
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	5.86	7.72	7.61
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	90.62	89.57	89.66
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	36.82	29.82	30.20
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1068	2163	2105
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	10549	9188	9262
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	7.55	11.37	11.13
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	32.97	45.01	44.21

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

⁸ Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

⁹ Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

¹⁰ Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=209	Non-ST Population N=1576	Total Population N=1785
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	61.94	62.88	62.83
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	22.37	23.89	23.80
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	5.63	3.40	3.53
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.40	12.94	13.03
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.00	10.62	10.06
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	65.38	59.14	59.50
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	36.96	36.72
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	54.05	55.41	55.32
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	87.32	88.16
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	70.64	75.34	75.03
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	70.28	72.00	71.89
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	23.15	26.20	26.01
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	5.45	18.79	18.01
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(85.13)	86.30	86.28
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(35.75)	64.28	63.77
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(0.00)	47.01	46.18
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(0.00)	36.95	36.29
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.28	7.05	6.71
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	92.28	91.25
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	53.94	53.34
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	26.00	26.05	26.05
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	5.39	22.02	20.94
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	*	45.21	47.06
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	0.00	4.31	4.03
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	31.75	39.99	39.07
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	8.66	12.73	12.27
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	4.35	5.45	5.32
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	26.30	24.51	24.71

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=209	Non-ST Population N=1576	Total Population N=1785
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	25.46	20.41	20.73
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	10.32	18.07	17.14
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	20.31	24.26	24.01
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	28.00	18.16	19.35
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	73.25	71.26	71.39
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	65.67	54.16	54.90
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	60.92	61.76	61.69
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	65.35	54.54	55.25
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.25	6.53	6.45
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.05	2.68	2.58
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	17.10	8.66	9.68
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	9.78	3.85	4.56
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.10	7.61	7.64
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.57	1.74	1.79
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.82	1.25	1.29
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	29.10	11.14	13.30
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	3.31	2.91
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.50	0.44
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	18.95	23.02	22.55
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	23.17	31.02	30.50
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	13.91	22.61	22.17

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Karauli District

Rajasthan

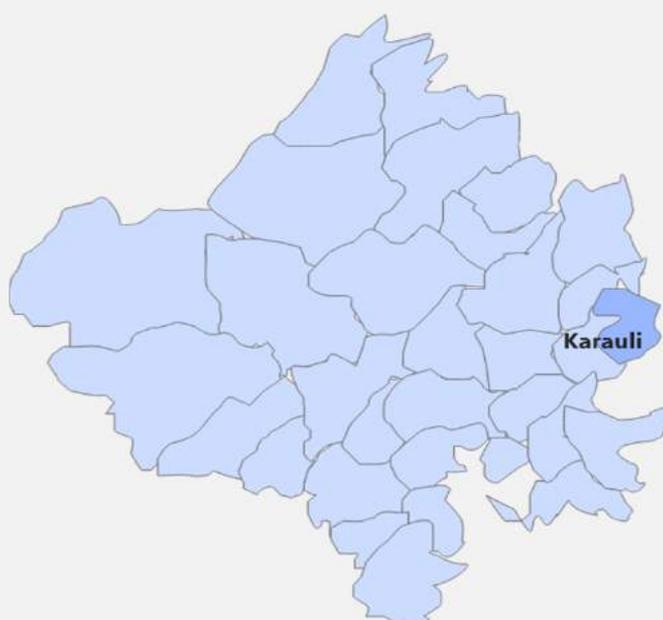


District: KARAULI | State: RAJASTHAN

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

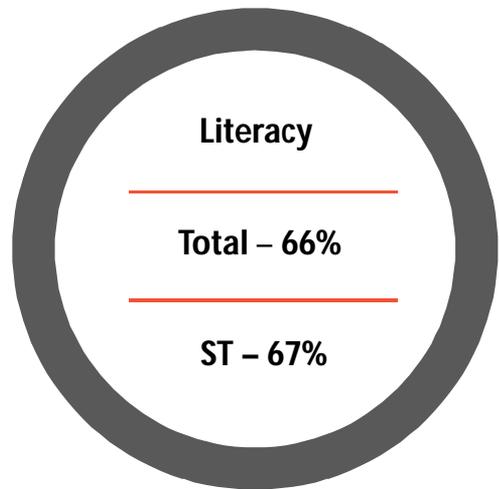
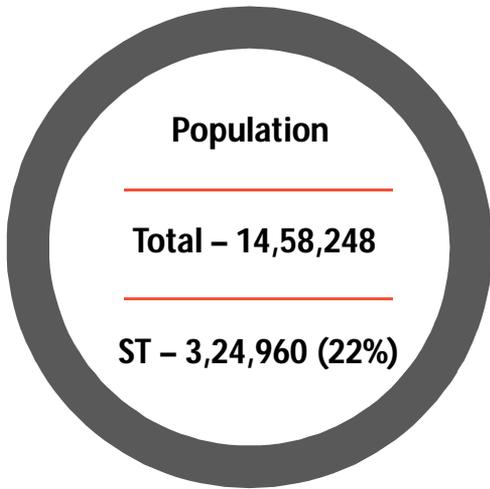
KARAULI : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Karauli has a population of 14,58,248, of which 3,24,960 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (22%)¹. Only 3% of the ST population as against 15% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Karauli has six tehsils and 16% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 264 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 861 females for all ages and 852 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 844 and 828 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 38% in the district while it is 48% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 66% whereas it is 67% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 48%. The major source of livelihood in the district is cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Karauli (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: KARAULI | State: RAJASTHAN

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=212	Non-ST Population N=698	Total Population N=910
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	50.59	55.95	54.72
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1027	961	975
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	794	969	936
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	47.79	51.49	50.80
5	Households with electricity (%)	92.95	94.68	94.28
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	82.15	87.35	86.16
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	17.61	22.13	21.10
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	78.54	69.00	71.18
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	4.25	16.93	14.03
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	24.15	25.10	24.89
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	66.84	64.35	64.88
12	Households have BPL card (%)	37.26	33.76	34.56
13	Households having access to internet (%)	8.42	11.10	10.49
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	89.61	90.87	90.58
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	41.15	45.93	44.83
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	76.72	52.94	58.39
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	27.61	48.79	43.91
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.62	14.09	13.75
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	36.16	6.03	13.02
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	nca	5.78	4.44
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	10.07	15.92	15.00
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	nca	7.90	6.65
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	536	668	640

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=212	Non-ST Population N=698	Total Population N=910
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	44.77	50.50	49.25
25	Men who are literate (%)	80.64	88.29	86.60
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	23.35	18.24	19.35
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	46.25	56.78	54.48
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	48.80	40.13	41.97
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.38	11.85	10.82
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	58.34	45.00	47.66
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	58.87	55.19	56.01
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	45.89	39.66	41.05
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.15	0.11
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	86.96	82.61	83.62
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	16.42	12.77	13.59
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	8.55	5.85	6.46
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	56.84	61.99	61.32
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	16.49	32.41	29.30
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	13.94	11.41	11.90
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	4.69	7.11	6.64
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	75.92	90.85	88.94
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	50.62	53.45	52.92
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2500	2052	2132
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	8217	5094	5675
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	0.00	11.25	8.24

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

⁸ Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

⁹ Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

¹⁰ Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=212	Non-ST Population N=698	Total Population N=910
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	86.84	88.63	88.31
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	59.22	60.48	60.26
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.06	1.05	1.41
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.80	7.56	7.60
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.96	4.58	4.12
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	50.49	60.07	58.2
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	0.00	28.26
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	43.99	57.12	54.55
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	84.56	94.79	92.79
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	55.18	69.07	66.35
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	63.06	83.05	79.14
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	36.02	38.09	37.72
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	6.06	10.76	9.93
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(100.00)	83.92	85.65
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(61.22)	60.58	60.65
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(40.10)	11.84	14.89
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(20.71)	11.84	12.79
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.40	2.19	2.23
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	46.17	46.46
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	41.54	32.55	34.11
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	39.21	38.66	38.76
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	*	21.56	24.35
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	0.00	2.62	2.22
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	42.63	46.12	45.49
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	19.85	18.64	18.86
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	2.53	6.45	5.75

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=212	Non-ST Population N=698	Total Population N=910
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	30.47	32.80	32.30
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	26.42	43.92	40.05
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	4.75	11.66	10.18
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	7.72	7.39	7.46
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	53.14	53.42	53.37
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	35.99	38.85	38.24
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	33.12	35.25	34.76
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	35.84	38.68	38.07
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.54	2.68	3.08
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.96	1.05	1.25
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.28	5.16	4.52
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.28	0.67	1.02
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.17	6.89	6.52
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.97	0.56	0.65
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.77	0.81	0.80
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.04	9.76	10.71
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.52	1.18
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.61	1.25
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	70.36	67.66	68.28
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	16.75	18.84	18.38
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	19.25	28.08	26.32

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Sawai Madhopur District

Rajasthan



District: SAWAI MADHOPUR | State: RAJASTHAN

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

SAWAI MADHOPUR : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Sawai Madhopur has a population of 13,35,551, of which 2,85,848 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (21%)¹. Only 5% of the ST population as against 20% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Sawai Madhopur has seven tehsils and 10% of the land area is under forest cover ². The population density is 297 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 897 females for all ages and 871 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 871 and 827 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 37% in the district while it is 49% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 65.4% whereas it is 65.3% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 44%. The major source of livelihood in the district is cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Sawai Madhopur (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 13,35,551

ST – 2,85,848 (21%)



Literacy

Total – 65.4%

ST – 65.3%

Public health facilities in the District³

266

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

6

33

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

14

1

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: SAWAI MADHOPUR | State: RAJASTHAN

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 255	Non-ST Population N= 656	Total Population N= 911
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	47.99	53.06	51.71
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1064	960	986
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1082	797	850
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	49.50	62.57	59.67
5	Households with electricity (%)	84.63	87.12	86.43
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	87.64	84.28	85.21
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	26.56	37.74	34.63
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	64.74	52.07	55.59
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	9.16	21.30	17.93
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	32.71	31.11	31.56
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	74.41	75.37	75.13
12	Households have BPL card (%)	26.11	28.79	28.05
13	Households having access to internet (%)	6.39	9.57	8.69
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	94.01	90.60	91.55
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	56.62	58.03	57.64
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	79.69	49.92	58.19
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	40.89	51.55	48.69
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	10.81	13.46	12.73
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	16.18	15.62	15.77
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	10.86	5.09	6.61
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	24.79	20.28
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	2.10	1.72
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	646	433	488

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 255	Non-ST Population N= 656	Total Population N= 911
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	37.91	47.46	44.88
25	Men who are literate (%)	91.45	81.30	84.14
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	12.65	15.21	14.52
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	56.32	61.76	60.30
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	24.42	33.29	31.35
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	9.97	9.46	9.61
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	36.27	42.67	41.04
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	50.83	50.21	50.37
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	42.77	34.58	36.72
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.31	0.23
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	91.59	78.89	82.37
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	13.28	16.42	15.60
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	6.79	6.20	6.35
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	59.38	73.01	70.50
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	26.18	35.92	33.84
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	4.10	9.27	8.17
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	1.46	5.54	4.67
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	88.83	88.81	88.81
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	52.48	58.68	57.54
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2026	1768	1818
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2815	3627	3478
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	6.54	8.53	7.66
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	67.39	72.06	71.19

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown: based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 255	Non-ST Population N= 656	Total Population N= 911
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	78.94	89.66	87.41
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	66.24	69.61	68.90
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.69	2.75	2.53
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.87	5.34	4.82
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.38	96.62	100.00
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	50.11	63.4	60.56
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	16.26	13.99
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	45.46	46.16	46.02
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	85.09	82.11	82.72
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	70.25	60.96	62.87
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	76.58	69.96	71.32
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	38.82	38.36	38.45
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	10.13	9.27	9.45
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	100.00	77.72	82.75
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	59.72	20.81	29.58
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	10.09	10.39	10.32
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	10.09	2.48	4.19
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.01	4.73	4.79
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	100.00	76.83	81.92
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	22.79	38.93	35.38
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	27.14	31.50	30.71
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	23.65	35.52	32.87
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	24.91	35.50	31.72
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	6.47	4.57	5.04
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	35.19	40.49	39.40
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	24.09	14.47	16.44
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	7.24	5.09	5.53
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	31.54	35.07	34.35

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 255	Non-ST Population N= 656	Total Population N= 911
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	28.18	30.66	29.99
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	34.32	20.58	24.36
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	10.42	11.55	11.24
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	11.70	14.12	13.46
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	46.52	49.85	49.16
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	46.16	36.36	39.03
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	39.79	28.16	30.76
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	45.83	35.83	38.52
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.44	2.98	3.37
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.36	0.71	0.89
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.65	3.55	4.41
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.43	1.90	2.60
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.00	6.52	5.85
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.11	1.07	1.08
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.50	0.37
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.76	9.14	10.98
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.13	0.00	0.59
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	56.59	60.45	59.38
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	17.74	20.65	19.86
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	18.77	26.68	24.78

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Dausa District

Rajasthan



District: DAUSA | State: RAJASTHAN

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

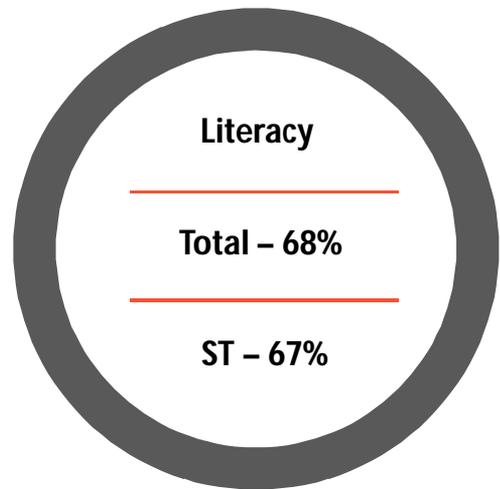
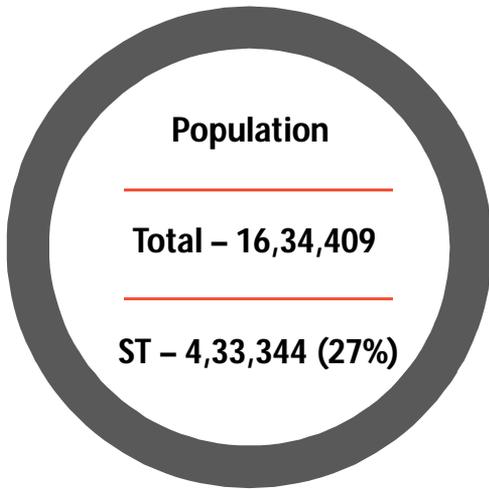
DAUSA : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Dausa has a population of 16,34,409 of which 4,33,344 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (27%)¹. Only 3% of the ST population as against 12% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Dausa has five tehsils and 3% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 476 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 905 females for all ages and 865 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 896 and 861 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 37% in the district while it is 45% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 68% whereas it is 67% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 49.4%. The major source of livelihood in the district is cultivation.

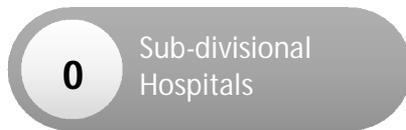


¹ District Census Handbook, Dausa (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: DAUSA | State: RAJASTHAN

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=234	Non-ST Population N=680	Total Population N=914
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	53.76	61.11	59.32
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	976	1018	1007
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1115	927	965
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	52.48	53.24	53.06
5	Households with electricity (%)	87.47	91.48	90.44
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	9.42	4.80	6.01
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	20.18	41.73	36.12
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	76.27	49.41	56.4
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	5.69	20.54	16.68
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	26.62	36.64	34.03
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	77.67	76.47	76.77
12	Households have BPL card (%)	16.35	16.65	16.57
13	Households having access to internet (%)	9.19	13.71	12.54
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	92.88	92.26	92.42
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	54.72	64.27	61.79
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	76.18	51.49	57.91
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	31.45	50.92	45.78
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.97	13.72	12.74
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	6.42	12.66	11.3
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	2.15	1.68
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	8.12	10.06	9.67
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	15.7	1.78	4.57
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	944	174	366

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=234	Non-ST Population N=680	Total Population N=914
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	48.76	59.69	57.25
25	Men who are literate (%)	90.48	92.95	92.31
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	21.53	28.93	27.28
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	46.82	63.25	59.58
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	42.19	29.6	32.29
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	14.50	6.19	7.79
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	50.45	56.81	55.52
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	51.03	56.00	54.81
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	43.46	43.94	43.82
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	99.01	80.33	84.49
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	10.79	15.15	14.10
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.83	7.63	6.95
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	50.66	70.40	66.79
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	19.88	30.74	28.35
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	6.23	21.08	17.8
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	1.39	9.79	7.93
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	91.21	91.01	91.05
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	72.81	54.39	58.29
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1501	1542	1532
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3440	4580	4339
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	(0.00)	4.44	3.18
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	83.00	64.00	67.48

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=234	Non-ST Population N=680	Total Population N=914
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	88.85	89.74	89.55
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	69.54	55.01	58.12
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.12	2.33	2.50
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.36	14.20	11.88
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.27	10.93	8.97
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	65.58	80.49	77.2
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	31.91	38.75
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	61.16	55.66	56.97
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	94.76	96.57	96.14
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	77.77	82.58	81.43
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	82.54	84.46	84.00
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	26.03	28.96	28.31
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	2.94	8.00	6.90
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	79.24	74.93
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	57.42	55.23
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	7.66	6.94
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	7.66	6.94
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.40	4.26	4.07
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	92.63	93.98
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	26.86	28.30
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	25.04	30.35	29.21
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	20.97	24.27	23.58
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	*	36.95	32.33
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	0.00	3.86	3.11
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	37.79	32.39	33.76
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	16.30	15.01	15.34
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	2.88	7.11	6.04
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	20.64	30.67	28.13

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=234	Non-ST Population N=680	Total Population N=914
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	29.33	29.76	29.66
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	20.95	21.47	21.33
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	7.40	10.95	10.18
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	8.51	10.05	9.63
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	45.12	45.74	45.60
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	36.40	24.44	27.04
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	40.01	22.01	28.55
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	36.71	24.34	27.12
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.94	2.67	2.50
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.41	0.49	0.47
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.02	8.02	7.21
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	3.11	2.27
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.65	6.06	5.96
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.63	0.48
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.37	0.86	0.75
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.36	9.19	11.13
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.96	1.43
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	68.48	60.02	62.22
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	10.60	13.37	12.75
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	25.16	32.67	31.27

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown: based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Bundi District

Rajasthan



District: BUNDI | State: RAJASTHAN

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

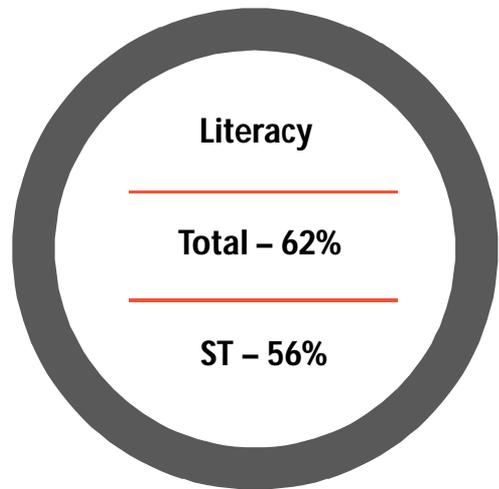
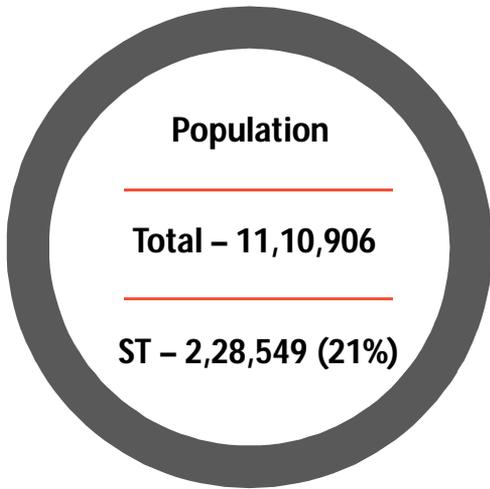
BUNDI : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Bundi has a population of 11,10,906, of which 2,28,549 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (21%)¹. Only 5% of the ST population as against 20% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Bundi has five tehsils and 10% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 192 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 925 females for all ages and 894 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 913 and 891 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 40% in the district while it is 49% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 62% whereas it is 56% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 37.9%. The major source of livelihood in the district is cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Bundi (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: BUNDI | State: RAJASTHAN

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=201	Non-ST Population N=716	Total Population N=917
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	44.36	53.05	51.13
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1013	931	948
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1017	980	987
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	81.07	78.09	78.67
5	Households with electricity (%)	84.84	92.80	91.05
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	87.96	91.64	90.83
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	11.27	30.95	26.61
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	86.82	60.13	66.02
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	7.27	27.23	22.83
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	9.54	8.46	8.70
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	77.47	80.52	79.88
12	Households have BPL card (%)	25.79	26.57	26.4
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.90	3.64	3.04
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	89.51	91.61	91.15
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	51.09	58.13	56.58
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	76.94	50.28	56.16
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	48.49	60.63	58.23
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.03	12.08	11.85
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	7.82	4.85	5.42
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	3.63	2.93
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	19.59	15.41
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	10.84	0.00	2.31
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	215	391	353

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=201	Non-ST Population N=716	Total Population N=917
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	41.59	54.60	51.80
25	Men who are literate (%)	79.74	80.40	80.24
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	16.84	20.94	20.05
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	57.49	63.35	62.09
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	60.35	26.04	31.54
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.58	3.53	4.63
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	34.79	44.59	42.47
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	58.95	57.32	57.67
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	40.87	39.12	39.49
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.71	0.00	0.15
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	85.64	77.9	79.52
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	7.48	11.62	10.74
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	2.60	5.60	4.96
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	88.93	86.2	86.74
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	24.84	31.76	30.34
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	11.20	10.66	10.77
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	3.95	6.04	5.61
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.82	93.74	94.54
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	63.02	69.47	68.21
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	718	583	609
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1278	1980	1843
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	(17.15)	0.00	5.88
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	95.67	95.48	95.51

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=201	Non-ST Population N=716	Total Population N=917
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	86.84	93.76	92.41
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	73.85	85.09	82.89
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	0.00	1.48	1.19
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.64	9.47	10.67
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.59	6.65	7.16
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	76.84	61.55	64.69
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	0.00	15.33
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	68.27	61.49	63.04
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	94.41	96.21	95.79
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	74.75	75.06	74.99
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	81.19	87.35	85.94
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	19.88	47.25	41.41
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	4.49	4.12	4.20
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	66.52	73.72
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	83.21	72.44
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	16.8	13.19
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	9.31	7.31
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	1.06	0.85
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	70.77	70.77
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	70.77	70.77
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	21.44	19.22	19.59
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	5.68	32.05	26.84
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	*	9.76	8.46
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	0.00	2.49	1.93
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	40.78	37.89	38.41
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	33.16	26.50	27.69
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	11.94	7.84	8.58
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	46.39	42.76	43.41

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=201	Non-ST Population N=716	Total Population N=917
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	38.67	32.05	33.50
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	23.25	23.98	23.79
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	4.20	12.78	10.91
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	10.86	10.43	10.54
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	77.76	80.72	80.13
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	64.52	63.57	63.77
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(46.12)	66.52	63.15
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	63.74	63.74	63.74
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.66	4.43	4.26
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.84	1.66	1.70
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.81	6.73	7.01
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.50	4.23	3.78
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	3.95	4.11	4.08
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.36	0.61	0.56
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.51	0.51	0.51
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.74	7.13	8.57
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.80	4.38	3.97
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	70.47	77.39	75.86
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	12.5	11.38	11.62
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	0.00	12.76	9.81

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Dungarpur District Rajasthan

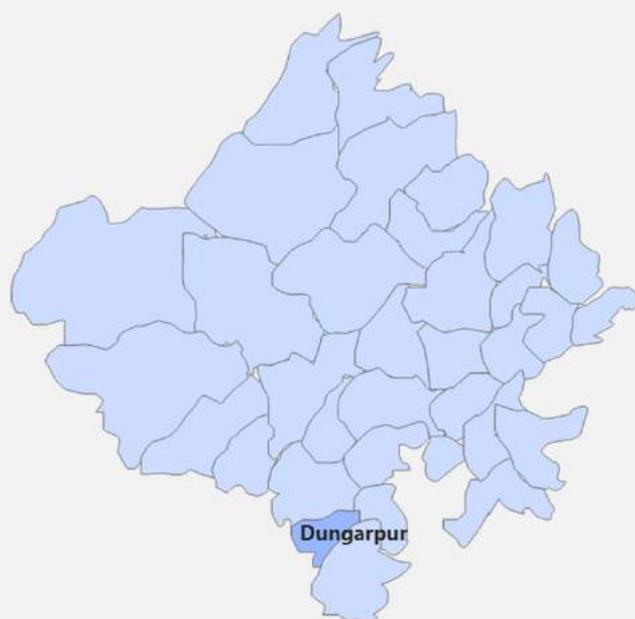


District: DUNGARPUR | State: RAJASTHAN

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

DUNGARPUR : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Dungarpur has a population of 13,88,552, of which 9,83,437 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (71%)¹. Only 2% of the ST population as against 6% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Dungarpur has four tehsils and 8% of the land area is under forest cover ². The population density is 368 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 994 females for all ages and 922 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1000 and 947 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 43% in the district while it is 45% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 59% whereas it is 53% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 40%. The major source of livelihood in the district is cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Dungarpur (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 13,88,552

ST – 9,83,437 (71%)



Literacy

Total – 59%

ST – 53%

Public health facilities in the District³

349

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

6

53

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

15

1

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: DUNGARPUR | State: RAJASTHAN

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 582	Non-ST Population N= 359	Total Population N= 941
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	49.76	59.72	53.33
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1005	1021	1011
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	801	838	811
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	62.19	80.92	66.88
5	Households with electricity (%)	68.63	95.15	78.66
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	89.74	92.27	90.70
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	17.19	58.78	32.92
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	80.75	37.28	64.31
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	2.42	40.60	16.86
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	8.56	11.29	9.60
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	78.74	84.42	80.70
12	Households have BPL card (%)	53.81	30.55	45.01
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.00	2.98	1.13
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	86.52	95.54	89.93
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	13.14	63.05	32.02
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	63.69	56.00	60.78
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	41.51	70.98	52.66
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	8.39	10.10	9.04
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	11.86	4.81	9.18
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	3.28	nca	2.03
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	27.56	0.00	14.95
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	4.74	nca	2.57
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	92	175	120

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 582	Non-ST Population N= 359	Total Population N= 941
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	46.21	67.74	53.94
25	Men who are literate (%)	74.88	87.03	79.79
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	20.25	32.09	24.50
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	36.24	74.78	50.07
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	27.46	31.95	28.93
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.27	6.20	6.92
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	24.04	60.01	35.80
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	64.39	63.99	64.24
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	40.70	38.88	40.03
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.21	0.00	0.13
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	82.39	71.12	78.11
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	9.49	10.11	9.72
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	3.61	3.97	3.74
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	73.91	84.65	77.58
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	38.23	61.89	45.90
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	9.51	7.56	8.88
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	5.81	5.81	5.81
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.67	96.02	95.12
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	59.63	40.96	52.92
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1487	1381	1457
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3145	6868	4484
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	13.04	24.80	13.84
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	92.28	82.77	89.04

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 582	Non-ST Population N= 359	Total Population N= 941
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	82.13	97.92	86.41
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	74.74	63.44	71.68
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.18	0.00	0.86
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.67	17.55	6.70
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.70	6.86	2.94
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	70.29	83.84	74.69
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	32.77	0.00	28.73
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	57.10	92.15	65.77
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	91.60	100.00	93.68
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	67.89	100.00	75.83
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	81.10	92.15	83.83
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	12.81	19.99	14.90
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	9.60	10.12	9.74
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	77.50	85.05	79.67
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	77.60	94.83	82.54
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	5.51	8.20	6.28
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	5.51	8.20	6.28
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	0.76	0.21
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	19.53	14.82	18.04
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	18.27	15.23	17.45
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	16.90	0.00	15.14
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	nca	nca	nca
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	51.92	33.81	46.80
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	41.17	28.16	37.50
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	18.62	9.68	16.10
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	58.12	41.22	53.35

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 582	Non-ST Population N= 359	Total Population N= 941
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	42.51	30.40	38.13
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	24.86	20.39	23.09
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	3.03	11.85	6.22
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	3.27	9.31	5.66
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	79.45	69.12	76.56
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	76.74	68.14	73.63
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	72.41	49.88	65.15
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	76.50	67.30	73.20
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.82	4.20	4.60
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.40	0.84	1.20
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.07	3.48	5.04
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.27	1.74	2.06
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	3.47	4.63	3.88
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.79	1.30	0.97
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.29	0.46	0.35
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.02	10.51	9.61
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.01	0.00	0.61
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.36	0.00	0.82
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	77.37	71.92	75.31
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	22.10	10.56	17.96
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	26.94	21.75	25.84

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown: based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Banswara District

Rajasthan

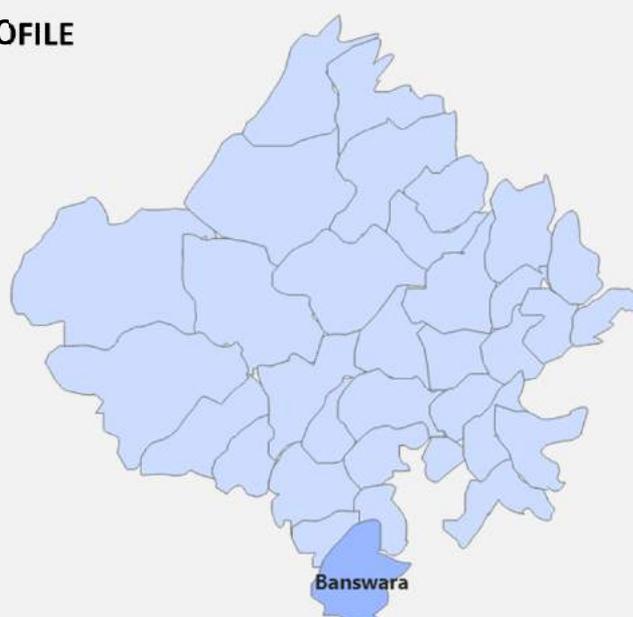


District: BANSWARA | State: RAJASTHAN

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

BANSWARA : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Banswara has a population of 17,97,485, of which 13,72,999 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (76%)¹. Only 1% of the ST population as against 7% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Banswara has five tehsils and 6% of the land area is under forest cover ². The population density is 397 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 980 females for all ages and 934 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 988 and 947 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 49% in the district while it is 52% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 56% whereas it is 50% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 36%. The major source of livelihood in the district is cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Banswara (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 17,97,485

ST – 13,72,999 (76%)



Literacy

Total – 56%

ST – 50%

Public health facilities in the District³

450

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

7

56

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

21

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: BANSWARA | State: RAJASTHAN

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 717	Non-ST Population N= 219	Total Population N= 936
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	45.12	68.91	50.45
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	983	1013	989
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1053	820	1012
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	62.00	81.17	65.06
5	Households with electricity (%)	59.54	96.95	67.86
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	91.60	93.55	92.03
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	8.33	64.16	20.75
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	91.01	28.30	77.06
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	2.09	49.45	12.62
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	11.74	15.35	12.54
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	82.74	85.31	83.29
12	Households have BPL card (%)	58.35	20.59	49.95
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.56	8.38	2.30
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	76.99	96.34	81.30
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	9.36	73.50	23.62
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	73.95	52.83	69.26
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	37.04	86.42	47.90
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	8.87	12.29	9.63
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	13.24	20.34	15.05
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	1.76	nca	1.31
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	9.14	0.00	5.87
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	4.77	nca	3.06
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	134	0	106

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 717	Non-ST Population N= 219	Total Population N= 936
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	35.83	72.27	44.10
25	Men who are literate (%)	72.35	100.00	78.74
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	14.08	35.32	18.90
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	22.14	87.34	36.93
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	32.51	13.15	28.79
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	12.24	11.17	12.07
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	17.36	66.69	26.07
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	53.65	59.21	54.91
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	43.43	42.67	43.26
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	93.04	78.90	89.57
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	9.20	11.55	9.73
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	3.44	3.26	3.40
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	67.09	75.53	68.79
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	37.84	67.60	43.38
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	13.19	14.61	13.45
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	9.40	14.61	10.37
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	93.51	95.42	93.89
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	64.57	56.08	62.93
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2653	14574	4681
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3225	16627	5811
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	16.00	50.00	18.99
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	94.67	71.96	90.11

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

⁸ Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

⁹ Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

¹⁰ Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 717	Non-ST Population N= 219	Total Population N= 936
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	92.56	96.17	93.13
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	85.72	77.18	84.38
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.47	2.55	2.48
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.50	25.90	7.03
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.91	21.24	5.55
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	63.13	67.69	63.98
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	51.26	64.90	54.34
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	46.47	44.12	46.05
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	89.24	94.27	90.15
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	72.26	64.81	70.92
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	74.53	90.20	77.35
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	42.13	61.35	45.36
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	2.29	5.41	2.79
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(55.44)	49.45	53.60
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(67.10)	74.65	69.42
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(55.99)	24.41	46.29
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(55.99)	24.41	46.29
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.54	0.00	0.46
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	nca	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	nca	49.7
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	30.94	19.97	28.92
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	38.42	34.79	37.81
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	33.43	100.00	43.59
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	0.92	0.00	0.75
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	54.20	29.04	49.98
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	31.91	25.12	30.77
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	12.80	8.05	12.01
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	55.37	27.67	50.73

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 717	Non-ST Population N= 219	Total Population N= 936
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	37.25	20.85	33.34
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	32.48	31.64	32.28
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	4.73	22.51	8.96
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	7.00	14.29	8.69
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	85.85	77.38	84.42
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	80.95	64.02	76.96
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	70.06	58.91	68.74
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	80.02	63.82	76.34
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.06	6.14	4.53
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.50	3.67	1.99
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.31	2.88	7.06
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.74	0.00	4.41
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	2.47	3.82	2.78
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.47	0.00	0.36
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.24	1.51	0.52
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	3.82	5.06	4.11
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.02	0.00	0.78
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	75.49	72.85	74.91
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	13.15	7.88	11.95
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	16.43	15.24	16.25

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Kota District

Rajasthan

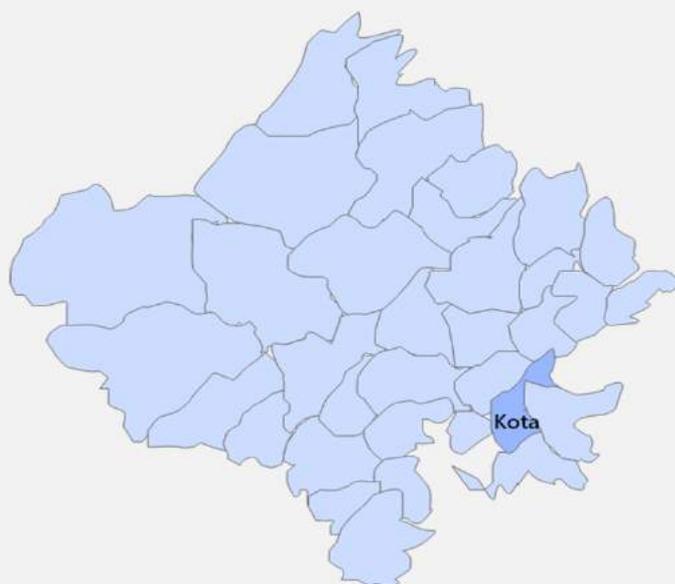


District: KOTA | State: RAJASTHAN

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

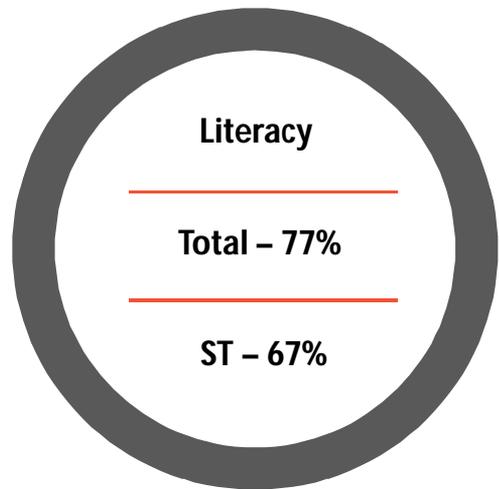
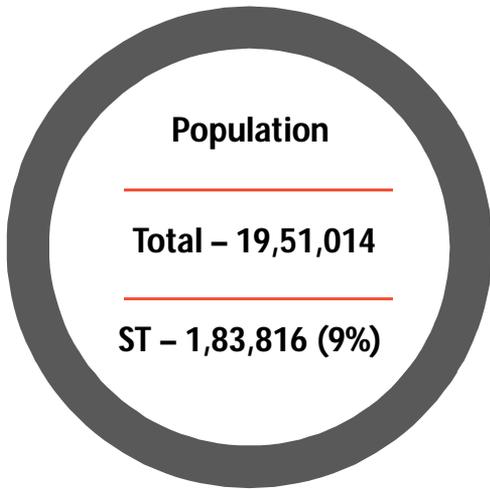
KOTA : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Kota has a population of 1,951,014, of which 1,83,816 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (9%)¹. Only 31% of the ST population as against 60% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Kota has five tehsils and 10% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 374 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 911 females for all ages and 899 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 906 and 908 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 23% in the district while it is 33% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 77% whereas it is 67% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 52.8%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.

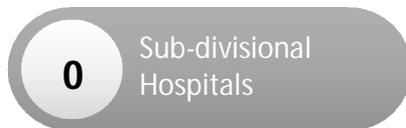


¹ District Census Handbook, Kota (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: KOTA | State: Rajasthan

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=219	Non-ST Population N=1627	Total Population N=1846
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	60.92	71.57	70.41
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1009	962	967
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	709	845	829
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	72.65	76.31	75.88
5	Households with electricity (%)	97.25	98.23	98.13
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	99.31	96.57	96.86
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	24.94	53.54	50.53
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	65.66	30.67	34.36
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	28.84	63.66	59.99
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	24.49	23.44	23.55
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	77.59	80.50	80.18
12	Households have BPL card (%)	19.45	17.65	17.84
13	Households having access to internet (%)	3.50	10.18	9.48
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	90.86	95.56	95.06
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	46.98	78.55	75.22
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	56.98	26.70	29.98
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	70.8	84.8	83.4
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	4.42	8.38	7.96
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	(11.9)	8.28	7.54
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	nca	3.52	4.27
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	*	6.54	6.35
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	nca	1.61	1.57
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	166	148	150

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=219	Non-ST Population N=1627	Total Population N=1846
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	58.83	71.96	70.64
25	Men who are literate (%)	87.70	89.79	89.62
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	18.72	37.00	35.16
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	80.03	88.55	87.70
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	20.19	15.62	16.14
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.00	1.15	1.05
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	41.41	56.61	55.06
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	70.03	71.42	71.28
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	49.71	40.88	41.77
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.05	0.05
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	81.89	68.01	69.49
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	10.33	6.71	7.08
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	3.45	3.29	3.31
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	77.16	89.63	88.32
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	49.81	59.74	58.70
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	25.96	31.77	31.16
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	22.07	19.96	20.19
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.15	93.38	93.57
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	74.64	52.24	54.49
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1076	1247	1226
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2844	5427	5167
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	(0.00)	12.9	10.85

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

⁸ Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

⁹ Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

¹⁰ Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=219	Non-ST Population N=1627	Total Population N=1846
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	88.21	92.6	92.13
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	73.30	65.08	65.95
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	0.00	1.15	1.03
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.13	15.67	15.19
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.19	9.61	8.97
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	71.24	76.95	76.36
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	36.10	41.91
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	79.12	70.62	71.24
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	97.63	97.80
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	92.14	84.76	85.30
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	100.00	84.91	86.00
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	26.46	36.64	35.54
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	4.23	4.82	4.76
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	84.16	82.90
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	67.35	65.21
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	43.89	41.93
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	36.3	35.06
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	0.26	0.23
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	30.74	18.33	19.61
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	33.39	31.59	31.75
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(29.30)	37.09	35.95
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	0.00	2.21	2.01
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	34.98	31.60	32.00
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	31.69	27.19	27.72
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	5.93	7.79	7.57
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	55.08	37.67	39.72

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=219	Non-ST Population N=1627	Total Population N=1846
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	31.19	25.87	26.40
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	22.45	26.91	26.53
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	13.39	21.42	20.62
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	19.84	15.94	16.27
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	84.22	72.36	73.69
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	65.76	59.06	59.73
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	38.58	59.30	56.96
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	64.51	59.07	59.61
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.10	4.70	4.64
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.26	2.06	2.08
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	13.61	7.15	7.69
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	10.90	2.98	3.65
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	3.25	4.31	4.20
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.27	1.14
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.75	0.40	0.44
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.19	8.81	8.84
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.71	1.32	1.43
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.22	1.12
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	61.12	62.86	62.67
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	15.78	13.80	14.00
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	51.74	46.05	46.70

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Jhalawar District

Rajasthan



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: JHALAWAR | State: RAJASTHAN

India’s 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children’s immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

JHALAWAR : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Jhalawar has a population of 14,11,129 of which 1,82,229 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (13%)¹. Only 6% of the ST population as against 16% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Jhalawar has seven tehsils and 7% of the land area is under forest cover ². The population density is 227 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 946 females for all ages and 912 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 935 and 909 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 41% in the district while it is 50% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 62% whereas it is 55% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 37.9%. The major source of livelihood in the district is cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Jhalawar (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 14,11,129

ST – 1,82,229 (13%)



Literacy

Total – 62%

ST – 55%

Public health facilities in the District³

315

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

21

35

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

14

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

0



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: JHALAWAR | State: RAJASTHAN

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=231	Non-ST Population N=701	Total Population N=932
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	46.97	55.5	53.37
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	992	963	970
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	672	877	807
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	74.91	79.86	78.44
5	Households with electricity (%)	91.84	96.08	95.03
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	79.8	86.03	84.49
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	24.62	39.84	36.06
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	73.48	55.38	59.88
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	10.93	30.25	25.45
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	12.29	11.31	11.55
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	83.02	84.74	84.31
12	Households have BPL card (%)	32.18	27.56	28.71
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.72	3.32	2.92
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	88.69	91.88	91.09
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	30.97	48.53	44.16
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	65.69	55.77	58.23
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	37.19	53.08	49.17
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.96	11.04	11.27
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	23.02	13.81	16.4
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	6.09	2.88	3.79
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	4.99	3.73
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	14.69	2.4	5.52
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0	149	111

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=231	Non-ST Population N=701	Total Population N=932
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	40.44	53.18	49.86
25	Men who are literate (%)	62.84	83.95	78.83
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	12.95	22.70	20.15
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	48.57	59.13	56.38
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	38.71	32.63	34.01
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.94	1.73	3.76
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	30.84	42.67	39.66
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	67.43	68.54	68.24
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	47.13	47.53	47.42
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	84.32	83.29	83.55
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	10.33	9.08	9.42
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.16	4.97	4.75
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	82.84	63.59	69.43
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	29.62	39.55	36.48
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	12.68	22.22	19.28
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	9.30	10.85	10.37
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.60	98.91	98.83
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	73.03	67.66	69.24
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1006	1130	1094
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2057	1819	1889
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	nca	nca	nca
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	92.79	89.98	90.83

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=231	Non-ST Population N=701	Total Population N=932
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	90.71	95.37	93.9
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	84.55	89.64	88.03
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.63	0.34	1.38
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.92	8.08	7.72
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.12	7.61	6.85
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	70.46	77.35	75.23
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	0.00	46.03
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	68.14	79.00	75.39
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	94.94	97.51	96.65
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	78.52	84.20	82.31
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	84.41	94.90	91.41
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	59.33	62.63	61.51
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	1.89	5.06	4.06
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	91.21	92.51
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	80.36	83.25
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	41.81	35.65
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	30.95	26.39
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.17	1.42	1.34
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	66.94	76.01
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	24.72	22.56	23.19
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	40.99	30.17	33.18
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	0.00	19.26	15.28
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	3.76	0.00	1.10
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	43.24	36.18	38.06
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	36.83	30.00	31.82
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	10.49	15.13	13.9
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	58.55	43.02	47.16

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=231	Non-ST Population N=701	Total Population N=932
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	32.45	27.33	28.65
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	29.31	26.56	27.23
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	9.60	8.25	8.60
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	5.17	10.17	8.95
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	84.07	73.94	77.24
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	63.61	56.48	58.32
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	81.07	63.56	69.56
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	64.63	56.76	58.82
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.51	3.91	4.33
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.41	1.76	1.67
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	10.6	9.93	10.09
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.52	3.47	3.24
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.87	4.14	4.33
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.62	0.46
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.72	0.73	0.73
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.93	6.47	8.03
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	2.49	1.88
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	75.66	75.00	75.16
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	15.04	13.23	13.70
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	26.92	25.56	25.95

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Udaipur District

Rajasthan



District: UDAIPUR | State: RAJASTHAN

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

UDAIPUR : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Udaipur has a population of 30,68,420, of which 15,25,289 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (50%)¹. Only 3% of the ST population as against 20% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Udaipur has 11 tehsils and 24% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 262 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 958 females for all ages and 924 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 973 and 951 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 35% in the district while it is 43% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 62% whereas it is 47% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 32.2%. The major source of livelihood in the district is cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Udaipur (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 30,68,420

ST – 15,25,289 (50%)



Literacy

Total – 62%

ST – 47%

Public health facilities in the District³

625

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

19

95

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

28

1

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

0



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: UDAIPUR | State: RAJASTHAN

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 452	Non-ST Population N= 454	Total Population N= 906
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	44.59	61.93	52.71
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1063	1038	1051
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1192	738	993
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	53.98	69.25	59.75
5	Households with electricity (%)	70.32	98.60	84.19
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	69.89	86.19	77.89
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	11.35	47.82	29.24
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	85.12	45.81	65.84
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	5.33	43.72	24.16
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	23.43	25.13	24.27
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	73.95	83.72	78.38
12	Households have BPL card (%)	52.49	25.17	39.09
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.86	7.40	4.07
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	81.56	92.86	87.10
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	19.95	77.40	48.13
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	72.67	54.33	63.68
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	29.71	73.82	51.73
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.11	10.47	11.31
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	21.34	16.18	19.04
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	10.77	3.65	7.59
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	9.11	15.54	11.99
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	16.33	0.00	9.01
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	175	111	146

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 452	Non-ST Population N= 454	Total Population N= 906
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	31.63	68.16	50.51
25	Men who are literate (%)	74.61	93.56	84.27
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	10.88	31.49	21.53
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	25.92	77.72	52.69
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	37.49	36.69	37.09
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	9.47	4.25	6.84
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	20.69	61.99	41.23
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	49.93	52.38	51.18
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	28.78	22.04	25.35
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	89.03	59.48	72.94
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	11.25	14.18	12.74
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.07	6.63	5.37
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	65.05	74.09	69.34
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	34.63	61.30	45.88
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	16.37	23.71	19.47
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	7.21	15.90	10.87
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	89.74	90.28	89.99
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	60.27	63.33	61.90
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	753	1519	1155
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2121	4132	3191
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	4.24	0.00	3.85
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	89.97	81.81	86.10

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 452	Non-ST Population N= 454	Total Population N= 906
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	62.13	93.26	73.72
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	54.91	78.90	63.84
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	0.96	0.64	0.84
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.61	19.76	8.37
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.22	17.40	8.66
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	50.36	75.53	60.97
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(87.38)	nca	87.38
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	33.48	58.34	43.93
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	72.43	91.51	80.45
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	53.97	77.32	63.79
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	57.45	78.37	66.25
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	28.81	37.08	32.14
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	9.33	8.22	8.90
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	63.92	92.55	74.02
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	46.85	56.76	50.35
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	3.68	43.22	17.62
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	3.68	28.33	12.37
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.37	1.15	0.67
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	nca	nca
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	100.00	65.6
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	20.23	28.21	24.13
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	14.34	34.97	22.53
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	14.24	0.00	10.99
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	3.27	3.93	3.53
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	54.26	35.37	47.48
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	34.11	22.43	29.92
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	13.83	6.94	11.36
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	61.34	35.21	51.97

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 452	Non-ST Population N= 454	Total Population N= 906
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	47.53	28.93	37.69
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	47.72	28.12	38.74
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	3.35	16.69	10.41
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	5.55	21.05	12.66
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	82.80	73.47	79.09
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	78.78	61.08	69.49
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	77.02	67.06	73.47
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	78.66	61.29	69.69
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.02	2.52	2.28
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.04	1.02	1.03
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.46	9.65	6.84
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.98	4.91	3.86
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	3.50	6.72	5.16
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.42	0.69	0.56
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.57	0.81	0.69
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.16	11.42	7.49
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.62	1.47	1.55
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	64.14	69.57	66.80
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	27.48	15.67	21.38
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	34.60	30.86	33.18

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

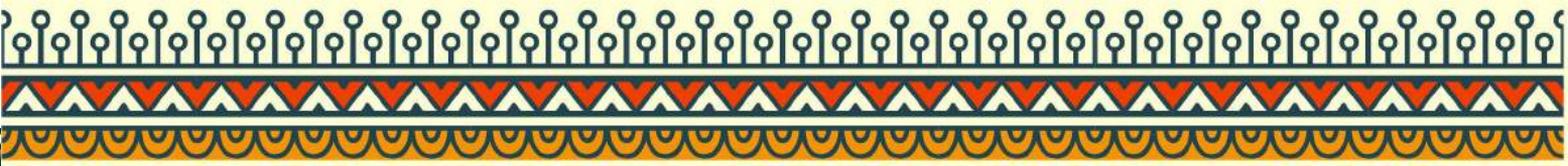
16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Pratapgarh District

Rajasthan



District: PRATAPGARH | State: RAJASTHAN

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

PRATAPGARH : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Pratapgarh has a population of 8,67,848, of which 5,50,427 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (63%)¹. Only 0.9% of the ST population as against 8% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Pratapgarh has five tehsils and 23% of the land area is under forest cover ². The population density is 195 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 983 females for all ages and 933 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 989 and 942 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 53% in the district while it is 57% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 56% whereas it is 45% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 31%. The major source of livelihood in the district is cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Pratapgarh (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 8,67,848

ST – 5,50,427 (63%)



Literacy

Total – 56%

ST – 45%

Public health facilities in the District³

202

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

4

28

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

8

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: PRATAPGARH | State: RAJASTHAN

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 548	Non-ST Population N= 380	Total Population N= 928
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	41.94	58.53	48.73
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	968	1045	998
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	798	789	796
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	59.32	74.33	63.68
5	Households with electricity (%)	62.50	94.85	75.28
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	84.25	81.23	83.05
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	2.97	33.58	15.06
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	96.52	63.29	83.40
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	2.61	30.30	13.55
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	9.60	11.89	10.50
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	80.15	84.85	81.98
12	Households have BPL card (%)	47.42	24.74	38.46
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.72	5.06	2.43
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	83.58	93.12	87.35
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	8.32	48.80	24.31
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	70.12	56.77	64.85
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	12.75	49.58	27.81
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	10.44	9.45	10.05
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	18.27	0.00	11.48
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	9.31	nca	5.85
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	3.96	5.99	2.63
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	26.11	nca	17.36
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	69	162	105

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 548	Non-ST Population N= 380	Total Population N= 928
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	32.44	65.98	45.65
25	Men who are literate (%)	58.22	89.45	72.07
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	9.07	26.99	16.13
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	25.57	73.41	44.42
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	42.64	34.97	39.85
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.76	1.45	4.84
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	18.30	45.52	28.18
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	59.72	69.60	63.60
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	44.62	44.05	44.40
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	92.19	81.35	87.56
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	11.05	6.02	9.08
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.98	3.65	5.06
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	62.67	73.12	66.38
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	21.48	50.70	30.73
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	26.23	39.16	30.33
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	11.03	28.91	16.69
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	90.95	92.29	91.39
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	63.40	56.43	61.17
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	915	1064	958
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1176	3036	1771
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	4.25	32.79	11.78
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	90.35	77.65	85.85

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 458	Non-ST Population N= 380	Total Population N= 928
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	89.41	89.68	89.49
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	87.82	75.80	84.31
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.01	2.69	1.50
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.92	7.05	2.71
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.69	1.96	1.02
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	69.55	72.03	70.34
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	49.26	40.86
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	64.30	71.66	66.32
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.61	100.00	97.54
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	74.27	92.47	79.27
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	83.27	84.18	83.52
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	49.29	61.99	52.93
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	6.23	6.15	6.20
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	90.18	89.09	89.86
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	74.33	60.30	70.25
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	15.67	10.91	14.29
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	15.67	10.91	14.29
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.74	4.80	2.64
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(100.00)	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(81.76)	66.67	73.71
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	25.58	29.49	26.82
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	31.94	25.93	30.14
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	0.00	22.59	7.36
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	0.00	2.99	0.79
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	48.21	41.66	46.29
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	42.69	27.29	38.18
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	17.87	8.49	15.12
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	61.40	38.17	54.60

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 458	Non-ST Population N= 380	Total Population N= 928
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	38.45	29.73	35.02
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	17.97	15.66	16.94
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	2.87	15.44	7.82
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	4.32	16.03	9.51
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	78.24	67.08	74.99
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	69.95	54.94	64.06
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	58.53	27.12	46.26
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	69.43	53.68	63.25
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.24	4.23	3.62
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.15	1.38	1.24
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.03	5.15	5.08
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.58	2.50	2.54
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.39	3.98	4.23
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.32	2.01	0.98
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.66	1.19	0.87
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	3.97	6.32	5.01
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	73.58	75.89	74.49
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	16.46	11.35	14.45
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	34.50	35.13	34.70

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Sonbhadra District
Uttar Pradesh

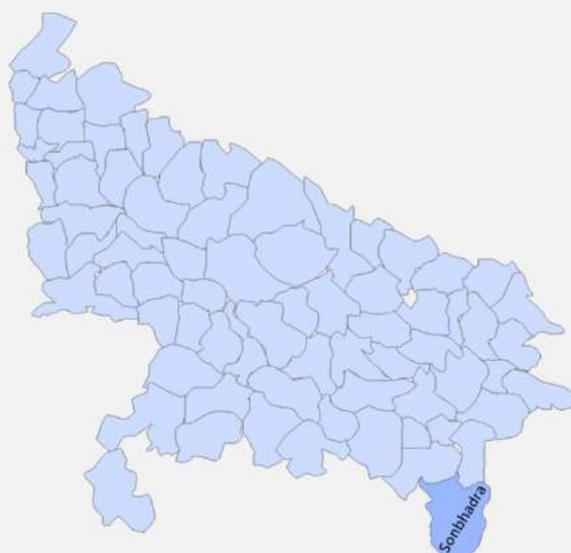


District: SONBHADRA State: UTTAR PRADESH

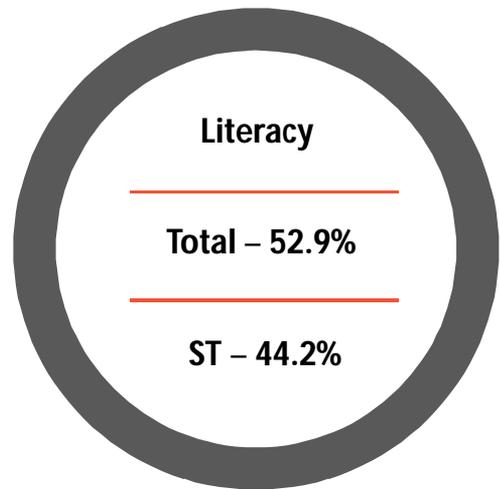
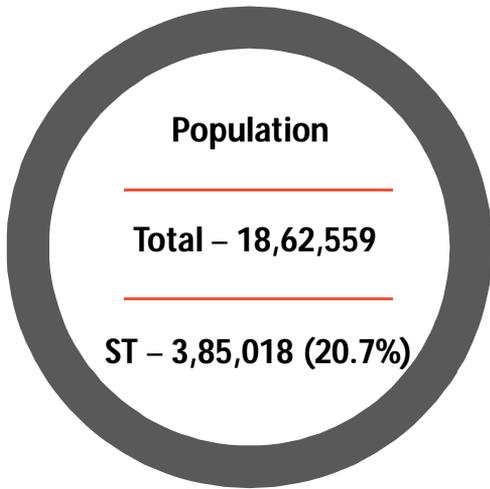
India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

SONBHADRA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

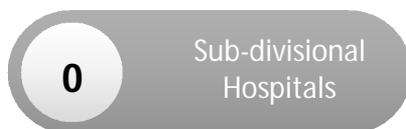
According to Census of India, 2011, Sonbhadra has a population of 18,62,559, of which 3,85,018 belong to Scheduled Tribes (STs) (20.7%)¹. Only 2.6% of the ST population as against 16.9% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Sonbhadra has three tehsils and 36.8% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 270 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 918 females for all ages and 925 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 946 and 961 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 29.9% in the district while it is 36.9% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 64.0% whereas it is 44.2% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 31.4%. The major source of livelihood in the district is agriculture labour.



¹ District Census Handbook, Sonbhadra (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: SONBHADRA | State: UTTAR PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=209	Non-ST Population N=695	Total Population N=904
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	47.86	63.47	59.84
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	935	932	933
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1074	907	946
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	37.53	61.61	54.59
5	Households with electricity (%)	19.16	62.14	52.42
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	83.34	88.66	87.46
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	5.22	29.04	23.65
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	93.40	68.84	74.40
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	4.15	25.00	20.29
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	91.79	82.91	84.92
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	27.14	31.44	30.41
12	Households have BPL card (%)	41.95	26.42	29.93
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.97	13.19	10.43
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	73.45	89.01	85.49
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	4.66	29.24	23.68
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	70.70	60.45	62.77
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	14.68	50.72	42.48
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.88	12.08	11.58
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	14.63	10.08	11.29
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	14.39	2.37	5.56
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	(11.63)	9.28	9.58
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	(13.32)	8.67	9.26
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	563	133	235

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=209	Non-ST Population N=695	Total Population N=904
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	34.78	61.79	56.55
25	Men who are literate (%)	60.82	89.50	82.39
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	10.30	33.32	28.85
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	22.05	52.11	46.28
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	36.52	23.16	25.42
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.42	5.33	5.74
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	21.63	39.45	36.15
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	33.66	47.17	44.50
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	27.88	34.76	33.40
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.16	0.13
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	98.12	77.03	80.32
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	23.97	17.17	18.52
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	12.42	8.37	9.17
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	52.53	55.71	55.23
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	5.08	28.12	22.32
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	18.97	22.56	21.65
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	1.09	12.55	9.66
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	85.85	93.83	92.35
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	70.21	64.11	64.81
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1211	2977	2735
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1490	6012	5491
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	5.17	9.01	7.24
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	56.88	70.20	68.16

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=209	Non-ST Population N=695	Total Population N=904
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	25.66	67.64	57.42
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	23.90	51.95	45.12
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	4.30	4.44	4.40
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.00	9.14	6.92
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	nca	3.87	3.37
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	24.19	55.33	47.48
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	36.08	24.00	27.68
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	10.24	35.30	30.29
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	65.85	84.07	80.43
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	47.84	75.31	69.82
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	38.01	70.75	64.20
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	36.21	60.92	54.69
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	10.18	13.93	12.99
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	50.64	71.87	67.71
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	23.34	40.15	36.86
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	0.00	32.48	26.12
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	0.00	17.34	13.94
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.35	6.23	5.51
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	91.41	84.84
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	73.28	65.80
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	7.11	15.40	14.45
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	39.56	36.07	36.94
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(33.08)	46.62	42.73
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	3.04	5.45	4.86
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	51.74	43.42	45.85
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	28.85	19.91	22.52
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	11.27	5.23	6.99
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	54.93	42.94	46.44

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=209	Non-ST Population N=695	Total Population N=904
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	34.13	22.28	24.55
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	22.82	30.39	28.49
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	2.71	15.64	13.16
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	2.66	8.26	6.85
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	69.21	55.24	58.74
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	70.08	58.79	60.94
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	54.67	51.74	52.37
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	69.08	58.39	60.45
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.40	4.32	4.14
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.09	1.70	1.58
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.59	5.75	5.71
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.66	3.86	3.56
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.91	6.51	6.39
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.44	0.36
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.11	0.09
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.52	6.78	7.22
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	5.52	0.00	1.38
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.78	1.33
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	30.54	29.62	29.83
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	36.88	37.19	37.13
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	18.66	20.47	20.12

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0 - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

North District Sikkim



District: NORTH DISTRICT | State: SIKKIM

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

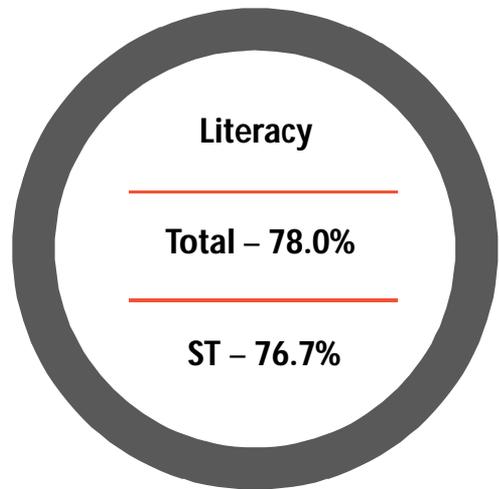
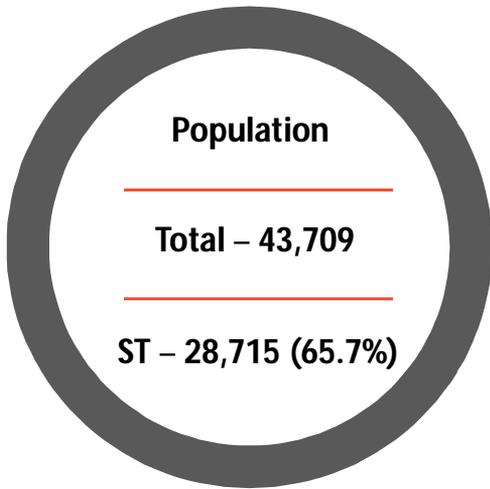
NORTH DISTRICT : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, North district has a population of 43,709, of which 28,715 belong to Scheduled Tribes (STs) (65.7%)¹. Only 7.0% of the ST population as against 10.6% of district population resides in urban areas¹. North district has two tehsils and 30.4% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 10 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 767 females for all ages and 929 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding male-to-female ratios among STs are 948 and 926 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 39.1% in the district while it is 41.5% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 78.0% whereas it is 76.7% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 71.2%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.

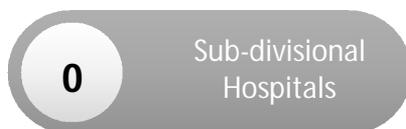


¹ District Census Handbook, North District (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Sikkim, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: NORTH DISTRICT | State: SIKKIM

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=747	Non-ST Population N=187	Total Population N=934
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	78.85	81.26	79.31
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	934	850	916
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	869	1308	953
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
5	Households with electricity (%)	99.46	100.00	99.58
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	98.01	98.72	98.17
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	93.86	73.33	89.30
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	0.54	0.00	0.42
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	43.63	67.04	48.84
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	33.46	28.06	32.26
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	91.41	84.83	90.09
12	Households have BPL card (%)	47.04	19.22	40.86
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.80	6.78	3.68
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	95.83	96.37	95.95
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	57.80	69.51	60.40
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	66.27	26.71	57.47
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	97.65	97.57	97.63
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	7.44	3.99	6.68
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	8.12	nca	6.89
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	8.07	nca	6.84
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	2.03	nca	1.81
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	2.29	nca	2.03
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	497	354	468

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=747	Non-ST Population N=187	Total Population N=934
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	86.58	81.23	85.47
25	Men who are literate (%)	90.46	80.23	88.70
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	36.15	38.10	36.56
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	90.34	92.14	90.71
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	6.87	27.78	12.25
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.01	0.00	2.44
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	83.68	91.21	85.35
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	51.68	45.35	50.21
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	16.79	13.85	16.10
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	2.07	4.88	2.73
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	78.56	70.11	76.78
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	19.09	21.10	19.56
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	7.54	10.63	8.26
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	82.26	85.94	83.11
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	71.42	81.42	73.69
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	74.12	57.60	70.38
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	52.60	42.98	50.42
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	49.01	26.00	43.62
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2533	1549	2298
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2540	1596	2319
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	(22.42)	nca	22.42
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	88.09	77.21	85.60

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=747	Non-ST Population N=187	Total Population N=934
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	93.46	100.00	94.94
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	89.89	98.50	91.83
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.07	0.00	2.37
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	18.68	11.68	17.10
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	18.52	11.86	16.91
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	90.06	80.03	87.79
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(76.97)	0.00	65.24
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	91.06	85.31	89.89
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	100.00	89.97	97.95
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	88.83	91.77	89.47
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	2.49	2.28	2.44
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	50.00	35.52
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	50.00	35.52
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	0.00	24.99
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.12	0.00	0.87
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	nca	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	nca	100.00
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	4.85	9.43	5.89
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	56.30	72.79	60.24
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(43.20)	70.70	51.93
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	19.34	29.73	21.64
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	22.91	28.67	24.11
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	18.85	21.04	19.31
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	7.60	8.41	7.77
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	19.01	13.73	17.91

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=747	Non-ST Population N=187	Total Population N=934
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	3.24	4.99	3.60
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	1.44	4.81	2.02
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	25.70	23.67	25.29
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	40.93	40.25	40.81
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	65.79	61.98	64.88
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	41.62	57.50	44.84
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	39.40	13.95	31.10
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	41.54	54.65	44.27
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.94	5.99	5.95
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.14	1.87	2.08
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.77	4.81	8.09
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.82	4.81	3.17
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.57	10.45	12.13
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.16	1.62	3.63
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.42	2.61	2.46
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	20.01	26.41	21.11
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.40	0.00	2.81
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	4.33	0.00	3.58
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	96.03	95.20	95.85
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	14.92	13.48	14.62
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	54.23	34.51	50.45

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

West District Sikkim

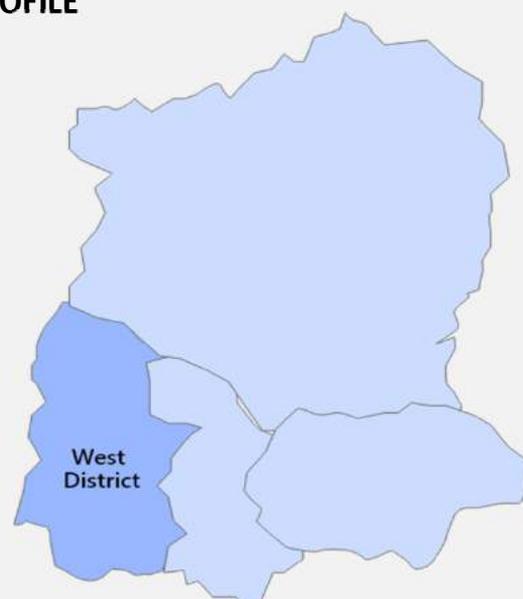


District: WEST DISTRICT | State: SIKKIM

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

WEST DISTRICT: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, West district has a population of 1,36,435 of which 57,817 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (42.4%)¹. Only 2.5% of the ST population as against 3.8% of district population resides in urban areas¹. West district has two tehsils and 66.4% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 117 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 942 females for all ages and 964 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 961 and 962 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 44.7% in the district while it is 45.1% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 77.4% whereas it is 76.9% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 70.3%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, West District (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Sikkim, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 1,36,435

ST – 57,817 (42.3%)



Literacy

Total – 77.4%

ST – 76.9%

Public health facilities in the District³

42

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

16

7

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

0

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: WEST DISTRICT | State: SIKKIM

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=475	Non-ST Population N=462	Total Population N=937
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	77.40	77.06	77.23
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	954	909	932
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	659	952	801
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	97.99	99.01	98.51
5	Households with electricity (%)	99.55	99.55	99.55
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	92.92	95.12	94.01
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	93.16	92.90	93.04
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	0.00	0.20	0.10
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	34.55	48.29	41.38
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	39.92	32.56	36.27
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	93.41	91.66	92.56
12	Households have BPL card (%)	44.29	43.62	43.96
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.94	2.14	2.04
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	94.95	96.89	95.92
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	52.43	62.68	57.53
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	74.31	65.99	70.18
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	95.46	96.62	96.04
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.26	9.66	10.47
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	2.69	13.26	6.80
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	5.66	nca	3.46
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	8.19	3.84	5.85
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	4.60	nca	2.13
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	505	218	364

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=475	Non-ST Population N=462	Total Population N=937
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	81.93	86.53	84.21
25	Men who are literate (%)	85.43	91.54	88.37
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	35.50	35.37	35.43
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	85.87	93.05	89.42
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.40	14.58	13.00
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.90	0.00	2.07
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	78.91	79.83	79.36
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	64.97	66.69	65.84
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	23.90	20.40	22.13
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	4.84	4.93	4.89
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	82.83	77.84	80.25
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	16.38	13.41	14.88
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	6.93	5.35	6.13
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	81.91	84.54	83.28
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	86.30	83.59	84.90
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	71.37	62.40	66.76
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	60.87	49.32	54.93
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.00	98.81	99.39
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	45.44	40.81	43.05
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1900	1940	1921
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3635	2601	3101
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	*	33.84	15.83
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	89.51	86.65	88.02

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

⁸ Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

⁹ Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

¹⁰ Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=475	Non-ST Population N=462	Total Population N=937
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	93.27	95.79	94.56
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	87.47	89.67	88.60
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	0.00	2.12	1.09
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.63	14.00	10.89
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.66	12.20	9.05
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	81.85	73.13	77.36
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	72.12	77.04
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	64.11	91.28	78.35
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.86	100.00	97.08
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	93.86	94.54	94.21
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	88.45	91.28	89.93
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	67.01	86.34	77.73
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	2.42	0.00	1.15
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	nca	100.00
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	nca	100.00
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	1.09	0.57
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	4.32	7.84	6.15
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	68.44	77.97	73.21
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(61.56)	50.36	57.71
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	13.13	19.12	15.97
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	50.07	34.38	42.25
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	15.43	13.50	14.47
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	7.83	2.31	5.07
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	14.46	14.94	14.70

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=475	Non-ST Population N=462	Total Population N=937
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	4.19	7.42	5.79
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	2.55	2.80	2.67
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	23.01	22.56	22.78
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	27.81	33.58	30.60
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	56.96	63.03	60.29
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	38.81	35.85	37.35
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	24.38	12.67	18.17
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	38.44	35.17	36.82
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.55	7.21	6.88
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.47	3.57	3.02
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.42	15.97	10.53
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.51	5.73	4.07
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.13	12.55	10.32
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.25	1.21	1.73
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.52	0.77	1.65
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	20.25	19.01	19.65
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.58	6.68	4.56
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.33	0.00	0.68
94.24				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	94.82	94.24	94.53
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	9.63	8.18	8.91
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	56.92	63.00	59.68

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

South District Sikkim



District: SOUTH DISTRICT | State: SIKKIM

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

SOUTH DISTRICT: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, South district has a population of 1,46,850 of which 41,392 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (28.2%)¹. Only 10.8% of the ST population as against 14.4% of district population resides in urban areas¹. South district has two tehsils and 76.2% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 196 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 915 females for all ages and 953 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 920 and 939 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 42% in the district while it is 44.5% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 81.4% whereas it is 80.2% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 74.3%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, South District (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Sikkim, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 1,46,850

ST – 41,392 (28.2%)



Literacy

Total – 81.4%

ST – 80.2%

Public health facilities in the District³

39

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

17

6

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

1

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: SOUTH DISTRICT | State: SIKKIM

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=364	Non-ST Population N=574	Total Population N=938
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	83.47	79.27	80.79
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	983	891	923
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1159	1059	1096
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
5	Households with electricity (%)	100.00	99.70	99.81
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	99.12	99.82	99.56
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	93.84	93.14	93.40
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	0.00	0.53	0.33
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	53.18	52.02	52.45
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	35.59	30.65	32.48
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	92.84	93.48	93.25
12	Households have BPL card (%)	40.13	37.14	38.25
13	Households having access to internet (%)	5.21	4.61	4.83
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	97.64	95.90	96.55
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	77.57	78.02	77.86
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	62.90	59.88	61.00
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	98.62	97.17	97.71
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	7.13	5.98	6.41
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	nca	nca	nca
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	nca	9.87	6.97
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	nca	nca	nca
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	nca	0.00	0.00
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	531	456	483

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=364	Non-ST Population N=574	Total Population N=938
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	85.99	86.47	86.28
25	Men who are literate (%)	100.00	86.73	89.50
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	43.11	39.55	40.98
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	95.03	95.21	95.14
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	13.19	17.07	15.63
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.20	2.55	1.98
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	81.56	75.43	77.87
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	55.66	61.45	59.25
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	26.51	22.61	24.09
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	5.20	9.36	7.77
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	84.73	79.53	81.40
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	23.34	16.45	19.07
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	7.68	8.62	8.26
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	82.30	94.80	90.18
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	76.93	89.20	84.70
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	60.48	64.29	62.89
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	38.86	55.65	49.49
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.00	97.67	98.52
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	30.18	37.60	34.90
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2060	1991	2016
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2134	2095	2109
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	nca	nca	nca
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	87.31	87.24	87.27

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

⁸ Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

⁹ Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

¹⁰ Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=364	Non-ST Population N=574	Total Population N=938
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	97.71	98.95	98.47
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	95.34	95.77	95.61
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.29	1.05	1.53
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	21.25	12.53	15.85
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	19.81	10.87	14.26
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	96.10	77.79	84.51
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	nca	78.53
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	100.00	86.35	92.27
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	100.00	95.42	97.41
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	91.27	81.24	85.11
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	nca	nca	nca
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	nca	nca	nca
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	nca	nca	nca
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	nca	nca	nca
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	nca	nca
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	9.71	7.75	8.50
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	59.39	85.67	75.40
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	30.31	17.52	22.18
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	32.82	32.74	32.77
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	24.07	14.72	18.45
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	11.80	5.36	7.93
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	22.22	19.42	20.54

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=364	Non-ST Population N=574	Total Population N=938
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	3.27	5.17	4.40
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	0.00	1.70	1.34
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	22.30	22.33	22.32
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	47.28	27.03	31.26
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	69.20	56.91	61.50
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	28.47	34.93	32.32
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	8.41	20.46	16.18
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	27.95	34.48	31.85
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.63	4.83	5.15
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.46	2.20	2.31
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.42	8.30	7.91
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	5.41	4.28
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.61	11.43	11.10
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.07	1.73	1.87
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.67	0.74	0.71
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	29.90	18.90	21.20
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	6.42	5.41	5.62
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	6.52	5.16
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	91.23	95.10	93.67
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	15.23	8.36	11.12
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	64.09	56.31	60.60

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0- Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

East District Sikkim



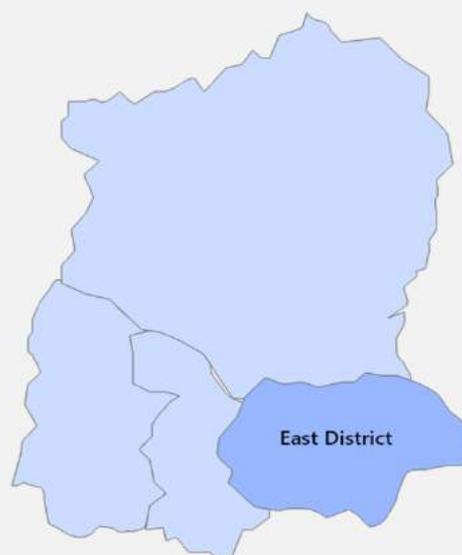
District: EAST DISTRICT | State: SIKKIM

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

EAST DISTRICT: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, East district has a population of 2,83,583 of which 78,436 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (27.7%)¹. Only 39.9% of the ST population as against 43.2% of district population resides in urban areas¹. East district has three tehsils and 74.7% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 297 persons per square kilometre.

For every 1000 males, there are 873 females for all ages and 960 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 987 and 990 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 36% in the district while it is 39% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 83.9% whereas it is 82.6% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 78.1%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government / municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, East District (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Sikkim, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 2,83,583

ST – 78,436 (27.7%)



Literacy

Total – 83.9%

ST – 82.6%

Public health facilities in the District³

48

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

0

7

Primary Health Centres



Community Health Centres

1

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: EAST DISTRICT | State: SIKKIM

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=592	Non-ST Population N=1261	Total Population N=1853
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	78.75	81.04	80.32
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	944	965	959
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	586	769	709
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	98.36	97.52	97.76
5	Households with electricity (%)	98.66	99.31	99.11
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	97.70	98.39	98.17
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	83.37	83.72	83.61
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	0.43	0.28	0.33
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	70.22	70.98	70.74
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	30.40	24.93	26.64
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	90.67	87.73	88.65
12	Households have BPL card (%)	30.68	23.45	25.72
13	Households having access to internet (%)	12.28	10.89	11.32
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	94.14	96.06	95.46
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	77.43	75.07	75.81
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	39.87	32.32	34.69
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	94.51	95.37	95.10
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	8.63	6.60	7.23
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	5.99	3.13	4.16
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	6.95	11.05	9.57
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	2.94	1.88
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	5.13	3.28
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	611	480	521

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=592	Non-ST Population N=1261	Total Population N=1853
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	87.19	88.28	87.93
25	Men who are literate (%)	93.29	94.01	93.76
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	45.69	42.27	43.36
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	95.44	96.18	95.94
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	14.01	17.21	16.12
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.33	4.98	3.81
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	90.30	91.30	90.97
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	36.76	30.13	32.12
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	13.68	12.23	12.66
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.49	0.96	0.82
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	68.10	63.33	64.96
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	26.51	25.89	26.07
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	11.72	9.81	10.39
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	76.18	74.38	74.93
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	72.46	65.14	67.38
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	46.08	40.78	42.40
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	36.58	24.75	28.37
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.97	99.09	99.05
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	18.19	21.98	20.79
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	4881	3190	3751
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	6794	4394	5148
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	(18.73)	20.21	19.92
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	91.07	73.78	79.11

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

⁸ Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

⁹ Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

¹⁰ Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=592	Non-ST Population N=1261	Total Population N=1853
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	95.28	92.46	93.32
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	81.10	71.89	74.69
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	0.45	4.42	3.21
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	28.81	26.18	26.98
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	25.99	23.33	24.21
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	78.81	75.02	76.18
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(77.00)	43.30	54.64
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	90.75	74.11	79.21
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	98.40	98.89
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	99.47	85.22	89.59
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	95.99	87.84	90.34
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	86.55	79.46	81.56
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	1.37	3.28	2.70
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	40.16	44.64
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	56.42	63.08
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.85	0.00	0.26
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	nca	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	nca	100.00
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	9.60	9.49	9.52
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	63.89	60.06	61.26
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(51.36)	61.94	58.37
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	29.61	24.45	25.97
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	17.15	26.52	23.95
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	12.09	11.78	11.86
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	4.04	5.68	5.24
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	8.82	12.04	11.16

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=592	Non-ST Population N=1261	Total Population N=1853
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	4.46	9.58	7.94
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	1.52	2.87	2.41
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	33.49	29.50	30.77
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	35.45	37.53	36.81
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	54.25	48.26	50.03
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	35.80	34.05	34.61
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	19.80	31.30	28.63
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	35.48	33.96	34.44
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.37	8.29	7.36
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.19	3.61	3.16
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	9.16	7.72	8.22
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.62	3.17	3.67
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.31	12.91	12.72
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	5.08	3.99	4.34
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.13	2.36	2.29
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	22.28	17.90	19.41
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	6.00	4.62	5.09
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	4.64	3.36	3.80
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	88.93	83.88	85.46
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	9.99	10.52	10.35
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	38.62	44.40	42.63

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Tawang District
Arunachal Pradesh



District: TAWANG | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

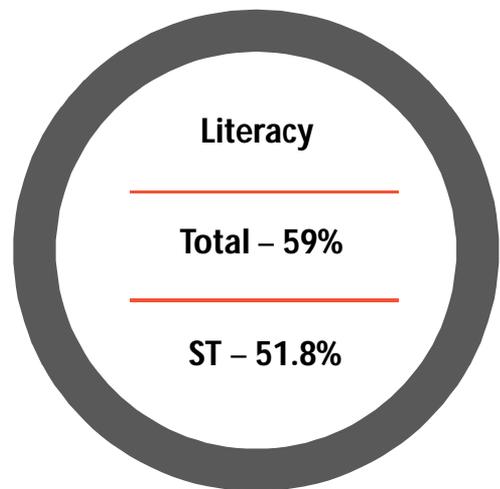
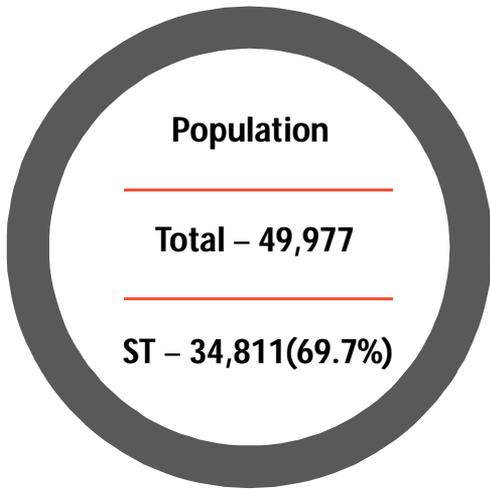
TAWANG: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Tawang has a population of 49,977 of which 34,811 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (69.7%)¹. Only 10.7% of the ST population as against 22.4% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Tawang has 10 tehsils and 54.1% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 23 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 714 females for all ages and 986 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1076 and 1000 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 43.3% in the district while it is 43.9% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 59.0% whereas it is 51.8% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 44.6%. The major sources of livelihood in the district is include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, Tawang (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: TAWANG | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=708	Non-ST Population N=92	Total Population N=800
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	40.03	61.01	41.42
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1077	764	1049
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	993	760	974
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	27.29	60.56	29.86
5	Households with electricity (%)	95.03	100.00	95.42
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	94.66	94.93	94.68
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	53.48	63.43	54.27
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	16.05	0.00	14.77
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	42.32	83.24	45.59
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	45.08	34.26	44.22
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	72.76	71.72	72.68
12	Households have BPL card (%)	29.85	7.31	28.05
13	Households having access to internet (%)	4.13	10.43	4.63
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	74.29	93.94	75.86
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	24.95	56.33	27.45
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	53.14	5.29	49.32
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	56.62	62.11	57.04
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	8.67	6.07	8.46
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	5.27	0.00	4.80
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	9.34	nca	8.49
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	7.25	64.65	9.14
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	9.40	nca	9.09
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	1076	0	991

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, not shown: based on fewer than five unweighted cases*

⁴ Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

⁵ Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

⁶ Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁷ Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=708	Non-ST Population N=92	Total Population N=800
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	39.10	49.93	40.00
25	Men who are literate (%)	54.78	91.80	57.41
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	17.94	23.72	18.42
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	63.95	81.94	65.46
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.46	44.45	14.21
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.27	20.68	2.24
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	77.71	96.61	78.94
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	22.17	23.14	22.27
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	4.08	4.78	4.16
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	59.54	72.16	60.91
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	31.51	29.46	31.29
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	16.71	18.35	16.89
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	77.07	100.00	80.54
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	12.09	38.23	14.04
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	7.54	20.31	8.50
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	1.11	20.31	2.54
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	72.72	83.29	73.80
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	2.60	0.00	2.26
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	5422	2655	5060
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	7252	2562	6647
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	10.58	0.00	10.06
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	85.05	68.38	82.53

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=708	Non-ST Population N=92	Total Population N=800
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	28.75	48.73	30.20
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	26.82	46.15	28.21
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.59	10.06	4.06
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.01	15.06	5.74
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.33	32.63	15.61
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	14.14	28.39	15.21
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	61.53	nca	61.53
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	24.51	62.52	27.80
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	62.06	100.00	65.34
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	36.59	62.52	38.84
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	41.75	100.00	46.80
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	32.32	29.48	32.13
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	5.79	4.70	5.71
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	14.58	0.00	13.69
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	33.20	0.00	31.19
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	0.00	44.87	2.72
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.69	2.59	0.83
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	36.04
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	100.00	36.04
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	15.11	18.61	15.66
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	47.63	55.29	48.31
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	63.98	100.00	67.45
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	21.90	9.45	20.94
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	21.17	14.06	20.47
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	18.87	23.99	19.37
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	5.13	14.62	6.06
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	7.60	12.37	8.07

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=708	Non-ST Population N=92	Total Population N=800
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	3.03	6.72	3.34
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	4.21	15.29	5.04
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	28.89	26.98	28.73
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	27.40	51.76	29.21
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	66.75	90.16	69.57
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	41.72	48.37	42.27
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	58.63	84.70	60.69
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	42.70	50.41	43.33
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.20	5.20	3.36
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.91	2.53	1.04
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.94	0.00	3.66
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.27	0.00	3.04
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.62	15.62	16.54
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	6.06	10.50	6.42
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	3.94	5.63	4.08
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	23.24	8.20	22.10
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	9.74	58.84	13.48
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	5.41	0.00	4.99
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	94.53	94.17	94.50
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	11.95	0.78	11.02
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	14.47	100.00	14.98

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

West Kameng District
Arunachal Pradesh

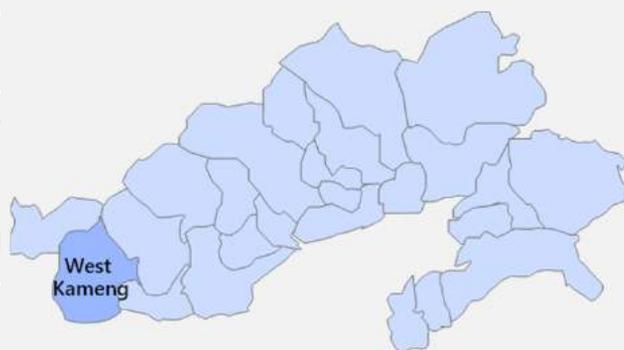


District: WEST KAMENG | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

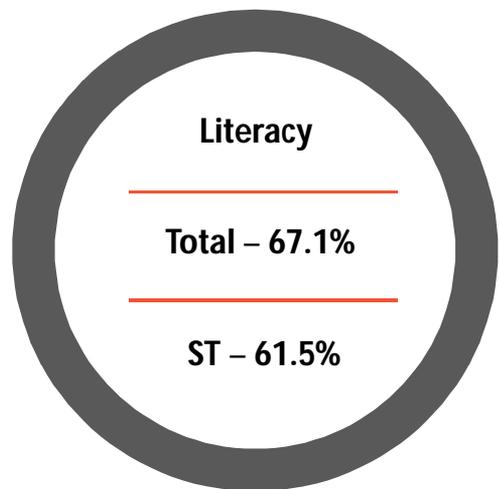
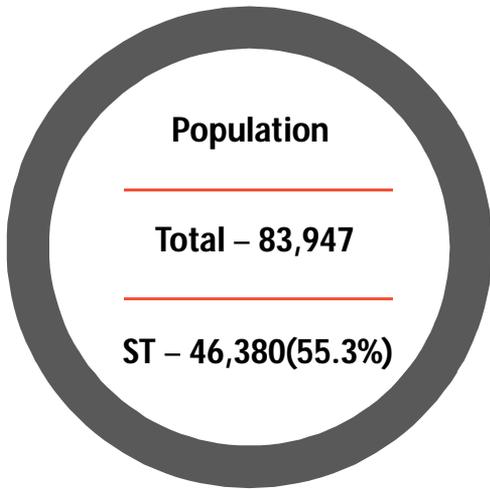
WEST KAMENG: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, West Kameng has a population of 83,947 of which 46,380 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (55.3%)¹. Only 16.2% of the ST population as against 19.0% of district population resides in urban areas¹. West Kameng has 13 tehsils and 88.6% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 11 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 819 females for all ages and 973 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1037 and 1007 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 37.5% in the district while it is 40.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 67.1% whereas it is 61.5% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 56.3%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, West kameng (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: WEST KAMENG | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=533	Non-ST Population N=262	Total Population N=795
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	64.53	65.10	64.71
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	990	838	936
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1094	830	1025
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	54.52	82.46	62.35
5	Households with electricity (%)	97.88	98.45	98.08
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	95.49	93.58	94.82
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	61.19	54.46	58.84
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	13.55	10.00	12.31
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	53.05	61.82	56.12
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	59.75	42.29	53.65
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	72.23	70.19	71.54
12	Households have BPL card (%)	36.27	28.62	33.60
13	Households having access to internet (%)	8.77	11.02	9.56
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	80.03	90.08	83.54
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	31.24	34.61	32.42
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	46.69	13.03	34.94
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	64.53	65.74	64.97
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	10.02	11.14	10.41
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	21.51	0.00	17.07
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	14.31	18.64	15.20
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	18.45	8.99	13.16
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	5.42	23.03	15.26
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	1027	1051	1036

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown: based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=533	Non-ST Population N=262	Total Population N=795
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	62.35	60.34	61.77
25	Men who are literate (%)	84.54	90.12	87.60
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	26.63	22.31	25.39
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	72.64	79.29	74.55
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	36.41	20.60	31.13
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	20.46	15.71	18.84
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	71.29	81.74	74.82
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	15.02	29.31	18.93
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	2.74	4.95	3.34
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	68.23	52.16	61.47
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	35.52	34.01	35.11
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	19.56	15.90	18.56
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	81.79	86.63	83.25
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	26.55	52.42	33.28
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	5.75	9.88	6.82
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	2.98	7.48	4.15
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	79.83	88.91	82.53
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	18.80	24.19	20.46
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3803	2919	3526
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4638	4703	4658
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	1.97	0.00	1.60
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	83.90	79.55	82.58

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

⁸ Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

⁹ Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

¹⁰ Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=533	Non-ST Population N=262	Total Population N=795
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	53.73	67.45	56.98
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	41.57	57.50	45.34
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.93	0.00	2.24
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.84	9.85	9.08
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.13	9.26	12.66
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	21.22	31.43	23.88
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	51.94	nca	51.94
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	20.42	43.39	24.99
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	64.25	81.45	67.67
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	37.14	69.50	43.57
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	47.46	49.32	47.83
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	42.45	55.94	45.41
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	7.71	6.96	7.54
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	62.73	17.73	53.04
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	75.61	66.01	73.54
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	33.08	17.00	29.62
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	33.08	0.00	25.95
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.89	1.68	1.84
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	78.51
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	100.00	37.76
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	12.00	12.22	12.06
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	67.88	68.05	67.93
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(44.24)	56.07	49.68
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	34.59	28.72	33.27
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	29.96	21.71	27.32
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	7.63	6.43	7.24
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	4.66	3.69	4.35
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	11.06	12.66	11.57

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=533	Non-ST Population N=262	Total Population N=795
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	6.52	8.88	7.21
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	0.00	14.83	7.64
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	32.33	35.63	33.31
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	13.72	27.08	20.60
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	45.07	66.16	49.71
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	33.28	36.14	34.11
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	35.25	0.00	31.44
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	33.37	35.67	34.02
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.85	3.86	3.13
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.73	2.25	1.88
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.07	2.36	3.14
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.41	0.00	0.65
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.77	10.42	14.93
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	5.51	4.86	5.32
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.72	3.39	2.91
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	24.26	26.40	25.42
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.34	10.88	6.50
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	78.84	81.17	79.65
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	8.42	12.86	9.70
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	25.84	19.73	23.51

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

East Kameng District
Arunachal Pradesh



District: EAST KAMENG | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

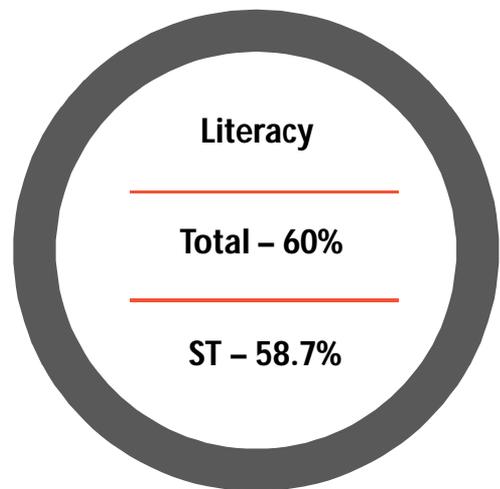
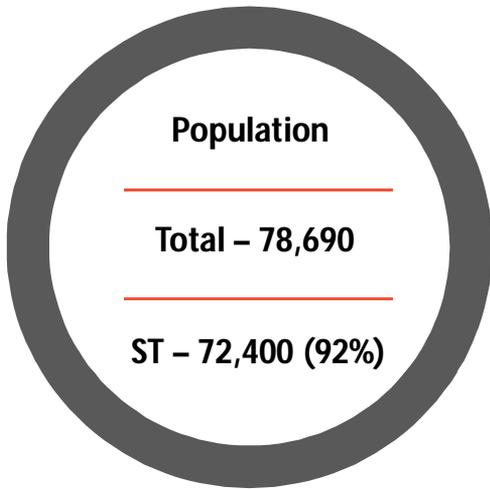
India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

EAST KAMENG: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, East Kameng has a population of 78,690 of which 72,400 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (92%)¹. Only 20.2% of the ST population as against 23.3% of district population resides in urban areas¹. East Kameng has 13 tehsils and 88.6% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 19 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 1029 females for all ages and 1001 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1053 and 1007 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 38.3% in the district while it is 39.2% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 60% whereas it is 58.7% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 50.6%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, East Kameng (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: EAST KAMENG | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=784	Non-ST Population N=41	Total Population N=825
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	56.32	66.39	56.84
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	993	886	988
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1028	512	1004
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	34.80	81.56	35.75
5	Households with electricity (%)	47.86	90.55	50.47
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	77.58	93.88	78.57
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	35.97	74.55	38.33
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	34.19	6.04	32.47
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	34.53	71.49	36.80
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	46.60	32.09	45.71
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	51.68	57.97	51.99
12	Households have BPL card (%)	36.86	25.63	36.17
13	Households having access to internet (%)	6.83	18.07	7.52
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	56.11	84.76	57.86
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	10.26	27.09	11.29
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	60.88	8.68	57.68
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	53.59	27.93	51.94
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.14	0.00	10.46
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	30.45	nca	30.45
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	11.48	nca	11.48
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	29.59	nca	29.59
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	16.13	nca	16.13
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	1433	1312	1427

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=784	Non-ST Population N=41	Total Population N=825
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	48.59	65.26	49.67
25	Men who are literate (%)	80.81	84.39	81.23
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	22.09	40.67	23.30
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	42.35	73.05	44.35
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	52.30	50.04	52.16
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	17.31	0.00	16.58
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	57.10	63.52	57.43
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	5.21	4.13	5.15
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	0.83	0.00	0.79
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	61.71	0.00	59.03
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	30.70	25.38	30.41
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	17.83	20.07	17.95
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	44.41	0.00	43.07
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	0.87	0.00	0.83
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	1.35	10.74	1.78
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	nca	nca	nca
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	65.62	72.63	66.49
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	1.20	0.00	1.10
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3210	2495	3152
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4641	5916	4739
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	0.33	0.00	0.32
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	75.65	0.00	73.36

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=784	Non-ST Population N=41	Total Population N=825
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	32.75	56.04	33.54
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	27.38	50.14	28.15
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.98	13.19	3.33
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.28	0.00	3.17
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.67	nca	5.33
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	7.06	0.00	6.75
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	49.61	0.00	41.91
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	10.26	45.82	11.94
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	34.07	100.00	37.17
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	14.83	69.51	17.40
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	14.52	76.31	17.43
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	18.99	44.14	20.03
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	6.67	25.73	7.34
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	42.62	100.00	49.69
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	66.87	100.00	70.96
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	21.54	38.89	23.68
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	16.26	38.89	19.05
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.37	0.00	0.35
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	nca	66.57
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	13.22	39.21	14.80
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	54.55	25.31	53.84
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	48.88	nca	48.88
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	22.61	0.00	21.86
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	41.95	42.97	41.98
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	14.77	25.52	15.09
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	6.55	13.95	6.77
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	20.23	29.82	20.52

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=784	Non-ST Population N=41	Total Population N=825
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	6.75	10.25	6.94
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	6.91	0.00	5.94
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	16.51	26.12	17.04
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	20.11	0.00	17.28
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	48.75	39.99	48.59
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	30.08	28.73	30.00
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	23.75	0.00	23.47
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	29.79	28.47	29.71
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.81	4.33	4.79
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.78	0.00	1.68
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.90	41.46	10.91
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.78	41.46	6.51
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.84	16.84	9.30
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.76	0.00	2.60
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.98	2.51	1.07
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.56	10.72	10.58
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	4.71	0.00	4.05
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	96.39	92.07	96.12
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	6.90	1.47	6.55
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	19.45	0.00	19.16

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Papumpare District
Arunachal Pradesh

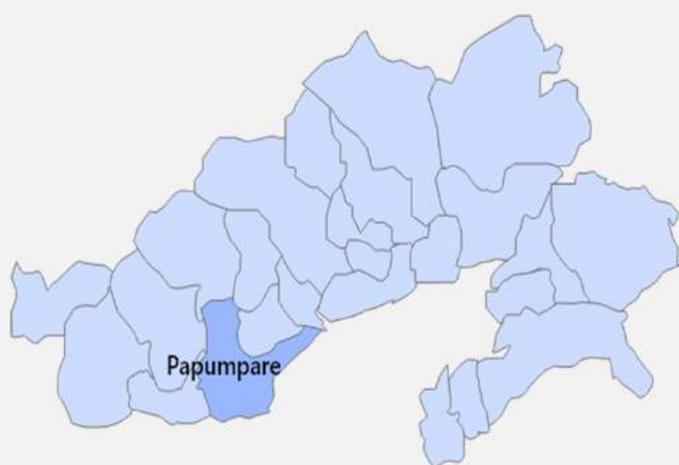


District: PAPUMPARE | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

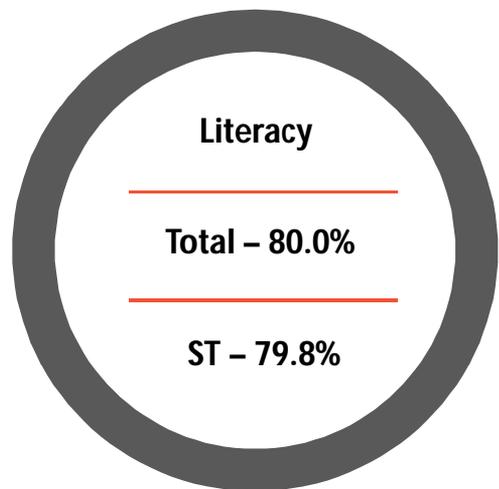
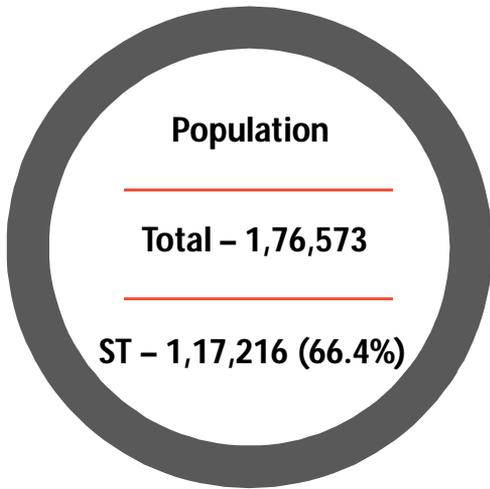
PAPUMPARE: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Papumpare has a population of 1,76,573 of which 1,17,216 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (66.4%)¹. Only 47.6% of the ST population as against 54.9% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Papumpare has 15 tehsils and 92% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 51 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 980 females for all ages and 977 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1076 and 981 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 28.1% in the district while it is 29.6% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 80.0% whereas it is 79.8% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 74.1%. The major sources of livelihood in the district includes Government/ Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.

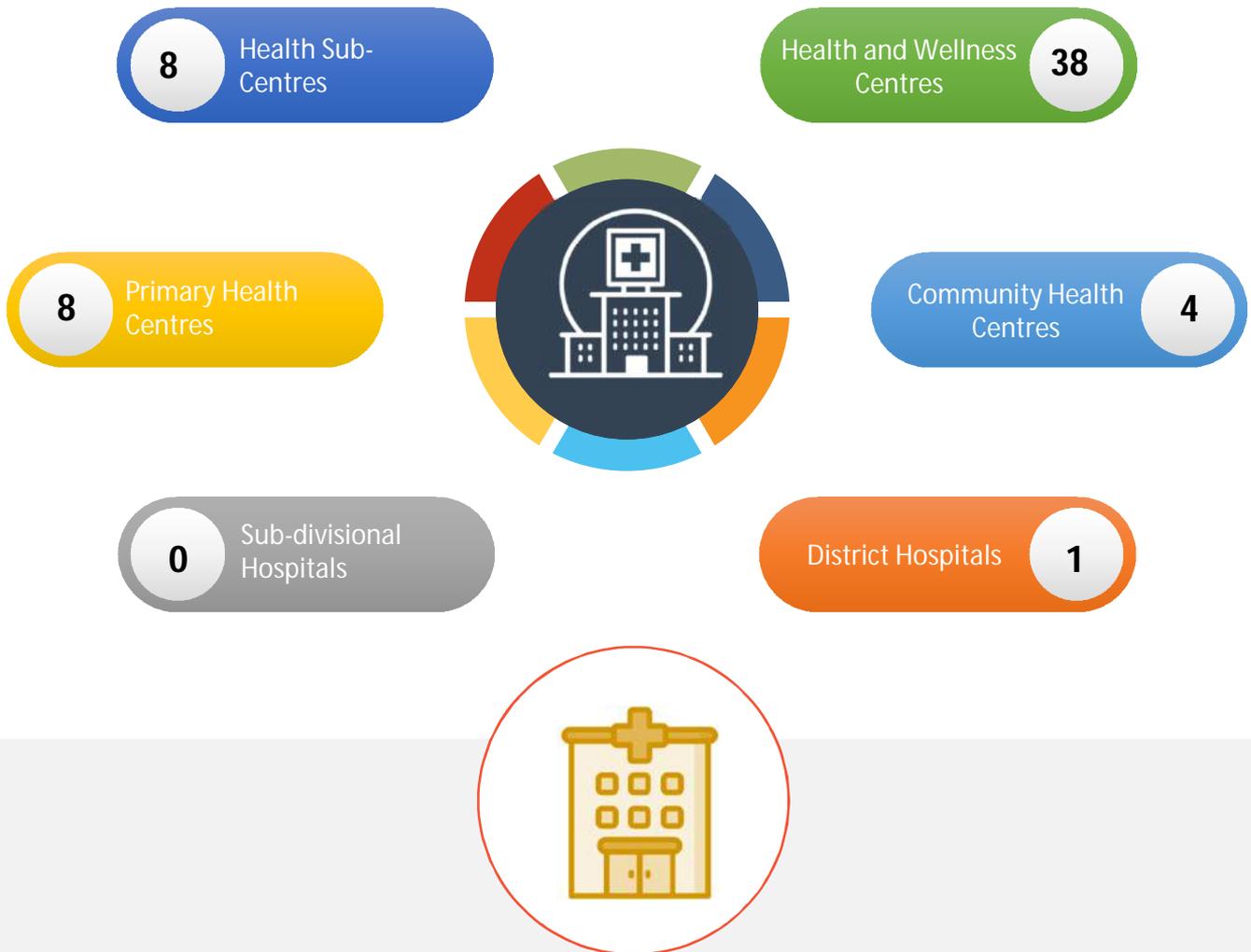


¹ District Census Handbook, Papumpare (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: PAPUMPARE | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=1138	Non-ST Population N=511	Total Population N=1649
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	77.03	77.99	77.29
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1024	862	972
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	788	857	810
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	70.89	85.63	75.68
5	Households with electricity (%)	99.41	98.00	98.93
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	94.45	85.80	91.53
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	73.29	57.66	68.00
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	1.17	2.74	1.70
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	85.41	82.16	84.31
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	54.84	30.36	46.55
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	66.81	59.74	64.67
12	Households have BPL card (%)	31.78	17.51	26.95
13	Households having access to internet (%)	32.72	26.51	30.62
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	94.45	96.02	94.98
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	48.69	51.97	49.80
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	42.85	16.14	33.81
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	71.77	63.40	68.91
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	6.93	6.45	6.77
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	13.64	18.00	15.33
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	10.66	5.20	8.54
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	27.91	0.00	21.55
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	9.22	0.00	7.12
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	1399	1170	1329

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=1138	Non-ST Population N=511	Total Population N=1649
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	78.04	70.34	75.60
25	Men who are literate (%)	95.28	83.77	92.10
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	52.16	38.36	47.79
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	87.23	85.26	86.61
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	20.52	36.74	25.49
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	11.76	14.15	12.50
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	77.08	73.08	75.84
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	12.87	12.74	12.82
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	5.71	2.73	4.70
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	62.54	25.49	50.57
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	33.60	29.57	32.24
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	23.02	14.64	20.19
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	67.70	58.38	64.68
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	24.77	28.35	25.98
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	10.87	13.27	11.68
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	2.26	2.24	2.25
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	83.48	75.67	80.56
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	1.68	1.98	1.78
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	9679	6250	8559
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	11514	8272	10408
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	3.76	2.12	3.22
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	68.76	66.48	68.02

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=1138	Non-ST Population N=511	Total Population N=1649
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	81.01	79.79	80.63
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	51.96	48.27	50.78
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.47	2.17	1.69
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	24.69	16.61	22.12
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	30.23	13.57	25.20
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	40.22	42.23	40.90
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	33.72	33.89	33.75
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	32.23	39.19	34.92
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	77.39	84.41	80.10
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	57.99	61.74	59.44
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	58.21	54.86	56.92
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	51.69	49.98	51.16
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	10.58	9.20	10.13
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	56.56	54.66	56.00
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	71.37	84.94	75.35
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	38.32	43.52	39.84
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	34.81	36.36	35.27
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.71	2.30	2.58
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	69.48	40.37	61.09
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	0.00	25.84	7.45
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	10.97	13.53	11.79
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	35.61	40.33	37.29
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	51.61	30.24	41.97
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	24.62	18.83	22.43
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	24.15	27.62	25.26
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	8.18	12.35	9.52
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	2.47	3.54	2.81
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	7.98	19.10	11.57

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=1138	Non-ST Population N=511	Total Population N=1649
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	7.54	13.76	9.46
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	10.48	10.63	10.51
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	24.93	29.74	26.41
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	23.46	39.16	27.31
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	47.07	71.47	54.66
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	40.65	55.15	45.11
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	48.84	69.87	57.37
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	40.86	55.71	45.57
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.47	4.84	4.58
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.87	2.32	2.01
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.07	6.45	6.17
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.49	0.00	1.88
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.85	10.21	9.96
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.22	2.21	2.22
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.55	2.79	2.62
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.13	17.48	14.21
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.35	11.17	6.03
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.79	2.00	1.84
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	64.53	64.25	64.43
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	8.65	5.84	7.76
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	27.08	28.16	27.34

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Upper Subansiri District
Arunachal Pradesh



District: UPPER SUBANSIRI | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

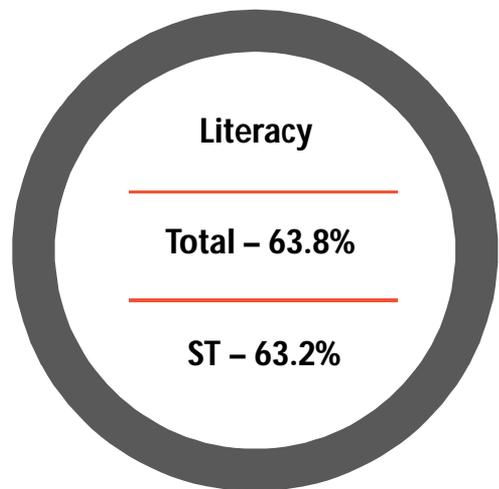
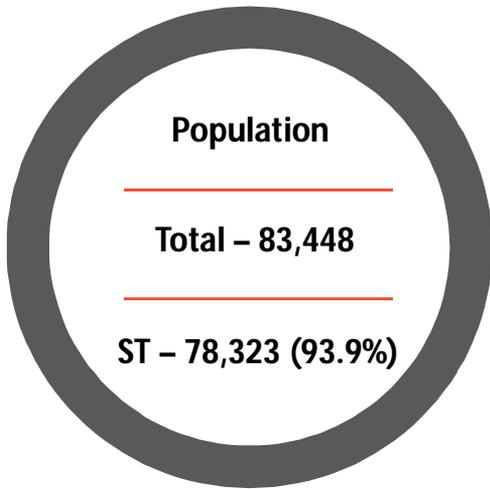
UPPER SUBANSIRI: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011 Upper Subansiri has a population of 83,448 of which 78,323 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (93.9%)¹. Only 13.3% of the ST population as against 16.1% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Upper Subansiri has 15 tehsils and 79.0% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 12 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 998 females for all ages and 970 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1031 and 967 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 37.1% in the district while it is 37.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 63.8% whereas it is 63.2% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 57.4%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Upper Subansiri (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Upper Subansiri has been delimited and split into two district namely Kamle, Upper Subansiri post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Upper Subansiri is combined for these two district.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: UPPER SUBANSIRI | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=853	Non-ST Population N= 47	Total Population N=900
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	61.22	79.00	61.79
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	993	594	972
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	908	964	909
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	42.42	90.43	44.08
5	Households with electricity (%)	87.79	96.32	88.29
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	85.63	95.63	86.21
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	59.87	59.46	59.85
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	9.42	2.04	8.99
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	36.07	78.80	38.54
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	72.42	48.46	71.04
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	66.69	64.27	66.58
12	Households have BPL card (%)	47.67	8.44	45.40
13	Households having access to internet (%)	7.64	22.12	8.48
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	66.74	95.52	68.40
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	8.69	51.67	11.18
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	48.84	8.13	46.48
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	46.33	45.51	46.28
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.24	6.29	9.07
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	10.86	45.01	10.20
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	11.64	nca	13.67
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	3.96	nca	3.96
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	15.60	nca	15.60
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	466	0	447

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=853	Non-ST Population N= 47	Total Population N=900
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	55.62	75.05	56.33
25	Men who are literate (%)	72.48	78.57	73.30
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	27.12	38.75	27.55
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	63.48	90.14	64.46
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	40.52	70.08	41.10
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	10.94	0.00	10.67
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	76.23	79.56	76.30
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	17.68	23.57	17.92
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	7.04	8.21	7.08
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	65.58	83.08	66.51
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	24.23	28.44	24.40
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	15.35	12.13	15.22
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	60.86	47.66	60.54
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	14.72	25.23	15.09
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	1.15	15.70	1.65
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	nca	nca	nca
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	81.98	100.00	82.94
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	8.32	10.79	8.42
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	4896	5308	4916
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	5162	5308	5169
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	0.64	0.00	0.62
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	89.22	100.00	89.48

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			
	ST Population N=853	Non-ST Population N= 47	Total Population N=900	
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	44.37	55.04	44.68
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	41.14	55.04	41.54
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.94	21.87	3.49
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.26	0.00	7.05
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.30	nca	13.75
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	21.49	18.73	21.39
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(54.04)	nca	54.04
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	22.26	0.00	21.88
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	61.47	0.00	60.43
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	31.62	0.00	31.08
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	42.63	0.00	41.91
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	54.17	45.14	53.88
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	11.60	0.00	11.26
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	51.94	nca	51.94
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	75.21	nca	75.21
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	45.23	nca	45.23
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	40.45	nca	40.45
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.51	0.00	3.41
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	80.38	nca	80.38
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	36.98	nca	36.98
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	4.99	0.00	4.74
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	60.38	100.00	60.95
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(67.39)	nca	67.39
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	41.85	0.00	41.28
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	28.69	13.39	28.29
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	12.41	7.88	12.29
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	5.23	0.00	5.09
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	12.56	0.00	12.23

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=853	Non-ST Population N= 47	Total Population N=900
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	10.71	6.45	10.54
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	9.27	9.29	9.27
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	15.21	26.85	15.67
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	13.37	39.91	16.05
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	52.78	69.60	53.34
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	41.35	42.70	41.41
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	40.25	nca	40.25
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	41.30	42.70	41.35
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.21	16.93	5.66
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.66	5.63	1.81
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.36	21.36	7.87
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.47	9.29	4.06
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.30	12.31	15.19
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.40	2.40	4.33
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.28	5.63	1.44
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.89	8.99	17.89
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	5.64	9.29	6.01
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	4.45	0.00	4.00
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	85.17	97.13	85.86
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	9.79	1.85	9.50
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	45.14	100.00	45.54

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

West Siang District
Arunachal Pradesh



District: WEST SIANG | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

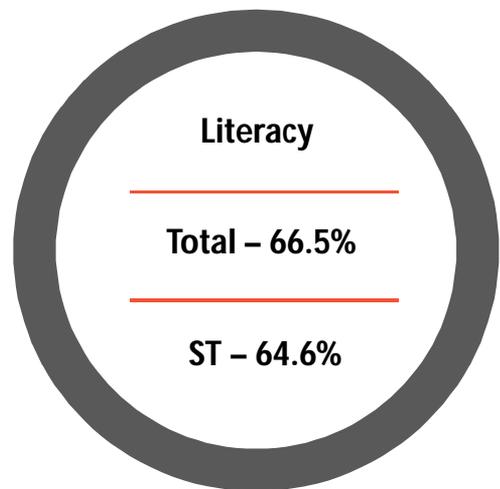
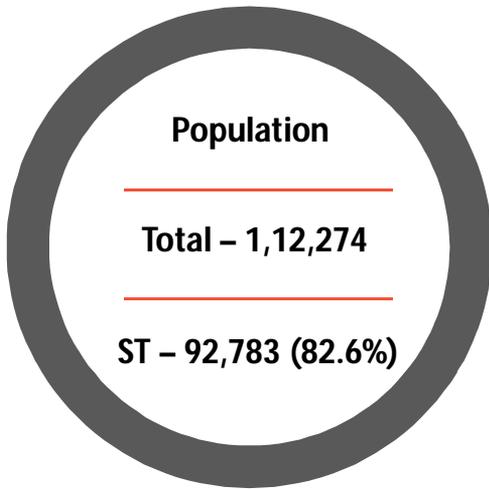
India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

WEST SIANG: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

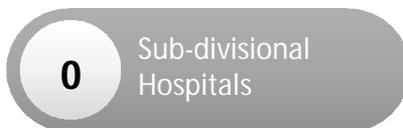
According to Census of India, 2011 West Siang has a population of 1,12,274 of which 92,783 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (82.6%)¹. Only 15.7% of the ST population as against 22.2% of district population resides in urban areas¹. West Siang has 21 tehsils and 87.7% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 13 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 930 females for all ages and 941 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among ST are 1028 and 934 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 37.0% in the district while it is 39.1% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 66.5% whereas it is 64.6% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 59.1%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, West Siang (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of West Siang has been delimited and split into three districts namely Siang, Lower Siang and West Siang post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for West Siang is combined for these three districts.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: WEST SIANG | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=742	Non-ST Population N=107	Total Population N=849
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	70.15	73.95	70.61
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	892	727	869
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	919	503	867
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	52.95	74.04	55.16
5	Households with electricity (%)	93.35	100.00	94.38
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	89.99	94.20	90.64
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	76.05	75.96	76.03
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	0.00	0.77	0.12
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	41.93	85.58	48.74
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	69.95	42.42	65.65
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	72.68	66.09	71.82
12	Households have BPL card (%)	46.46	15.54	41.64
13	Households having access to internet (%)	8.47	6.56	8.17
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	84.26	94.24	85.82
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	17.80	43.73	21.84
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	54.35	3.93	46.49
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	81.66	79.62	81.34
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.94	8.54	9.72
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	5.01	23.47	8.68
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	12.69	15.15	13.17
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	5.72	0.00	5.17
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	16.71	0.00	15.10
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	743	687	736

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=742	Non-ST Population N=107	Total Population N=849
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	76.42	70.53	75.70
25	Men who are literate (%)	89.35	86.51	89.21
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	44.03	37.64	43.25
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	68.18	88.77	70.69
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	26.33	32.58	26.84
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.40	20.09	8.21
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	80.86	80.37	80.81
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	9.95	4.71	9.29
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	4.40	3.02	4.23
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	84.86	67.22	83.71
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	26.76	33.51	27.62
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	17.68	16.30	17.51
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	68.29	100.00	69.84
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	18.17	16.61	17.98
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	1.48	0.00	1.30
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	1.48	0.00	1.30
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	93.45	65.83	90.11
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	23.04	10.78	21.10
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2275	3145	2419
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2316	3145	2448
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	4.84	0.00	4.51
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	89.46	78.15	88.91

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=742	Non-ST Population N=107	Total Population N=849
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	47.94	70.60	50.17
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	45.89	70.60	48.32
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.41	0.00	2.17
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.30	15.71	8.13
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.91	22.26	16.82
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	31.11	36.40	31.74
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	19.15	nca	19.15
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	36.52	18.54	34.42
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	79.81	33.73	74.43
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	47.37	18.54	44.01
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	72.49	57.59	70.75
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	48.58	21.16	45.76
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	4.56	3.43	4.45
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(71.81)	100.00	73.98
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(88.63)	0.00	81.81
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(29.05)	100.00	34.51
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(29.05)	0.00	26.82
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.50	0.00	0.45
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	nca	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	nca	100.00
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	6.90	7.45	6.96
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	67.03	57.46	65.96
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(47.95)	0.00	38.90
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	21.97	33.92	23.37
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	35.57	25.92	34.74
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	17.64	36.09	19.22
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	5.69	9.93	6.06
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	20.81	25.92	21.25

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=742	Non-ST Population N=107	Total Population N=849
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	4.55	10.23	5.26
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	2.72	0.00	2.59
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	21.13	22.50	21.30
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	19.32	40.08	20.30
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	40.75	30.52	39.65
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	36.22	50.30	37.96
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	15.46	0.00	13.69
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	35.41	48.51	37.03
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.57	2.10	4.27
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.70	1.11	1.63
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.20	24.49	5.16
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.36	24.49	2.46
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.16	12.66	14.85
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.63	1.29	3.34
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	5.30	5.01	5.26
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	23.24	15.59	22.87
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.42	0.00	2.31
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	6.57	0.00	6.25
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	94.10	90.86	93.59
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	5.36	0.00	4.71
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	19.82	nca	19.82

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

East Siang District
Arunachal Pradesh



District: EAST SIANG | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

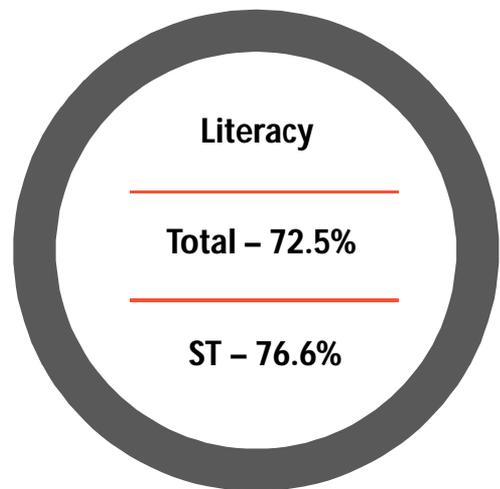
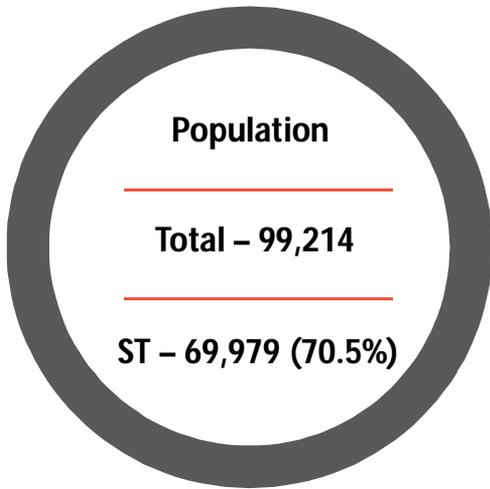
EAST SIANG: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011 East Siang has a population of 99,214 of which 69,979 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (70.5%)¹. Only 17.5% of the ST population as against 27.9% of district population resides in urban areas¹. East Siang has 15 tehsils and 79.6% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 28 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 980 females for all ages and 988 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1026 and 991 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 33.9% in the district while it is 37.7% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 72.5% whereas it is 76.6% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 70.9%. The major sources of livelihood in the district is include Cultivation



¹ District Census Handbook, West Siang (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District East Siang boundary of has been delimited and split into three districts namely Siang, Lower Siang, East Siang post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for East Siang is combined for these three districts.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: EAST SIANG | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=744	Non-ST Population N=116	Total Population N=860
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	73.05	69.25	72.49
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	945	928	943
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	932	1102	951
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	68.75	94.24	72.59
5	Households with electricity (%)	96.25	100.00	96.82
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	98.24	98.58	98.29
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	74.11	65.64	72.84
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	6.97	3.47	6.44
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	38.59	80.61	44.93
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	86.10	75.09	84.44
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	81.33	78.63	80.93
12	Households have BPL card (%)	59.53	38.85	56.41
13	Households having access to internet (%)	13.70	15.27	13.94
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	94.02	94.04	94.02
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	22.47	56.40	27.59
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	65.94	5.20	56.77
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	64.12	68.91	64.85
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	6.34	1.84	5.66
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	8.82	nca	8.82
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	16.14	nca	16.14
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	9.92	nca	8.65
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	17.17	nca	14.96
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	156	nca	132

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

*'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases*

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=744	Non-ST Population N=116	Total Population N=860
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	83.06	71.75	81.53
25	Men who are literate (%)	92.14	92.52	92.18
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	51.16	39.18	49.53
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	84.28	89.29	84.96
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	14.37	11.27	13.96
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.43	7.30	5.70
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	78.25	74.07	77.68
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	31.79	36.62	32.54
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	17.12	18.11	17.27
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	79.19	61.03	75.93
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	19.89	17.73	19.55
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	15.13	12.67	14.75
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	57.29	57.91	57.39
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	33.90	42.76	35.04
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	6.42	8.98	6.75
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	3.91	8.98	4.57
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.46	96.27	94.71
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	20.03	8.43	18.14
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	4795	3914	4646
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4935	3914	4769
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	4.28	51.76	6.47
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	97.06	100.00	97.51

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=744	Non-ST Population N=116	Total Population N=860
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	66.02	86.73	68.63
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	63.27	86.73	66.22
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.75	0.00	3.27
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.14	9.95	4.87
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.73	11.47	6.68
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	37.45	30.19	36.51
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	80.80	0.00	67.61
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	48.19	31.61	45.47
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	80.34	100.00	83.57
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	59.61	44.46	57.12
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	74.63	100.00	78.79
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	59.54	78.45	62.12
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	12.49	9.29	12.10
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	47.83	0.00	43.30
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	91.06	100.00	91.90
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	89.20	100.00	90.22
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	83.93	100.00	85.46
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.22	10.97	5.93
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(50.02)	0.00	38.60
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(12.51)	0.00	9.66
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	5.79	11.47	6.68
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	40.83	42.39	41.00
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(15.98)	nca	15.98
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	18.44	0.00	16.11
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	19.13	29.95	21.03
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	18.96	13.91	18.07
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	12.98	13.91	13.14
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	12.86	35.60	16.85

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=744	Non-ST Population N=116	Total Population N=860
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	4.75	5.19	4.81
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	5.31	7.48	5.55
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	22.18	24.71	22.52
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	37.50	47.70	38.62
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	45.37	56.77	47.04
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	33.59	36.43	33.96
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	19.48	9.68	17.66
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	32.66	33.85	32.82
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.93	9.40	8.13
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.29	5.16	2.67
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	10.20	0.00	9.09
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.71	0.00	3.31
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.27	17.44	12.97
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.81	0.95	3.42
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.64	1.59	2.50
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	25.46	12.03	24.00
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.70	0.00	2.41
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	5.90	0.00	5.25
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	95.54	97.50	95.84
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	10.21	1.95	9.09
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	38.94	51.76	39.32

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Upper Siang District

Arunachal Pradesh



District: UPPER SIANG | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

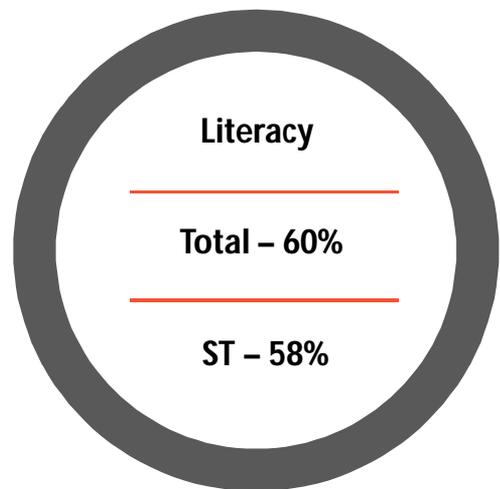
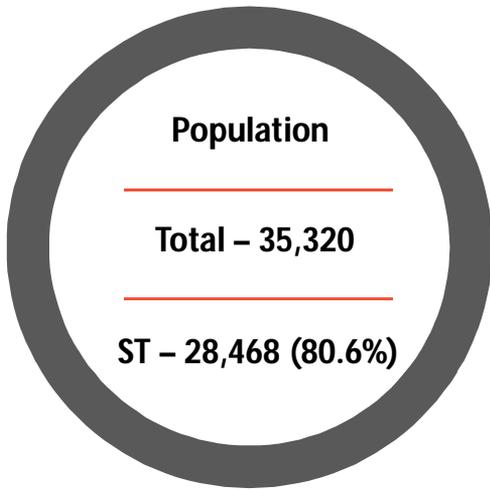
India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

UPPER SIANG: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011 Upper Siang has a population of 35,320 of which 28,468 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (80.6%)¹. Only 13.9% of the ST population as against 18.5% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Upper Siang has 11 tehsils and 81.4% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 5 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 889 females for all ages and 946 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 975 and 959 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 46.2% in the district while it is 47.6% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 60.0% whereas it is 58.0% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 52.2%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Upper Siang (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: UPPER SIANG | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=727	Non-ST Population N=131	Total Population N=858
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	66.11	70.74	66.63
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	902	822	892
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1119	697	1038
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	79.43	67.24	77.25
5	Households with electricity (%)	90.89	97.79	91.78
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	91.80	97.26	92.50
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	58.66	69.24	60.03
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	4.21	3.76	4.15
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	16.79	60.12	22.40
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	75.82	46.78	72.06
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	80.29	71.85	79.26
12	Households have BPL card (%)	61.44	19.55	56.02
13	Households having access to internet (%)	3.03	1.06	2.77
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	74.29	90.15	76.34
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	10.95	45.62	15.44
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	71.75	3.24	62.88
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	61.53	75.79	63.44
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	10.29	2.42	9.27
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	6.11	nca	5.89
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	2.35	0.00	2.26
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	1.05	nca	0.99
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	25.32	43.98	26.37
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	728	0	640

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=727	Non-ST Population N=131	Total Population N=858
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	75.53	69.36	74.75
25	Men who are literate (%)	94.90	86.83	93.78
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	40.47	26.02	38.65
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	62.04	78.39	64.11
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	21.35	30.66	22.81
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.57	0.00	2.32
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	81.85	78.64	81.44
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	38.51	41.48	38.92
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	11.42	8.36	11.00
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	86.52	60.11	82.43
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	13.39	12.42	13.25
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	8.24	8.21	8.24
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	52.27	88.51	56.89
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	29.20	29.38	29.23
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	8.24	10.17	8.52
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	6.14	5.50	6.05
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.36	100.00	94.92
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	28.67	42.14	30.29
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3006	4619	3203
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3121	4619	3301
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	12.42	0.00	9.97
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	95.76	100.00	96.30

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=727	Non-ST Population N=131	Total Population N=858
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	68.11	57.27	66.36
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	66.23	57.27	64.79
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.18	5.23	2.67
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.73	9.96	8.09
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.84	17.39	10.06
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	51.23	29.55	48.10
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	29.26	0.00	26.87
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	(40.01)	21.12	32.39
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(89.59)	100.00	93.79
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	(75.56)	40.73	61.51
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	(54.28)	21.12	40.91
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	54.50	25.47	49.58
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	6.69	11.46	7.46
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(71.98)	35.94	63.05
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(85.72)	35.94	73.39
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(11.13)	0.00	8.37
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(11.13)	0.00	8.37
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	nca	nca	nca
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	nca	nca
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	8.11	0.00	7.04
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	41.95	77.20	48.49
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(33.67)	100.00	38.55
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	6.38	0.00	4.40
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	19.02	53.36	24.57
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	32.63	12.78	29.42
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	18.96	0.00	15.90
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	20.93	24.28	21.47

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=727	Non-ST Population N=131	Total Population N=858
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	8.55	6.03	8.22
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	2.23	3.69	2.44
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	19.00	19.09	19.01
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	41.49	38.59	41.08
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	44.21	72.83	48.68
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	27.66	45.02	29.95
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	2.49	6.50	2.89
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	25.53	42.57	27.73
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.92	1.59	6.23
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.99	0.95	3.60
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	13.38	3.69	12.00
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.33	3.69	5.95
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.46	13.61	10.87
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.73	2.34	3.55
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	3.78	3.16	3.70
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.24	17.54	13.84
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.39	0.00	2.92
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.83	0.00	1.57
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	96.73	92.35	96.17
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	17.24	2.30	15.35
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	35.39	0.00	34.72

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Changlang District
Arunachal Pradesh



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: CHANGLANG | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

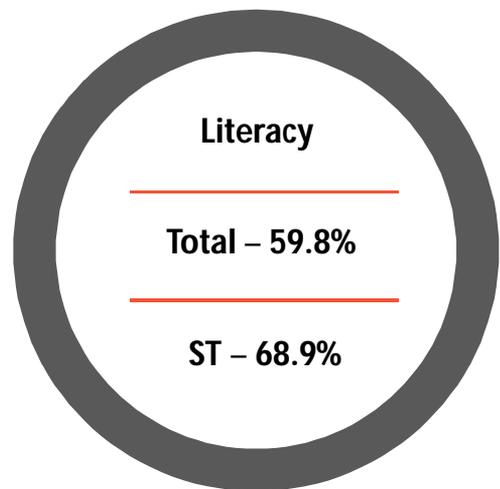
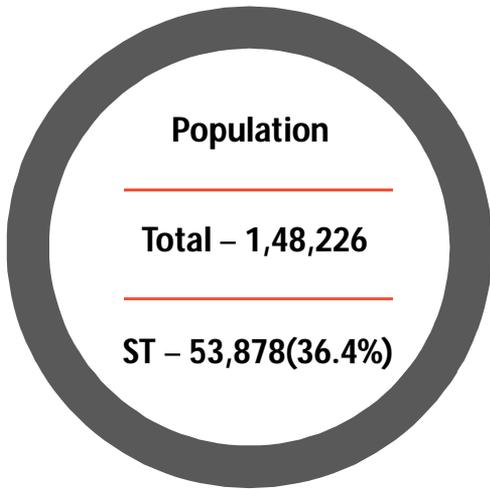
India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

CHANGLANG: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011 Changlang has a population of 1,48,226 of which 53,878 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (36.4%)¹. Only 10.5% of the ST population as against 13.0% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Changlang has 15 tehsils and 85.5% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 32 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 926 females for all ages and 979 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 991 and 991 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 33.2% in the district while it is 33.9% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 59.8% whereas it is 68.9% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 61.2%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Cultivation



¹ District Census Handbook, Changlang (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: CHANGLANG | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=516	Non-ST Population N=362	Total Population N=878
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	68.33	64.17	66.64
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	959	958	959
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	966	1013	990
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	80.44	93.66	86.15
5	Households with electricity (%)	86.47	66.9	78.32
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	68.87	71.52	69.97
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	67.03	41.48	56.4
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	3.59	10.09	6.30
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	26.11	26.94	26.45
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	62.13	48.58	56.49
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	75.56	70.3	73.43
12	Households have BPL card (%)	54.41	17.99	39.25
13	Households having access to internet (%)	22.25	11.95	17.96
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	92.69	86.86	90.26
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	17.60	17.83	17.70
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	79.15	52.98	68.26
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	55.84	53.13	54.71
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	8.77	6.76	7.93
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	5.84	0.00	3.82
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	5.04	14.70	8.15
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	8.64	7.40	8.24
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	322	470	382

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=516	Non-ST Population N=362	Total Population N=878
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	70.67	56.23	63.90
25	Men who are literate (%)	91.98	86.73	89.22
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	26.54	17.67	22.38
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	63.92	62.98	63.48
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	21.64	17.92	19.89
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.36	9.97	8.81
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	85.93	73.35	79.45
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	63.21	61.80	62.56
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	26.74	17.31	22.35
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	58.89	44.68	52.48
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	10.01	11.55	10.73
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	3.91	7.48	5.58
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	54.75	50.41	52.75
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	53.70	23.64	38.87
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	14.70	7.33	11.07
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	8.06	6.25	7.17
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	91.74	94.12	92.86
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	56.14	51.19	54.51
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3696	2835	3432
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	8253	8263	8256
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	0.00	1.26	0.84
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	99.11	95.15	97.28

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

⁸ Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

⁹ Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

¹⁰ Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=516	Non-ST Population N=362	Total Population N=878
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	69.37	33.93	51.51
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	57.34	25.74	41.42
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	0.52	1.76	1.14
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	12.66	5.79	9.19
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.97	2.17	5.46
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	64.07	35.95	50.20
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	22.62	7.67	15.14
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	81.55	78.34	79.50
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	88.39	96.90	93.83
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	81.55	84.98	83.74
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	81.55	84.98	83.74
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	27.81	23.35	25.66
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	2.64	3.92	3.28
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	31.63	28.74
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	16.95	30.67
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	0.00	9.79
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.69	5.66	4.18
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	24.99	43.30
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	12.65	19.26
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	9.78	15.79	11.91
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	58.09	76.87	68.56
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(78.89)	33.67	61.81
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	3.70	12.36	8.81
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	22.54	24.71	23.48
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	12.36	20.88	16.03
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	3.00	10.66	6.30
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	16.52	24.73	20.07

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=516	Non-ST Population N=362	Total Population N=878
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	5.08	14.02	9.30
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	3.03	17.01	10.35
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	15.13	11.51	13.42
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	14.48	8.63	11.42
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	55.52	71.81	63.22
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	51.34	59.87	55.37
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	34.42	56.37	41.89
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	50.13	59.72	54.59
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.82	8.70	7.16
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.43	2.49	2.46
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	11.65	17.76	14.86
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.60	8.55	6.20
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.17	10.9	8.91
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.33	2.96	2.63
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.80	0.85	0.82
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.96	7.28	9.51
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.61	1.41	2.45
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	2.04	1.07
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	96.97	92.17	94.97
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	20.13	18.50	19.36
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	35.19	25.15	30.69

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Tirap District
Arunachal Pradesh



District: TIRAP | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

TIRAP: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011 Tirap has a population of 1,11,975 of which 98,372 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (87.9%)¹. Only 11.0% of the ST population as against 18.6% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Tirap has 11 tehsils and 78.7% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 47 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 944 females for all ages and 961 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 993 and 967 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 41.6% in the district while it is 43.7% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 52.2% whereas it is 48.5% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 38.8%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Tirap (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 1,11,975

ST – 98,372 (87.9%)



Literacy

Total – 52.2%

ST – 48.5%

Public health facilities in the District³

9

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

6

7

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

4

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Tirap has been delimited and split into two districts namely Longding and Tirap post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Tirap is combined for these two districts.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: TIRAP | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=835	Non-ST Population N=84	Total Population N=919
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	69.74	78.76	70.30
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	901	655	881
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	929	509	912
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	62.47	92.11	63.66
5	Households with electricity (%)	97.70	100.00	97.90
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	68.50	66.23	68.30
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	54.58	58.45	54.93
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	4.51	0.00	4.10
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	17.03	61.04	20.97
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	60.34	50.29	59.44
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	77.03	76.20	76.97
12	Households have BPL card (%)	62.79	22.59	59.18
13	Households having access to internet (%)	17.42	26.58	18.24
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	88.04	96.20	88.77
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	11.99	40.81	14.57
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	79.44	9.42	73.17
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	50.27	62.94	51.38
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.98	8.73	9.86
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	8.82	nca	8.36
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	7.70	nca	7.30
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	3.25	nca	2.83
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	nca	0.00
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	778	270	741

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=835	Non-ST Population N=84	Total Population N=919
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	71.26	71.04	71.24
25	Men who are literate (%)	89.68	64.86	88.32
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	20.93	27.14	21.36
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	64.83	85.82	66.31
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	12.71	26.41	13.50
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.58	0.00	4.38
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	83.36	84.95	83.44
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	57.08	65.68	57.76
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	18.37	24.79	18.88
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.12	0.00	0.11
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	46.25	46.42	46.26
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	10.74	8.98	10.60
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.18	3.41	5.04
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	46.27	79.81	47.86
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	28.73	57.44	29.81
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	9.69	0.00	9.33
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	5.36	0.00	5.15
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	93.78	100.00	94.09
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	65.39	91.16	67.88
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3218	2340	3128
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	5967	2340	5616
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	20.41	nca	20.41
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	98.81	100.00	98.86

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=835	Non-ST Population N=84	Total Population N=919
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	32.42	100.00	34.50
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	30.48	100.00	32.61
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	0.35	0.00	0.34
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.84	22.37	2.47
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.94	22.37	3.87
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	42.11	68.63	43.11
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	10.02	nca	10.02
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	44.25	100.00	45.33
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	62.21	100.00	62.95
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	62.70	100.00	63.42
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	62.25	100.00	62.98
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	20.62	55.55	21.79
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	3.70	0.00	3.58
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	18.90	nca	18.90
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	17.09	nca	17.09
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.74	0.00	3.62
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	15.47	nca	15.47
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	6.40	16.55	7.08
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	73.05	100.00	73.92
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	63.37	nca	63.37
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	5.41	0.00	5.20
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	39.83	35.92	39.67
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	25.68	12.73	25.17
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	11.76	0.00	11.30
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	36.45	0.00	35.01

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=835	Non-ST Population N=84	Total Population N=919
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	6.85	5.47	6.75
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	7.54	16.88	8.06
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	5.54	23.61	6.85
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	9.04	9.13	9.05
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	59.25	56.99	59.17
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	46.71	35.70	45.92
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	32.49	100.00	35.63
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	45.50	39.24	45.06
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.16	0.00	3.87
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.74	0.00	0.69
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.47	19.22	6.24
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.01	10.78	3.45
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.67	11.06	5.11
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.93	0.00	0.86
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.30	0.00	0.27
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.82	10.78	8.93
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.65	0.00	0.61
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	93.89	92.97	93.80
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	24.84	13.33	24.03
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	39.82	83.65	41.53

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Lower Subansiri District
Arunachal Pradesh



District: LOWER SUBANSIRI | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

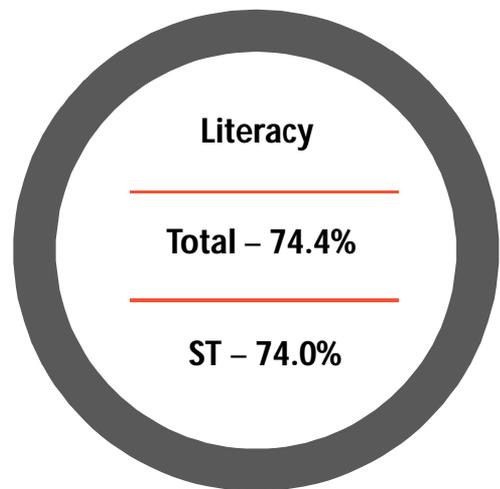
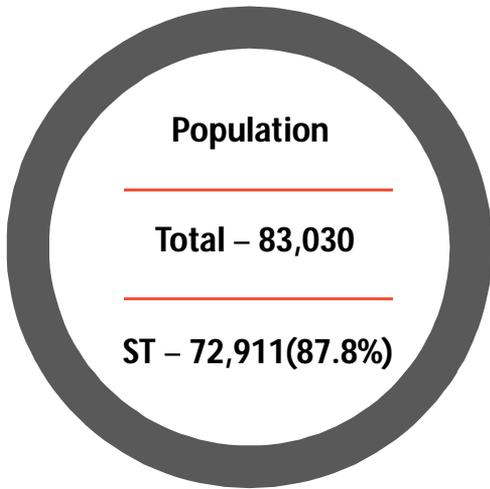
LOWER SUBANSIRI: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011 Lower Subansiri has a population of 83,030 of which 72,911 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (87.8%)¹. Only 11.7% of the STs population as against 15.4% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Lower Subansiri has eight tehsils and 87.7% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 24 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 984 females for all ages and 966 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1036 and 969 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 31.2% in the district while it is 32.0% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 74.4% whereas it is 74.0% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 67.7%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Cultivation

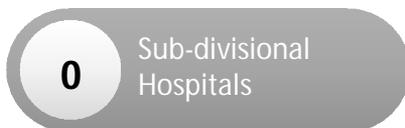


¹ District Census Handbook, Lower subansiri (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Lower Subansiri has been delimited and split into two districts namely Kamle and Lower Subansiri post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Lower Subansiri is combined for these two districts.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: LOWER SUBANSIRI | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=714	Non-ST Population N=131	Total Population N=845
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	61.62	72.26	63.02
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1003	957	996
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	953	1244	995
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	50.93	80.39	55.22
5	Households with electricity (%)	98.82	96.81	98.52
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	97.60	97.90	97.64
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	73.32	71.46	73.04
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	6.97	1.04	6.10
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	61.55	81.62	64.52
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	70.17	41.84	65.98
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	76.57	66.56	75.16
12	Households have BPL card (%)	55.67	17.91	50.09
13	Households having access to internet (%)	24.22	23.92	24.18
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	88.17	94.94	89.17
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	22.46	46.02	25.95
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	53.98	11.74	47.74
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	69.75	73.30	70.29
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	8.75	5.96	8.34
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	18.37	0.00	16.66
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	11.50	nca	10.43
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	38.80	55.11	40.93
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	13.79	nca	11.99
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	1018	768	983

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=714	Non-ST Population N=131	Total Population N=845
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	65.20	64.93	65.16
25	Men who are literate (%)	92.32	71.04	88.52
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	36.82	28.44	35.47
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	78.75	79.70	78.91
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	22.87	32.52	24.88
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.61	15.90	8.90
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	84.15	65.73	80.82
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	10.34	11.67	10.57
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	5.48	1.80	4.84
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	68.00	77.66	69.82
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	23.09	21.32	22.78
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	12.41	11.49	12.25
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	61.23	53.11	59.72
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	23.31	18.54	22.42
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	7.82	16.57	9.45
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	1.62	8.85	2.97
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	84.41	92.93	86.10
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	6.23	4.68	5.94
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1533	3231	1856
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2239	3231	2423
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	4.38	0.00	3.53
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	89.40	88.59	89.25

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

⁸ Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

⁹ Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

¹⁰ Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=714	Non-ST Population N=131	Total Population N=845
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	59.34	63.31	59.98
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	57.44	63.31	58.38
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.98	5.00	4.14
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.10	16.02	11.89
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	18.26	25.30	19.49
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	14.05	34.24	17.82
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	40.39	38.94	40.13
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	70.74	60.00	68.83
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	55.25	60.00	56.09
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	54.28	46.94	52.97
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	46.40	30.31	43.83
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	3.95	9.58	4.86
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(0.00)	20.31	6.50
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(29.75)	59.39	39.23
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(51.54)	39.08	47.56
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(14.41)	39.08	22.30
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	nca	nca	nca
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	nca	nca
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	7.70	7.11	7.59
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	53.68	66.48	55.68
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(43.36)	nca	43.36
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	27.37	26.00	27.10
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	36.44	26.19	35.08
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	24.18	21.95	23.89
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	13.33	13.98	13.41
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	22.57	16.48	21.77

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=714	Non-ST Population N=131	Total Population N=845
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	5.69	3.91	5.41
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	5.22	0.00	4.24
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	18.26	21.30	18.74
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	24.68	21.91	24.16
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	53.00	48.41	52.33
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	42.74	47.75	43.55
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	45.75	44.99	45.60
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	42.84	47.63	43.62
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.80	7.84	4.46
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.76	5.30	2.34
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.82	6.36	5.11
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.91	6.36	1.94
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.68	11.81	14.21
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.81	4.59	3.10
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.10	0.76	1.05
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.96	27.29	19.75
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	7.20	16.98	9.08
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.29	4.25	1.86
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	89.07	86.28	88.66
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	6.88	5.83	6.71
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility/ camp (%)	14.21	0.00	12.23

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Kurung Kamey District
Arunachal Pradesh



District: KURUNG KAMEY | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

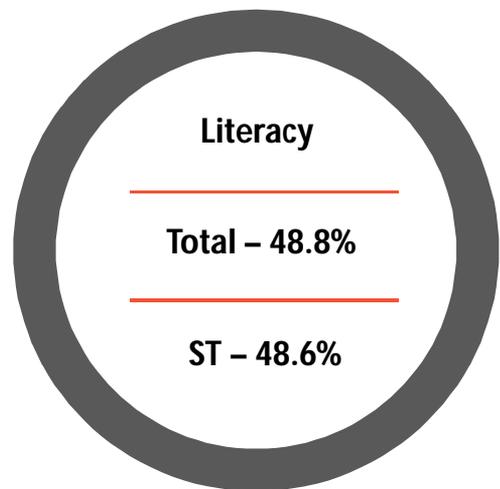
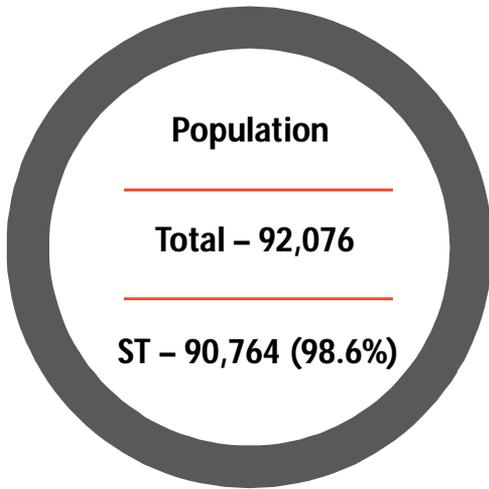
India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

KURUNG KAMEY: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

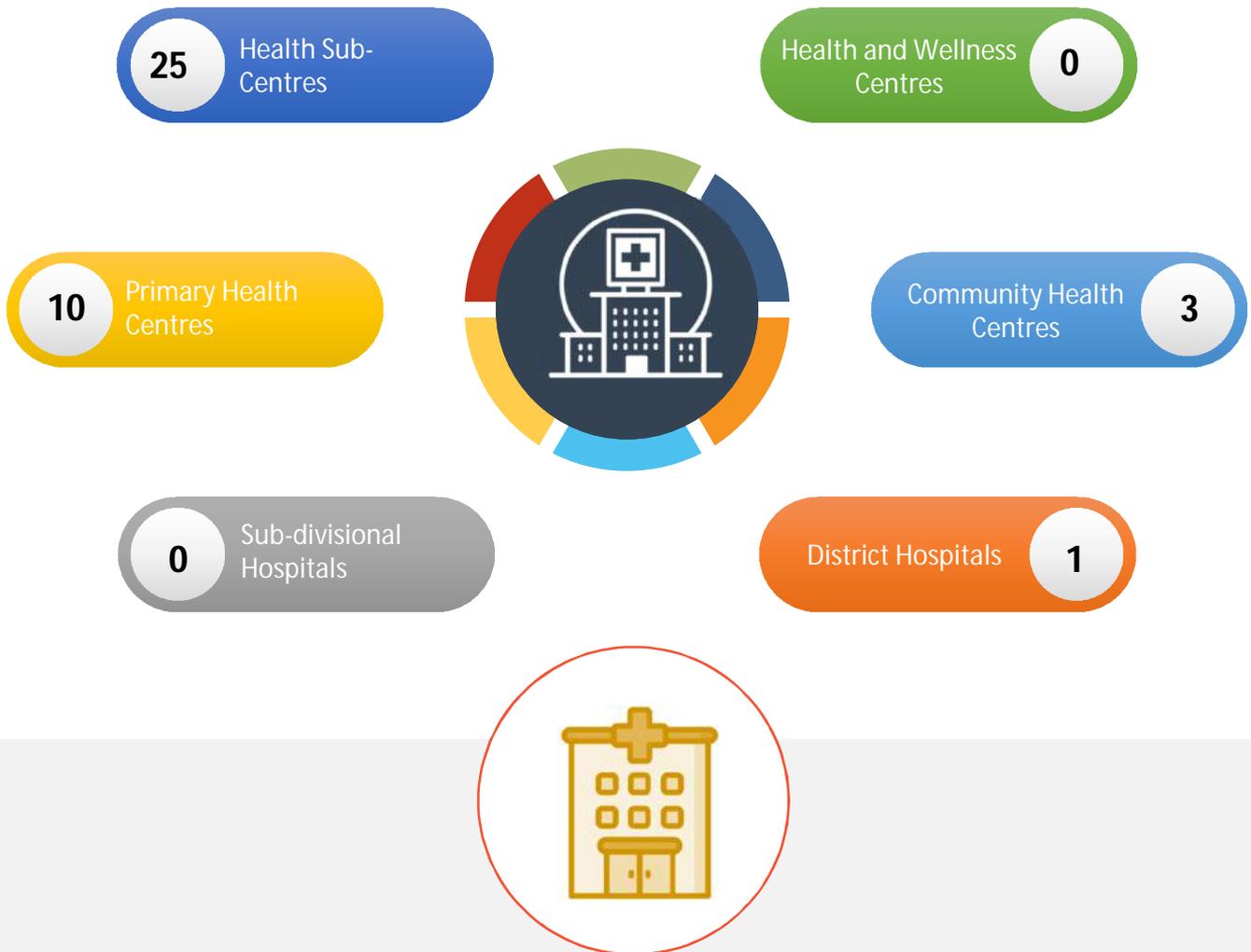
According to Census of India, 2011 Kurung Kamey has a population of 92,076 of which 90,764 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (98.6%)¹. Only 2.3% of the ST population as against 2.6% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Kurung Kamey has 14 tehsils and 87.6% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 15 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 1032 females for all ages and 983 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1042 and 983 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 42.0% in the district while it is 41.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 48.8% whereas it is 48.6% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 42.6%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include cultivation



¹ District Census Handbook, Kurung Kamey (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Kurung Kumey has been delimited and split into two districts namely Kra daadi and Kurung Kumey post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Kurung Kumey is combined for these two districts.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: KURUNG KAMEY | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=897	Non-ST Population N=12	Total Population N=909
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	54.00	63.12	54.08
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1002	585	996
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1141	896	1139
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	32.19	20.35	32.11
5	Households with electricity (%)	91.12	100.00	91.23
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	92.32	95.45	92.36
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	46.58	57.40	46.71
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	19.90	9.42	19.77
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	39.00	57.84	39.24
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	67.97	37.14	67.59
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	63.36	54.14	63.26
12	Households have BPL card (%)	56.91	39.74	56.69
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.97	0.00	2.93
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	65.57	81.17	65.77
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	7.95	32.34	8.26
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	67.81	30.35	67.34
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	58.76	64.17	58.84
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.09	0.00	10.95
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	17.96	nca	17.96
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	12.44	nca	12.44
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	8.29	nca	8.29
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	9.78	nca	9.78
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	1958	0	1935

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=897	Non-ST Population N=12	Total Population N=909
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	44.61	33.78	44.51
25	Men who are literate (%)	70.55	83.98	71.13
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	16.58	0.00	16.43
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	59.44	100.00	59.81
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	50.12	69.66	50.56
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	9.46	0.00	9.24
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	52.04	66.11	52.36
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	12.92	0.00	12.87
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	5.53	0.00	5.51
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	86.21	nca	86.21
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	21.11	67.91	21.29
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	14.11	0.00	14.05
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	57.72	100.00	58.13
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	7.66	47.25	7.91
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	2.57	0.00	2.55
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	0.40	0.00	0.40
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.96	100.00	96.00
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	9.42	0.00	9.35
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3384	3750	3387
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4174	3750	4171
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	0.70	0.00	0.69
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	87.94	100.00	88.06

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

⁸ Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

⁹ Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

¹⁰ Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=897	Non-ST Population N=12	Total Population N=909
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	29.47	47.25	29.55
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	24.92	47.25	25.01
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.96	0.00	1.95
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.10	0.00	2.09
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.71	nca	5.67
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	17.84	47.25	18.03
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	17.62	0.00	17.42
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	48.58	100.00	49.17
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	27.79	100.00	28.62
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	27.33	100.00	28.16
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	22.97	0.00	22.85
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	4.96	0.00	4.94
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	54.29	nca	54.29
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	66.71	nca	66.71
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	32.66	nca	32.66
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	28.50	nca	28.50
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.74	0.00	0.73
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	nca	50.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	11.33	nca	11.33
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	53.58	47.25	53.52
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	68.54	nca	68.54
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	16.79	0.00	16.65
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	39.04	0.00	38.93
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	23.26	0.00	23.20
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	13.79	0.00	13.75
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	26.19	0.00	26.11

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=897	Non-ST Population N=12	Total Population N=909
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	3.19	11.40	3.27
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	3.19	0.00	3.05
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	12.26	23.35	12.37
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	26.89	0.00	25.72
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	49.31	52.75	49.33
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	35.26	43.77	35.35
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	33.47	nca	33.47
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	35.16	43.77	35.23
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.20	0.00	3.17
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.86	0.00	0.86
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.23	0.00	5.00
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.51	0.00	0.48
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.26	0.00	7.19
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.16	10.84	1.25
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.35	0.00	1.34
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.64	50.97	14.31
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.52	0.00	1.45
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.79	0.00	0.76
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	91.46	71.76	91.21
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	5.15	0.00	5.10
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	23.18	nca	23.18

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Dibang Valley District
Arunachal Pradesh



District: DIBANG VALLEY | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

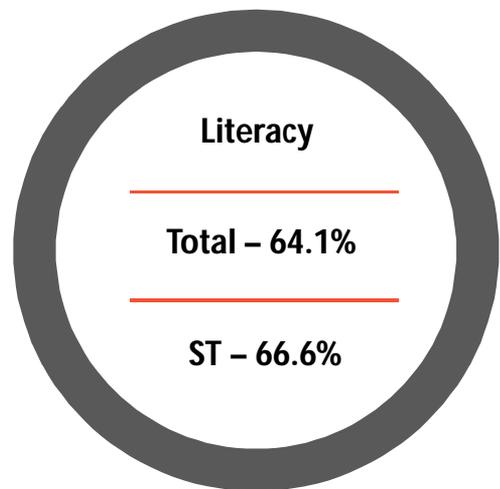
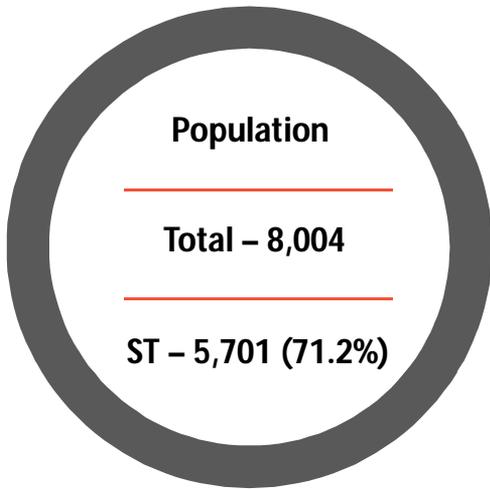
India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

DIBANG VALLEY: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

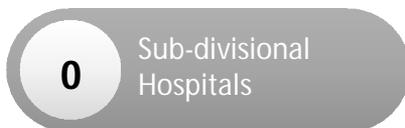
According to Census of India, 2011 Dibang Valley has a population of 8,004 of which 5,701 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (71.2%)¹. Only 21.4% of the ST population as against 29.8 % of district population resides in urban areas¹. Dibang valley has five tehsils and 70.7% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 1 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 813 females for all ages and 889 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1000 and 945 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 37.0% in the district while it is 38.4% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 64.1% whereas it is 66.6% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 60.0%. The major sources of livelihood in the district is include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, Dibrugarh (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: DIBANG VALLEY | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=771	Non-ST Population N=108	Total Population N=879
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	66.53	69.56	66.86
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	970	930	965
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1329	2370	1416
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	54.41	68.20	55.73
5	Households with electricity (%)	91.62	93.07	91.77
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	99.70	96.78	99.39
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	79.63	66.39	78.20
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	0.57	0.00	0.51
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	31.17	55.79	33.83
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	76.92	53.26	74.36
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	81.89	79.55	81.64
12	Households have BPL card (%)	72.37	22.47	66.98
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.28	5.44	1.73
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	69.32	83.32	70.83
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	18.70	52.05	22.30
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	53.49	13.33	49.15
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	65.39	68.37	65.72
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	7.13	4.31	6.83
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	0.00	nca	0.00
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	14.76	35.19	16.31
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	6.01	nca	5.75
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	14.53	0.00	13.90
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	550	1575	663

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=771	Non-ST Population N=108	Total Population N=879
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	72.04	63.19	71.01
25	Men who are literate (%)	80.72	81.95	80.88
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	36.06	30.87	35.45
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	64.95	81.17	66.84
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	24.04	23.60	23.97
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.04	16.15	6.41
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	77.48	92.12	79.40
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	45.62	32.25	44.03
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	13.79	9.83	13.31
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	71.02	70.43	70.96
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	15.47	12.29	15.09
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	13.28	1.04	11.81
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	69.07	86.90	70.72
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	21.67	28.50	22.43
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	22.14	29.48	22.96
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	6.50	11.38	7.05
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.68	84.46	95.19
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	28.92	79.15	35.01
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	7103	9692	7383
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	11703	20289	12745
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	2.87	0.00	2.59
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	86.68	94.97	87.45

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=771	Non-ST Population N=108	Total Population N=879
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	55.49	56.92	55.66
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	48.75	35.42	47.22
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.95	0.00	1.73
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.44	8.78	6.71
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.71	0.00	5.22
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	39.13	54.08	40.80
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	33.32	100.00	40.49
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	32.48	76.32	38.29
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	81.41	91.64	82.77
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	69.77	92.34	72.77
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	63.72	91.64	67.42
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	26.82	29.95	27.16
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	1.58	1.92	1.62
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(0.00)	100.00	13.83
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(65.89)	100.00	70.60
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(10.98)	0.00	9.46
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(10.98)	0.00	9.46
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.21	0.00	1.07
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	nca	76.08
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	13.57	5.45	12.56
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	63.08	73.80	64.55
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(44.57)	100.00	47.00
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	5.51	0.00	4.90
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	37.28	26.39	36.33
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	9.64	2.59	9.02
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	6.14	0.00	5.61
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	14.51	14.21	14.48

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=771	Non-ST Population N=108	Total Population N=879
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	6.81	8.55	7.01
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	4.48	30.27	7.29
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	27.95	30.09	28.20
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	22.25	13.75	21.32
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	44.46	63.50	46.51
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	29.83	41.46	31.15
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	20.42	19.16	20.25
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	29.19	39.67	30.40
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.97	6.82	6.95
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.62	4.82	2.88
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.75	3.47	6.39
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.52	0.00	4.02
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.02	14.75	15.87
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.86	3.02	3.76
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	5.28	6.65	5.44
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	23.81	11.13	22.42
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.95	0.00	2.63
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.85	9.90	2.73
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	87.77	91.85	88.21
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	6.24	1.02	5.63
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	37.14	100.00	38.47

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Lower Dibang Valley District
Arunachal Pradesh

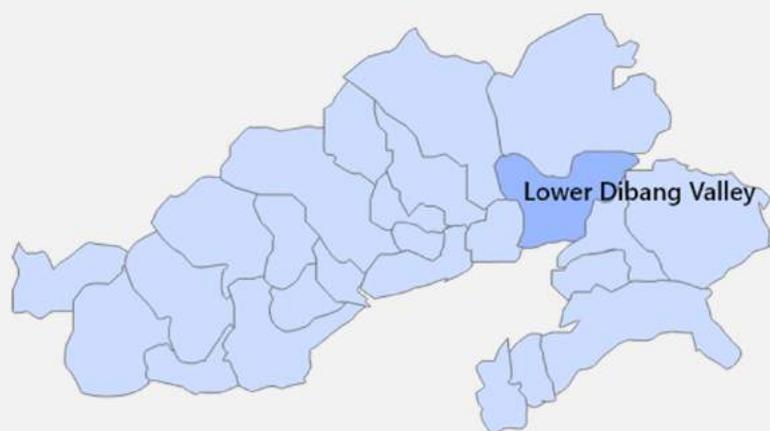


District: LOWER DIBANG VALLEY | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

LOWER DIBANG VALLEY: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011 Lower Dibang Valley has a population of 54,080 of which 25,974 belong to Scheduled Tribes (STs) (48.0%)¹. Only 13.1% of the ST population as against 21.1% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Lower Dibang valley has six tehsils and 70.7% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 14 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 928 females for all ages and 948 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1053 and 999 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 31.6% in the district while it is 31.9% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 69.1% whereas it is 76.1% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 69.3%. The major sources of livelihood in the district is cultivation



¹ District Census Handbook, Lower Dibang Valley (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 54,080

ST – 25,974(48.0%)



Literacy

Total – 69.1%

ST – 76.1%

Public health facilities in the District³

14

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

0

3

Primary Health Centres



Community Health Centres

4

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: LOWER DIBANG VALLEY | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=486	Non-ST Population N=388	Total Population N=874
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	67.67	64.49	66.28
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1018	880	953
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	937	662	801
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	68.57	66.34	67.57
5	Households with electricity (%)	73.63	71.10	72.49
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	98.58	92.56	95.88
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	77.00	58.31	68.62
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	9.86	15.88	12.56
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	41.14	42.47	41.74
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	79.14	35.57	59.61
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	75.81	67.29	71.95
12	Households have BPL card (%)	52.46	17.72	36.88
13	Households having access to internet (%)	24.17	19.99	22.29
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	96.16	90.60	93.67
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	23.42	24.23	23.78
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	66.69	10.82	41.64
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	53.85	42.52	48.80
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.35	9.07	10.33
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	16.42	10.07	13.69
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	11.51	3.14	7.92
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	20.39	14.42	18.85
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	12.65	0.00	9.38
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	681	733	705

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=486	Non-ST Population N=388	Total Population N=874
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	72.21	55.39	64.55
25	Men who are literate (%)	90.50	68.27	80.72
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	34.13	20.16	27.76
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	66.95	62.12	64.75
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	25.70	32.66	29.08
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	10.66	3.14	6.88
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	73.02	65.19	69.15
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	31.24	30.73	31.00
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	11.11	8.09	9.69
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	76.70	65.33	71.61
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	16.71	17.73	17.19
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	10.52	10.01	10.28
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	48.74	54.41	51.07
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	26.66	19.60	23.54
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	10.45	11.31	10.83
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	2.93	0.89	2.03
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.24	94.08	94.17
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	25.88	14.83	21.20
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3052	2145	2668
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3412	4069	3691
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	nca	nca	nca
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	83.17	94.65	87.89

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=486	Non-ST Population N=388	Total Population N=874
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	61.02	55.98	58.79
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	55.69	50.74	53.49
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	0.00	1.64	0.73
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.48	4.89	5.22
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.63	1.29	4.38
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	25.55	23.28	24.55
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	0.00	48.82
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	43.16	30.23	37.26
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	82.12	65.26	74.42
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	57.59	47.62	53.04
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	76.44	34.30	57.21
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	59.35	33.99	47.36
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	5.02	3.75	4.44
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(67.07)	53.93	62.00
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(56.45)	0.00	34.69
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(29.70)	17.18	24.87
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(29.70)	0.00	18.25
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.52	0.72	1.15
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	100.00	28.41
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	7.99	8.48	8.21
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	46.95	43.49	45.41
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(47.26)	100.00	55.39
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	16.33	21.90	18.59
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	23.72	20.46	22.30
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	18.77	25.46	21.68
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	11.86	13.05	12.38
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	13.11	18.45	15.43

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=486	Non-ST Population N=388	Total Population N=874
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	7.79	10.90	9.22
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	4.93	4.26	4.64
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	16.89	16.14	16.54
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	19.36	15.51	17.69
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	58.83	60.04	59.39
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	36.83	45.71	40.90
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	38.40	31.35	35.67
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	36.91	45.14	40.66
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.98	1.99	3.08
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.56	1.69	1.62
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.54	10.80	8.39
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.26	2.17	2.79
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.59	6.06	7.44
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.35	0.78	1.63
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.35	0.95	1.16
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.02	11.02	14.97
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.67	4.22	2.78
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.20	2.17	1.62
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	79.28	87.95	83.17
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	5.31	3.58	4.52
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility/ camp (%)	24.90	29.05	26.40

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown: based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Lohit District
Arunachal Pradesh

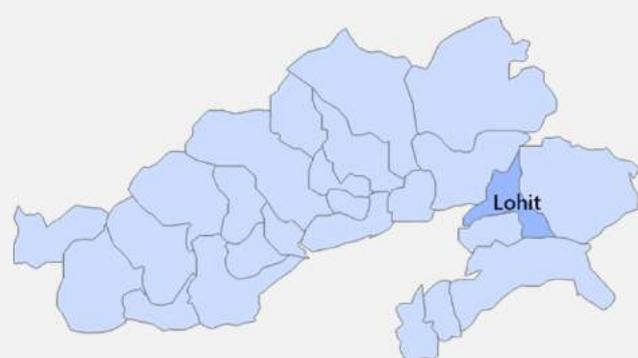


District: LOHIT | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

LOHIT: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011 Lohit has a population of 1,45,726 of which 47,410 belong to Scheduled Tribes (STs) (32.5%)¹. Only 14.9% of the ST population as against 22.3% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Lohit has eight tehsils and 66.6% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 28 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 912 females for all ages and 966 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1021 and 945 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 31.7% in the district while it is 34.2% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 68.2% whereas it is 75.7% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 67.9%. The major sources of livelihood in the district is cultivation



¹ District Census Handbook, Lohit (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 1,45,726

ST – 47,410(32.5%)



Literacy

Total – 68.2%

ST – 75.7%

Public health facilities in the District³

16

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

19

4

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

4

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

2



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Lohit has been delimited and split into two districts namely Lohit, and ncamsai post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Lohit is combined for these two districts.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: LOHIT | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=303	Non-ST Population N=590	Total Population N=893
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	77.38	65.90	69.80
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	993	964	973
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	865	824	836
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	80.82	78.44	79.19
5	Households with electricity (%)	86.54	74.06	78.40
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	94.29	91.71	92.61
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	73.03	53.76	60.46
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	8.45	16.21	13.51
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	31.96	19.62	23.91
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	61.90	37.21	45.80
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	80.55	69.77	73.34
12	Households have BPL card (%)	44.91	43.11	43.74
13	Households having access to internet (%)	30.97	17.66	22.29
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	90.39	79.54	83.32
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	20.10	13.03	15.49
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	64.02	39.57	48.08
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	46.47	34.64	38.73
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	94.04	90.89	91.99
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	(0.00)	16.38	14.11
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	nca	5.67	4.89
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	8.29	19.58	15.09
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	nca	5.86	3.53
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	232	539	436

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=303	Non-ST Population N=590	Total Population N=893
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	73.82	56.74	62.49
25	Men who are literate (%)	88.06	65.25	73.00
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	32.12	16.06	21.46
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	73.13	58.39	63.35
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	26.45	37.43	33.41
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.57	18.42	14.47
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	73.07	52.77	59.87
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	72.65	63.01	65.99
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	28.73	21.06	23.44
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.38	0.26
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	63.82	59.93	61.28
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	8.48	11.55	10.60
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.66	4.10	4.27
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	77.17	71.51	73.31
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	50.26	48.69	49.19
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	20.24	11.34	14.13
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	13.50	4.92	7.61
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.56	98.79	98.40
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	27.70	39.95	35.34
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3875	4899	4535
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	9244	6050	7250
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	2.75	4.43	4.00
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	97.52	96.72	96.98

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=303	Non-ST Population N=590	Total Population N=893
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	54.68	43.36	46.89
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	44.98	38.38	40.44
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.46	1.8	1.69
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.18	6.11	6.44
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.44	9.50	8.09
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	47.63	44.8	45.69
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	5.96	7.36
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	61.32	54.64	56.53
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	81.70	85.61	84.50
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	71.42	72.69	72.33
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	71.65	63.81	66.03
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	41.22	42.00	41.76
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	2.68	3.44	3.20
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	33.11	50.69
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	42.62	41.21
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	9.67	13.82
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	9.67	7.13
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.60	0.82	1.07
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	0.00	47.07
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	0.00	20.06
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	8.03	15.84	13.12
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	82.14	79.48	80.24
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	*	76.37	74.30
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	3.57	13.26	10.76
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	25.35	27.67	26.96
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	15.49	23.96	21.35
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	7.61	9.76	9.1
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	13.66	28.42	23.87

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=303	Non-ST Population N=590	Total Population N=893
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	9.80	21.12	17.30
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	10.11	19.93	16.64
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	20.37	13.46	15.79
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	23.65	14.83	17.78
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	57.60	57.39	57.45
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	50.63	57.35	55.08
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	42.90	67.55	59.73
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	50.32	57.79	55.28
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.09	5.48	4.34
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.28	2.52	1.77
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.77	6.16	5.69
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.62	4.84	4.10
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.17	7.92	7.33
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.70	2.91	2.50
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.32	0.87	0.69
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.56	14.1	13.92
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.04	4.75	3.84
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	2.09	1.39
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	97.69	98.27	98.07
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	12.00	9.03	10.03
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility/ camp (%)	45.13	54.49	50.72

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Anjaw District
Arunachal Pradesh



District: ANJAW | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

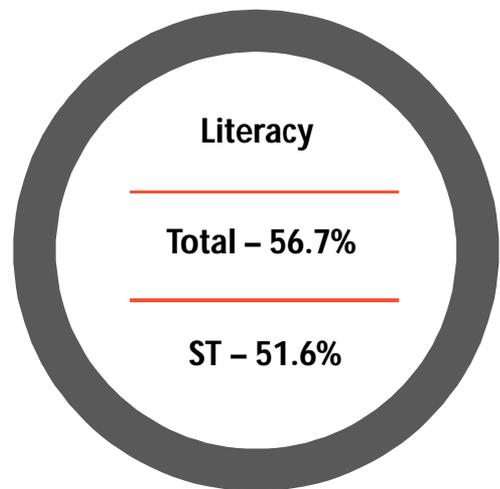
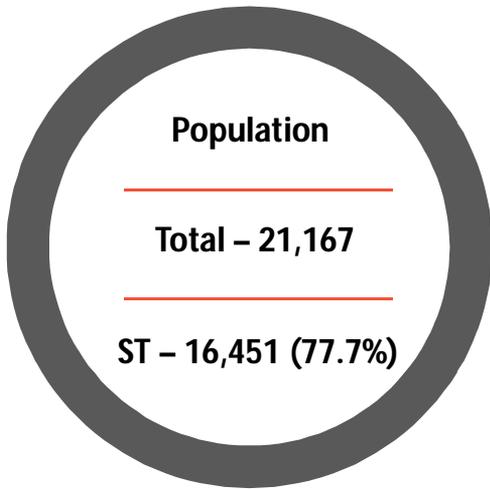
India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

ANJAW: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

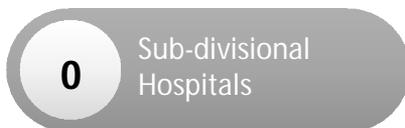
According to Census of India, 2011 Anjaw has a population of 21,167 of which 16,451 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (77.7%)¹. Only 2.7% of the ST population as against 4.6% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Anjaw has eight tehsils and 66.6% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 3 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 839 females for all ages and 991 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1004 and 997 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 44.2% in the district while it is 45.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 56.7% whereas it is 51.6% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 41.2%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include cultivation



¹ District Census Handbook, Anjaw (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: ANJAW | State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=727	Non-ST Population N=157	Total Population N=884
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	60.43	73.95	62.74
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	918	810	897
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1018	1734	1147
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	70.30	88.45	74.46
5	Households with electricity (%)	88.56	97.42	90.38
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	84.90	95.86	87.15
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	42.56	55.92	45.31
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	36.41	14.42	31.89
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	15.22	61.31	24.69
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	79.06	60.75	75.30
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	76.73	76.78	76.74
12	Households have BPL card (%)	67.38	48.07	63.41
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.08	2.01	2.06
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	69.31	91.45	73.85
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	7.27	34.06	12.78
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	67.25	1.08	53.66
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	34.00	60.22	39.41
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.20	10.79	9.53
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	17.26	24.82	18.84
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	16.69	3.42	13.91
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	24.60	8.27	19.53
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	10.62	0.00	7.32
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	972	623	909

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=727	Non-ST Population N=157	Total Population N=884
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	62.51	68.48	63.66
25	Men who are literate (%)	84.83	84.08	84.65
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	24.36	33.64	26.14
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	63.54	86.73	68.00
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	30.81	23.85	29.95
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	12.14	18.95	13.11
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	79.13	69.34	77.84
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	23.10	29.71	24.45
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	5.37	17.12	7.77
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	71.22	62.85	69.06
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	23.50	30.21	24.87
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	15.21	12.66	14.69
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	50.03	53.76	50.97
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	20.69	18.77	20.24
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	3.59	7.48	4.51
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	1.55	3.32	1.97
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	85.52	72.90	81.93
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	13.70	0.00	9.92
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2601	2293	2519
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3961	2819	3645
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	6.30	0.00	5.10
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	82.03	80.95	81.76

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=727	Non-ST Population N=157	Total Population N=884
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	48.40	61.29	51.38
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	43.68	52.68	45.75
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	7.89	3.18	6.80
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.33	9.72	4.80
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.73	6.92	5.31
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	32.06	17.10	28.52
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	61.19	0.00	54.13
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	34.01	46.34	35.84
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	73.56	86.30	75.44
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	51.91	58.06	52.82
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	56.00	61.15	56.76
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	48.28	52.84	49.34
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	13.26	1.63	10.59
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	21.75	100.00	24.51
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	93.15	100.00	93.39
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	71.30	100.00	72.32
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	71.30	100.00	72.32
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.79	0.00	2.15
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(34.90)	nca	34.90
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(22.13)	nca	22.13
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	15.55	18.60	16.43
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	51.89	58.94	53.92
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(47.80)	100.00	54.24
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	38.26	25.32	36.15
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	21.74	18.66	21.00
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	15.80	26.17	18.30
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	8.97	13.46	10.05
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	9.44	13.21	10.35

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=727	Non-ST Population N=157	Total Population N=884
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	3.94	5.14	4.18
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	3.91	0.00	2.98
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	15.14	34.48	18.94
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	23.60	30.81	25.31
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	63.95	56.53	62.20
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	33.36	40.45	34.75
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	36.84	0.00	31.76
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	33.58	38.70	34.57
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.62	8.24	4.51
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.56	4.75	1.37
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	10.90	2.24	8.81
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.94	0.00	2.23
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.57	14.47	16.16
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.19	3.91	3.33
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.19	5.30	2.79
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	21.68	31.49	24.09
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	9.92	14.25	10.98
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	3.48	7.70	4.52
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	96.82	93.38	96.11
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	16.50	1.06	13.53
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	43.21	59.90	43.46

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Mon District

Nagaland

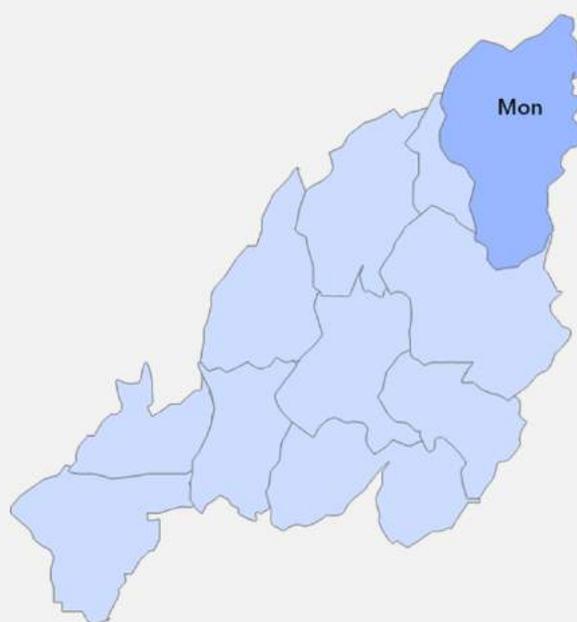


District: MON | State: NAGALAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

MON: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Mon has a population of 2,50,260 of which 2,38,285 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (95.2%)¹. Only 12.3% of the ST population as against 13.8% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Mon has 14 tehsils and 67.4% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 140 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 899 females for all ages and 912 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 916 and 910 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 57.6% in the district while it is 58.3% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 57% whereas it is 56.4% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 52.3%. The major sources of livelihood in the district is cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Mon (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Nagaland, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 2,50,260

ST – 2,38,285(95.2%)



Literacy

Total – 57%

ST – 56.4%

Public health facilities in the District³

50

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

7

15

Primary Health Centres



Community Health Centres

2

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: MON | State: NAGALAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 886	Non-ST Population N= 12	Total Population N= 898
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	70.23	88.04	70.39
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	913	773	912
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	817	914	818
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	67.16	73.87	67.21
5	Households with electricity (%)	85.25	93.09	85.35
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	72.79	69.82	72.75
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	81.29	57.96	80.97
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	2.32	0.00	2.28
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	5.46	32.71	5.84
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	4.54	0.00	4.48
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	65.82	64.26	65.81
12	Households have BPL card (%)	23.74	7.51	23.52
13	Households having access to internet (%)	11.64	23.77	11.80
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	87.29	100.00	87.47
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	7.29	23.77	7.51
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	66.56	7.51	65.75
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	51.63	74.66	51.96
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	7.75	0.00	7.64
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	3.73	nca	3.73
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	17.41	nca	17.41
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	16.91	nca	16.91
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	19.20	nca	19.20
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	976	1950	985

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 886	Non-ST Population N= 12	Total Population N= 898
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	66.81	90.55	67.11
25	Men who are literate (%)	69.92	0.00	69.16
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	17.72	27.53	17.84
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	33.19	55.21	33.46
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	16.53	nca	16.53
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.20	19.27	7.65
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	49.96	61.46	50.17
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	12.35	24.38	12.48
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	3.14	24.38	3.36
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	51.54	0.00	50.20
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	22.40	15.64	22.33
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	13.52	0.00	13.38
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	37.20	0.00	36.74
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	3.58	0.00	3.55
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	0.77	0.00	0.77
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	0.25	0.00	0.25
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	64.58	100.00	65.01
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	22.55	0.00	21.97
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2639	8000	2792
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	5537	8000	5600
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	0.59	0.00	0.59
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	56.94	100.00	57.47

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 886	Non-ST Population N= 12	Total Population N= 898
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	9.40	50.00	9.74
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	8.43	50.00	8.78
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	4.70	0.00	4.66
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.29	0.00	1.28
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	12.67	nca	12.06
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	5.42	32.31	5.67
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	nca	22.04
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	19.75	0.00	19.51
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	47.61	100.00	48.24
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	30.39	0.00	30.03
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	31.34	0.00	30.96
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	13.30	26.13	13.43
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	1.48	0.00	1.47
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(21.35)	nca	21.35
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(21.35)	nca	21.35
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(10.74)	nca	10.74
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(10.74)	nca	10.74
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.35	0.00	0.35
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	nca	44.96
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	nca	44.96
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	12.48	0.00	12.06
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	69.71	32.31	69.25
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	77.44	nca	77.44
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	15.97	100.00	16.63
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	35.44	73.87	35.84
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	21.55	0.00	21.33
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	9.78	0.00	9.68
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	24.75	0.00	24.49

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 886	Non-ST Population N= 12	Total Population N= 898
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	15.25	37.80	15.57
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	9.76	0.00	9.64
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	5.23	9.45	5.29
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	17.50	0.00	17.29
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	42.75	52.26	42.86
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	39.58	45.68	39.66
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	39.71	nca	39.71
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	39.58	45.68	39.66
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.04	7.74	7.04
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.84	0.00	1.82
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.22	0.00	6.15
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.95	0.00	2.92
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.25	0.00	7.15
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.20	0.00	1.18
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.58	0.00	1.56
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.49	0.00	4.43
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.74	100.00	4.92
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.90	0.00	0.89
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	52.95	50.65	52.92
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	2.62	0.00	2.59
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	10.89	nca	10.89

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Mokochung District

Nagaland



District: MOKOKCHUNG | State: NAGALAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

MOKOKCHUNG: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Mokokchung has a population of 1,94,622 of which 1,78,431 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (91.7%)¹. Only 26.2% of the ST population as against 28.6% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Mokokchung has nine tehsils and 82.2% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 121 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 925 females for all ages and 950 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 970 and 952 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 46% in the district while it is 46.7% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 91.6% whereas it is 93.3% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 92.4%. The major sources of livelihood in the district is cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Mokokchung (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Nagaland, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 1,94,622

ST – 1,78,431(91.7%)



Literacy

Total – 91.6%

ST – 93.3%

Public health facilities in the District³

51

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

4

15

Primary Health Centres



Community Health Centres

3

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: MOKOKCHUNG | State: NAGALAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=790	Non-ST Population N=18	Total Population N=808
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	90.25	80.72	90.00
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	931	925	931
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1048	1000	1048
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	62.88	100.00	63.66
5	Households with electricity (%)	99.42	100.00	99.44
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	85.86	85.21	85.85
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	91.32	82.46	91.13
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	nca	nca	nca
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	37.71	64.86	38.31
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	4.93	8.24	5.01
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	77.43	69.21	77.22
12	Households have BPL card (%)	49.87	43.93	49.74
13	Households having access to internet (%)	23.55	28.07	23.65
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	94.20	100.00	94.33
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	26.34	63.53	27.16
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	37.10	16.34	36.65
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	64.33	88.75	64.87
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	5.74	4.65	5.71
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	3.31	nca	3.22
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	9.62	nca	9.36
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	6.98	nca	6.98
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	nca	0.00
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	354	0	345

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=790	Non-ST Population N=18	Total Population N=808
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	96.59	85.48	96.37
25	Men who are literate (%)	94.94	nca	94.94
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	49.33	39.01	49.13
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	85.20	90.86	85.31
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	nca	nca	nca
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)			
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	88.90	37.78	88.24
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	38.25	37.75	38.24
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	20.60	23.18	20.65
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	73.04	100.00	73.68
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	18.14	15.83	18.09
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	9.88	15.83	9.99
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	54.32	0.00	53.64
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	36.13	0.00	35.76
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	7.54	0.00	7.46
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	4.35	0.00	4.31
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	79.67	0.00	78.44
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	42.03	100.00	43.26
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3329	0.00	3245
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	5218	0.00	5107
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	nca	nca	nca
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	71.70	100.00	72.05

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=790	Non-ST Population N=18	Total Population N=808
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	44.47	100.00	45.28
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	36.79	100.00	37.71
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	33.93	0.00	33.43
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.19	0.00	9.06
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	19.41	nca	19.41
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	36.92	100.00	37.55
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	51.92	nca	51.92
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	77.08	nca	77.08
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	77.80	nca	77.80
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	75.77	nca	75.77
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	56.50	nca	56.39
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	3.76	0.00	3.70
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(11.17)	nca	11.17
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(11.19)	nca	11.19
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(31.25)	nca	31.25
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	nca	nca	nca
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	nca	nca
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	2.07	0.00	2.02
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	52.28	100.00	52.91
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(87.65)	nca	87.65
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	14.36	nca	14.36
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	20.17	0.00	19.82
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	1.80	0.00	1.77
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	nca	nca	nca
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	5.85	0.00	5.75

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=790	Non-ST Population N=18	Total Population N=808
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	14.43	15.70	14.46
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	7.95	nca	7.95
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	21.66	44.46	22.09
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	18.62	nca	18.62
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	13.23	0.00	12.96
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	22.44	17.55	22.35
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	19.62	0.00	18.76
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	22.33	15.95	22.20
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	11.78	9.14	11.73
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.20	0.00	5.10
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	16.22	nca	16.22
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.94	nca	5.94
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.84	9.14	12.77
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	5.22	0.00	5.11
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.63	12.99	2.84
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	19.66	nca	19.66
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	9.97	nca	9.97
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	3.60	nca	3.60
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	60.89	80.16	61.31
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	3.10	9.14	3.21
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	24.58	0.00	23.25

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0 - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Zunheboto District

Nagaland



District: ZUNHEBOTO | State: NAGALAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

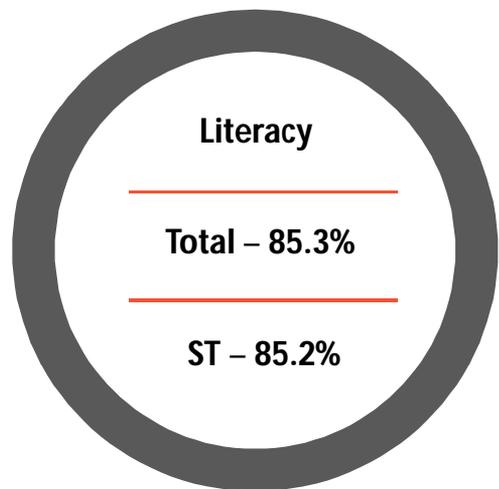
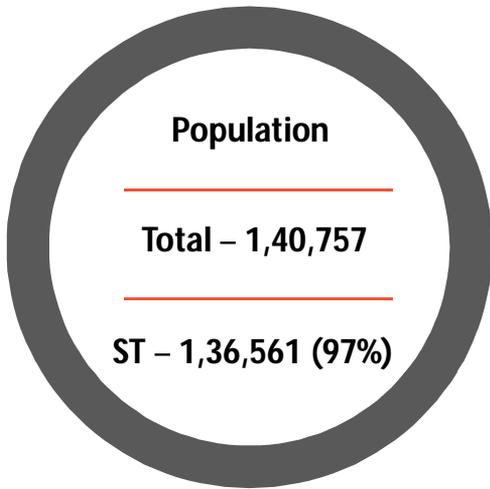
ZUNHEBOTO: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Zunheboto has a population of 1,40,757 of which 1,36,561 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (97%)¹. Only 18.1% of the ST population as against 19.6% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Zunheboto has 13 tehsils and 74.7% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 112 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 976 females for all ages and 948 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1006 and 948 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 55.1% in the district while it is 55.3% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 85.3% whereas it is 85.2% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 82.6%. The major sources of livelihood in the district is cultivation.

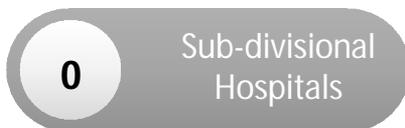


1 District Census Handbook, Zunheboto (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Nagaland, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: ZUNHEBOTO | State: NAGALAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=847	Non-ST Population N=1	Total Population N=848
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	86.59	100.00	86.60
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	935	500	935
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	747	nca	747
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	58.90	nca	58.90
5	Households with electricity (%)	99.44	100.00	99.44
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	88.72	0.00	88.67
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	81.11	100.00	81.12
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	3.38	0.00	3.38
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	12.78	0.00	12.78
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	18.90	0.00	18.88
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	66.72	100.00	66.74
12	Households have BPL card (%)	33.49	0.00	33.47
13	Households having access to internet (%)	19.72	100.00	19.77
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	89.86	100.00	89.87
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	15.31	0.00	15.30
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	57.02	100.00	57.05
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	51.18	100.00	51.21
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	6.42	0.00	6.42
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	17.85	nca	17.85
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	2.08	nca	2.08
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	11.39	nca	11.39
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	nca	0.00
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	386	0	386

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=847	Non-ST Population N=1	Total Population N=848
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	87.06	nca	87.06
25	Men who are literate (%)	90.07	100.00	90.11
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	28.55	nca	28.55
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	57.32	nca	57.32
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	5.43	nca	5.43
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.30	nca	2.30
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	65.28	nca	65.28
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	32.53	nca	32.53
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	13.21	nca	13.21
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	68.29	nca	68.29
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	17.81	nca	17.81
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	7.75	nca	7.75
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	45.18	nca	45.18
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	5.91	nca	5.91
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	nca	nca	nca
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	nca	nca	nca
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	82.76	nca	82.76
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	28.32	nca	28.32
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	4560	nca	4560
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	7590	nca	7590
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	3.22	nca	3.22
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	64.76	nca	64.76

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

⁸ Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

⁹ Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

¹⁰ Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=847	Non-ST Population N=1	Total Population N=848
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	23.25	nca	23.25
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	19.79	nca	19.79
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.15	nca	3.15
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.37	nca	5.37
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	20.31	nca	20.31
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	19.24	nca	19.24
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(56.82)	nca	56.82
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	24.68	nca	24.68
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	71.39	nca	71.39
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	38.98	nca	38.98
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	48.15	nca	48.15
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	20.02	nca	20.02
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	1.53	nca	1.53
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	nca	71.83
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	nca	nca	nca
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	nca	38.37
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.49	nca	0.49
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	nca	nca
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	7.44	nca	7.44
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	58.19	nca	58.19
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	92.52	nca	92.52
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	16.23	nca	16.23
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	31.07	nca	31.07
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	9.46	nca	9.46
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	2.07	nca	2.07
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	13.65	nca	13.65

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=847	Non-ST Population N=1	Total Population N=848
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	10.54	nca	10.54
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	6.44	nca	6.44
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	18.46	nca	18.46
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	10.92	nca	10.92
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	40.40	nca	40.40
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	34.20	nca	34.20
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	31.98	nca	31.98
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	34.10	nca	34.10
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	9.28	nca	9.28
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.30	nca	3.30
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.42	nca	6.42
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.98	nca	2.98
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.59	nca	9.59
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.79	nca	4.79
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.38	nca	2.38
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.80	nca	15.80
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.10	nca	3.10
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.49	nca	1.49
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	53.12	0.00	53.09
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	4.58	nca	4.58
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	5.21	nca	5.21

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Wokha District

Nagaland



District: WOKHA | State: NAGALAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

WOKHA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Wokha has a population of 1,66,343 of which 1,56,621 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (94.2%)¹. Only 20.1% of the ST population as against 21.1% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Wokha has 12 tehsils and 80.2% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 102 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 968 females for all ages and 956 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 987 and 957 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 44.4% in the district while it is 44.5% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 87.7% whereas it is 88.7% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 85.6%. The major sources of livelihood in the district is cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Wokha (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Nagaland, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 1,66,343

ST – 1,56,621 (94.2%)



Literacy

Total – 87.7%

ST – 88.7%

Public health facilities in the District³

37

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

0

12

Primary Health Centres



Community Health Centres

2

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: WOKHA | State: NAGALAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=786	Non-ST Population N=14	Total Population N=800
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	84.21	65.71	84.05
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1045.35	348.47	1025.35
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1070	2027	1082
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	71.54	100.00	71.85
5	Households with electricity (%)	97.92	91.78	97.78
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	72.22	91.16	72.65
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	74.35	22.14	73.19
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	5.11	0.00	5.00
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	35.69	22.50	35.39
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	3.77	0.00	3.68
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	68.83	36.12	68.19
12	Households have BPL card (%)	26.14	17.94	25.96
13	Households having access to internet (%)	26.35	13.61	26.07
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	91.16	95.89	91.27
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	44.63	18.31	44.05
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	46.61	16.82	45.95
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	69.74	47.66	69.25
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	6.87	0.00	6.71
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	17.96	nca	17.96
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	4.61	nca	4.61
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	15.58	nca	15.58
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	nca	0.00
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	483	2801	528

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown: based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=786	Non-ST Population N=14	Total Population N=800
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	89.87	67.51	89.54
25	Men who are literate (%)	95.08	0.00	93.11
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	40.49	0.00	39.89
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	75.30	90.71	75.53
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.40	33.93	12.03
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.62	0.00	5.53
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	88.08	100.00	88.33
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	30.86	25.00	30.74
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	13.94	0.00	13.67
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	62.04	0.00	60.71
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	23.76	44.62	24.17
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	16.72	8.47	16.56
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	42.10	79.57	43.24
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	25.59	0.00	25.08
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	9.72	0.00	9.52
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	4.72	0.00	4.63
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	65.79	nca	65.79
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	33.96	0.00	32.57
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	4873	5425	4897
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4916	5425	4937
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	1.53	0.00	1.52
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	49.05	79.57	49.98

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

⁸ Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

⁹ Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

¹⁰ Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=786	Non-ST Population N=14	Total Population N=800
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	32.22	83.04	33.05
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	28.33	83.04	29.23
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	26.99	0.00	26.55
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.13	33.04	5.59
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.86	39.79	16.98
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	24.55	39.79	24.85
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	22.98	0.00	22.59
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	50.04	100.00	50.88
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	47.73	0.00	46.93
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	55.60	0.00	54.66
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	29.34	0.00	28.95
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	5.56	0.00	5.46
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	11.34	0	11.34
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	22.22	nca	22.22
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	17.79	nca	17.79
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	6.45	nca	6.45
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.96	0.00	0.94
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	nca	30.77
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	4.33	39.79	5.44
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	65.91	100.00	66.46
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(51.26)	100.00	56.83
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	31.22	0.00	30.24
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	18.24	0.00	18.00
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	12.16	50.00	12.66
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	2.37	0.00	2.34
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	11.34	50.00	11.85

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=786	Non-ST Population N=14	Total Population N=800
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	11.04	37.31	11.46
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	9.35	0.00	9.14
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	12.30	16.42	12.36
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	14.21	0.00	13.90
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	32.89	0.00	32.16
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	33.68	67.60	34.22
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	47.36	nca	47.36
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	34.23	67.60	34.74
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	11.10	9.29	11.07
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.06	7.10	4.11
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	9.35	0.00	9.15
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.07	0.00	6.91
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.25	0.00	11.08
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.84	0.00	2.80
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.77	0.00	2.73
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.98	0.00	18.56
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	7.92	0.00	7.75
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.06	0.00	2.01
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	42.06	48.35	42.20
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	2.40	0.00	2.37
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	31.07	nca	31.07

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Dimapur District

Nagaland



District: DIMAPUR | State: NAGALAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

DIMAPUR: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Dimapur has a population of 3,78,811 of which 2,23,989 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (59.1%)¹. Only 41.5% of the ST population as against 52.2% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Dimapur has eight tehsils and 64% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 409 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 919 females for all ages and 966 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1020 and 974 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 28.5% in the district while it is 32.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 84.8% whereas it is 91% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 89%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, Dimapur (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Nagaland, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 3,78,811

ST – 2,23,989(59.1%)



Literacy

Total – 84.8%

ST – 91%

Public health facilities in the District³

47

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

8

8

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

2

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: DIMAPUR | State: NAGALAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 1237	Non-ST Population N= 563	Total Population N= 1800
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	88.16	73.34	83.70
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1063	936	1020
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	952	1225	1046
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	75.12	68.65	72.71
5	Households with electricity (%)	99.31	97.37	98.65
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	79.60	77.35	78.83
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	75.59	45.07	65.18
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	0.07	0.71	0.29
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	72.00	56.36	66.66
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	5.21	3.49	4.62
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	59.36	47.14	55.37
12	Households have BPL card (%)	11.57	5.42	9.47
13	Households having access to internet (%)	48.90	23.63	40.28
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	96.45	95.12	96.00
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	55.19	28.66	46.14
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	19.43	2.12	13.52
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	77.54	52.70	69.08
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	5.01	4.22	4.74
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	2.70	20.79	8.05
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	4.22	4.52	4.31
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	14.60	53.47	24.69
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	13.59	3.53
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	655	623	644

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 1237	Non-ST Population N= 563	Total Population N= 1800
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	89.35	62.61	81.27
25	Men who are literate (%)	93.81	80.75	88.85
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	48.50	22.58	40.67
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	89.95	77.83	86.29
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	9.20	43.20	20.26
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.35	19.73	7.75
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	85.92	56.69	76.62
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	25.54	30.46	27.38
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	5.66	5.01	5.42
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	36.29	23.51	30.50
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	23.49	25.35	24.19
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	11.10	7.56	9.78
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	61.05	65.18	62.30
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	33.76	14.79	26.54
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	8.61	5.92	7.59
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	6.08	1.84	4.47
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	67.29	58.23	64.26
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	17.94	16.36	17.45
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	5989	4476	5424
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	10658	5645	9087
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	1.55	5.79	3.56
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	38.20	53.13	42.71

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 1237	Non-ST Population N= 563	Total Population N= 1800
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	63.27	44.82	56.27
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	33.06	31.45	32.45
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	7.03	3.11	5.54
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.64	8.86	12.45
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.35	15.96	15.58
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	42.12	35.40	39.56
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	59.01	57.63	58.53
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	46.75	13.14	33.70
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	81.39	34.79	63.29
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	70.46	29.56	54.57
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	65.30	19.22	47.40
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	40.15	28.19	35.66
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	9.48	7.70	8.82
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	37.63	37.15	37.48
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	47.29	44.00	46.22
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	17.79	6.02	13.96
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	16.72	6.02	13.23
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.86	4.78	3.58
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	53.87	20.13	37.06
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	53.32	0.00	26.77
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	6.70	21.56	11.12
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	47.89	40.38	45.08
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	81.81	70.54	75.71
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	29.90	12.04	22.27
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	18.85	25.28	21.27
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	4.59	13.99	8.13
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	1.72	5.33	3.08
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	10.15	22.75	14.89

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 1237	Non-ST Population N= 563	Total Population N= 1800
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	11.65	18.59	13.71
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	16.70	16.32	16.55
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	23.32	21.11	22.66
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	15.07	11.14	13.51
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	13.46	18.33	15.35
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	21.27	33.66	24.94
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	36.08	22.63	30.11
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	21.76	32.98	25.16
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.12	5.04	6.49
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.43	2.91	3.28
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.79	9.75	9.18
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.35	5.87	4.36
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.55	10.24	9.76
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.33	2.40	3.05
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.42	1.67	2.19
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	23.77	11.04	18.70
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	5.36	2.37	4.17
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.86	2.38	1.47
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	36.35	53.04	42.04
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	4.85	1.91	3.96
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	30.67	5.15	26.96

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Phek District

Nagaland



District: PHEK | State: NAGALAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

PHEK: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Phek has a population of 1,63,418 of which 1,57,146 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (96.2%)¹. Only 13.2% of the ST population as against 15% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Phek has 14 tehsils and 79.8% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 81 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 951 females for all ages and 913 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 976 and 910 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 48.6% in the district while it is 49.1% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 78.1% whereas it is 78% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 72.1%. The major sources of livelihood in the district is cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Phek (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Nagaland, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 1,63,418

ST – 1,57,146(96.2%)



Literacy

Total – 78.1%

ST – 78%

Public health facilities in the District³

44

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

0

23

Primary Health Centres



Community Health Centres

3

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: PHEK | State: NAGALAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 906	Non-ST Population N= 10	Total Population N= 916
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	74.69	100.00	74.76
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	955	587	953
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	951	nca	958
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	66.36	0.00	65.83
5	Households with electricity (%)	98.35	100.00	98.37
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	94.15	92.38	94.13
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	83.25	29.59	82.73
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	2.00	0.00	1.98
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	9.37	50.87	9.78
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	4.29	0.00	4.25
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	70.23	54.80	70.16
12	Households have BPL card (%)	23.90	7.62	23.74
13	Households having access to internet (%)	21.33	16.09	21.28
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	88.32	89.01	88.32
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	9.22	0.00	9.13
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	77.11	10.99	76.46
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	68.48	50.76	68.30
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	7.52	13.52	7.58
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	27.51	nca	27.51
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	18.16	nca	18.16
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	10.24	100.00	13.74
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	16.92	nca	16.26
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	559	0	556

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 906	Non-ST Population N= 10	Total Population N= 916
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	75.07	52.64	74.98
25	Men who are literate (%)	86.30	100.00	86.38
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	21.81	52.64	21.94
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	46.72	47.36	46.72
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	9.09	0.00	8.99
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.52	nca	5.52
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	69.62	100.00	69.77
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	26.34	0.00	26.16
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	9.60	0.00	9.53
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	74.70	nca	74.70
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	22.97	18.62	22.94
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	7.35	0.00	7.30
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	63.02	100.00	63.57
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	6.12	100.00	6.57
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	0.85	0.00	0.85
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	nca	nca	nca
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	61.87	0.00	60.94
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	23.22	nca	23.22
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	4264	nca	4264
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	5728	nca	5728
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	2.63	0.00	2.62
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	77.82	100.00	78.15

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 906	Non-ST Population N= 10	Total Population N= 916
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	18.80	0.00	18.69
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	17.24	0.00	17.13
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	5.97	100.00	6.55
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.98	0.00	3.96
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	20.05	nca	20.05
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	12.97	100.00	13.38
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(30.47)	0.00	25.37
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	34.68	nca	34.68
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	74.52	nca	74.52
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	53.14	nca	53.14
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	47.32	nca	47.32
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	17.72	nca	17.72
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	2.15	100.00	2.47
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(28.47)	0.00	24.74
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(47.73)	100.00	54.59
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	nca	nca	nca
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	nca	nca
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	3.32	nca	3.32
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	43.60	100.00	43.95
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	70.47	0.00	66.74
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	16.90	0.00	16.70
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	28.01	0.00	27.77
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	6.79	0.00	6.73
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	1.66	0.00	1.65
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	12.93	0.00	12.82

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 906	Non-ST Population N= 10	Total Population N= 916
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	8.25	0.00	8.21
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	7.60	0.00	7.56
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	14.22	18.62	14.24
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	11.45	100.00	11.95
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	12.83	100.00	13.16
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	13.06	34.03	13.16
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	17.94	nca	17.94
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	13.24	34.03	13.33
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.88	0.00	4.86
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.79	0.00	1.78
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.19	0.00	8.15
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.95	0.00	2.93
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.39	52.64	14.55
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.75	18.62	4.81
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	3.68	0.00	3.67
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.88	100.00	17.36
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	5.92	0.00	5.89
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.02	0.00	1.02
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	82.71	62.80	82.51
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	7.69	0.00	7.66
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	13.21	nca	13.21

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Tuensang District

Nagaland

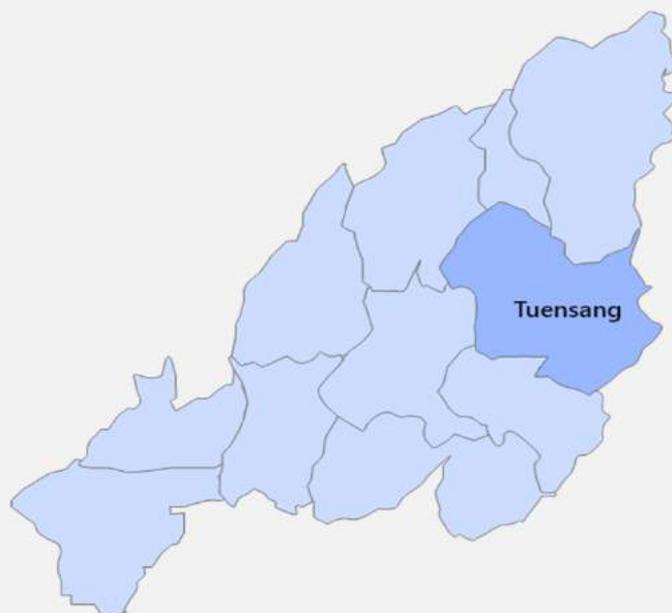


District: TUENSANG | State: NAGALAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

TUENSANG : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Tuensang has a population of 1,96,596 of which 1,90,916 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (97.1%)¹. Only 17.5% of the ST population as against 18.7% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Tuensang has 16 tehsils and 67.0% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 78 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 929 females for all ages and 933 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 944 and 935 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 47.8% in the district while it is 48% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 73.1% whereas it is 72.7% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 69.3%. The major sources of livelihood in the district is cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Tuensang (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Nagaland, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 1,96,596

ST – 1,90,916(97.1%)



Literacy

Total – 73.1%

ST – 72.7%

Public health facilities in the District³

38

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

11

13

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

2

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: TUENSANG | State: NAGALAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=755	Non-ST Population N=7	Total Population N=762
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	78.60	81.27	78.61
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	943	273	936
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	950	nca	950
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	64.10	100.00	64.17
5	Households with electricity (%)	97.05	100.00	97.08
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	91.39	100.00	91.48
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	73.05	54.55	72.85
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	1.99	0.00	1.97
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	8.49	72.93	9.17
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	5.32	0.00	5.26
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	64.79	61.12	64.77
12	Households have BPL card (%)	30.22	0.00	29.90
13	Households having access to internet (%)	13.22	45.45	13.56
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	88.05	100.00	88.18
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	9.31	60.60	9.85
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	68.23	15.15	67.66
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	68.20	100.00	68.54
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.89	0.00	11.77
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	9.22	nca	9.22
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	5.95	nca	5.95
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	18.47	nca	18.47
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	7.14	nca	7.14
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	1079	0	1072

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown: based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=755	Non-ST Population N=7	Total Population N=762
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	77.40	81.15	77.43
25	Men who are literate (%)	80.71	0.00	79.77
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	74.76	80.51	74.80
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	48.61	81.15	48.86
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.90	0.00	11.80
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.77	0.00	5.71
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	67.35	100.00	67.66
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	20.86	68.71	21.20
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	6.87	30.26	7.03
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	87.73	100.00	88.03
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	27.16	31.29	27.19
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	16.90	31.29	17.01
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	40.97	100.00	41.53
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	4.62	0.00	4.61
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	2.36	0.00	2.36
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	0.26	0.00	0.25
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	85.18	nca	85.18
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	24.69	nca	24.69
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2564	nca	2564
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3018	nca	3018
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	nca	nca	nca
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	91.97	0.00	91.11

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

⁸ Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

⁹ Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

¹⁰ Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=755	Non-ST Population N=7	Total Population N=762
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	25.19	0.00	25.14
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	23.59	0.00	23.54
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	9.56	0.00	9.53
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.66	0.00	1.65
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.81	nca	5.81
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	20.85	0.00	20.77
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	43.84	0.00	43.24
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	78.73	0.00	77.65
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	58.73	0.00	57.92
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	57.37	0.00	56.58
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	21.02	100.00	21.25
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	5.27	0.00	5.26
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	27.98	nca	27.98
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	20.74	nca	20.74
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	19.22	nca	19.22
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	3.25	nca	3.25
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.08	0.00	1.08
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(24.76)	nca	24.76
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(39.53)	nca	39.53
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	6.96	nca	6.96
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	52.73	100.00	52.97
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	47.64	nca	47.64
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	7.78	0.00	7.71
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	35.33	100.00	35.49
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	11.59	100.00	11.82
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	3.99	100.00	4.23
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	20.04	100.00	20.25

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=755	Non-ST Population N=7	Total Population N=762
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	11.84	0.00	11.74
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	11.51	0.00	11.35
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	7.16	23.95	7.31
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	7.16	0.00	7.07
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	28.68	0.00	28.59
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	35.38	37.70	35.40
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	37.87	nca	37.87
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	35.55	37.70	35.57
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.55	0.00	6.49
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.83	0.00	1.82
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	14.08	0.00	13.88
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.59	0.00	5.51
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.67	23.95	8.79
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.22	0.00	2.20
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.13	0.00	2.11
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	20.29	0.00	20.02
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.51	0.00	1.49
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	88.76	42.22	88.27
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	6.23	0.00	6.18
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	14.66	nca	14.66

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Longleng District

Nagaland



District: LONGLENG | State: NAGALAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

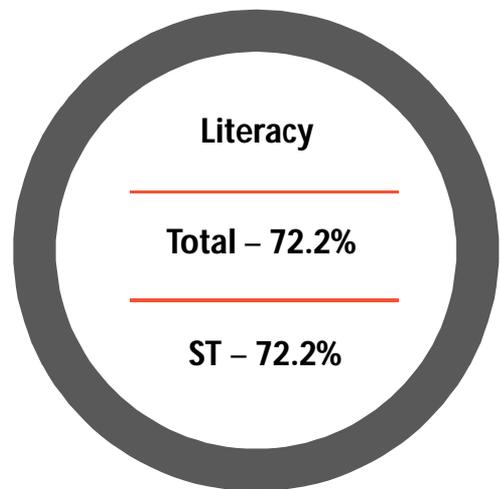
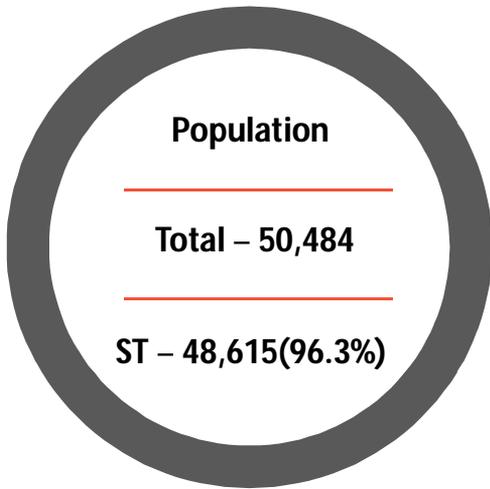
LONGLENG: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Longleng has a population of 50,484 of which 48,615 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (96.3%)¹. Only 14.1% of the ST population as against 15.1% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Longleng has five tehsils and 66.3% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 90 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 905 females for all ages and 885 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 924 and 889 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 59.6% in the district while it is 59.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 72.2% whereas it is 72.2% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 69.5%. The major sources of livelihood in the district is cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Longleng (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Nagaland, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: LONGLENG | State: NAGALAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 878	Non-ST Population N= 7	Total Population N= 885
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	80.60	100.00	80.74
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	840	1177	842
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	816	nca	816
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	61.82	100.00	62.07
5	Households with electricity (%)	97.45	100.00	97.47
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	41.34	29.41	41.23
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	73.67	67.44	73.61
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	2.11	0.00	2.09
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	4.52	36.65	4.81
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	5.61	0.00	5.56
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	77.27	69.94	77.22
12	Households have BPL card (%)	35.65	0.00	35.33
13	Households having access to internet (%)	11.34	29.41	11.51
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	89.67	100.00	89.76
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	10.96	44.20	11.26
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	65.63	0.00	65.04
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	37.42	100.00	37.98
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	8.09	0.00	8.01
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	8.34	nca	8.34
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	3.75	nca	3.75
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	26.80	nca	26.80
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	10.17	nca	10.17
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	903	4670	929

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 878	Non-ST Population N= 7	Total Population N= 885
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	76.92	100.00	77.07
25	Men who are literate (%)	85.79	100.00	85.92
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	18.23	47.46	18.43
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	39.20	100.00	39.61
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	25.70	0.00	25.39
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.69	0.00	8.58
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	58.53	100.00	59.05
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	20.83	44.65	20.94
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	12.10	0.00	12.05
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	70.69	0.00	69.96
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	16.92	0.00	16.84
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	9.11	0.00	9.07
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	26.06	nca	26.06
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	1.52	nca	1.52
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	0.36	nca	0.36
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	nca	nca	nca
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	75.48	nca	75.48
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	56.66	nca	56.66
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3331	nca	3331
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3331	nca	3331
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	1.71	nca	1.71
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	15.26	nca	15.26

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 878	Non-ST Population N= 7	Total Population N= 885
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	10.16	nca	10.16
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	10.16	nca	10.16
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	7.73	nca	7.73
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.33	nca	0.33
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.28	nca	3.28
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	9.16	nca	9.16
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	42.98	nca	42.98
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	10.76	nca	10.76
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	55.36	nca	55.36
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	28.22	nca	28.22
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	37.90	nca	37.90
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	11.85	nca	11.85
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	2.35	nca	2.35
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	48.79	nca	48.79
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	14.49	nca	14.49
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	14.49	nca	14.49
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	14.49	nca	14.49
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	nca	nca	nca
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	nca	nca
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	10.71	nca	10.71
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	64.31	nca	64.31
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	81.98	nca	81.98
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	12.28	nca	12.28
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	26.24	0.00	26.05
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	16.44	0.00	16.32
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	9.10	0.00	9.03
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	17.26	0.00	17.14

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 878	Non-ST Population N= 7	Total Population N= 885
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	15.10	0.00	15.02
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	11.13	0.00	11.02
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	6.87	0.00	6.83
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	6.72	0.00	6.65
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	14.87	nca	14.87
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	21.14	0.00	21.03
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	23.34	0.00	22.26
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	21.23	0.00	21.08
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.24	0.00	7.19
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.31	0.00	2.29
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	11.26	0.00	11.15
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.50	0.00	5.45
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.73	26.27	12.83
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.03	0.00	3.01
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.08	0.00	2.07
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.14	0.00	13.01
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.51	0.00	2.49
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	63.95	54.31	63.87
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	3.19	0.00	3.17
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	46.61	nca	46.61

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown: based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Kiphire District

Nagaland

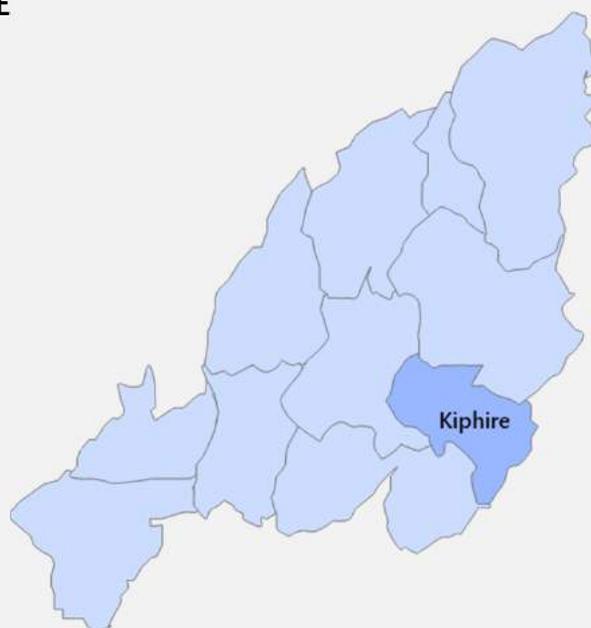


District: KIPHIRE | State: NAGALAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

KIPHIRE: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Kiphire has a population of 74,004 of which 71,429 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (96.5%)¹. Only 21.4% of the ST population as against 22.2% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Kiphire has eight tehsils and 74% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 65 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 956 females for all ages and 948 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 972 and 950 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 42% in the district while it is 42.2% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 69.5% whereas it is 69.1% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 63.7%. The major sources of livelihood in the district is cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Kiphire (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Nagaland, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 74,004

ST – 71,429(96.5%)



Literacy

Total – 69.5%

ST – 69.1%

Public health facilities in the District³

19

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

17

2

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

1

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: KIPHIRE | State: NAGALAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=792	Non-ST Population N=31	Total Population N=823
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	77.66	96.35	78.31
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	961	995	962
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1033	1251	1037
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	69.13	100.00	69.82
5	Households with electricity (%)	98.18	100.00	98.24
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	87.05	90.47	87.17
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	81.71	49.00	80.53
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	0.58	0.00	0.56
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	9.45	55.15	11.10
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	8.19	0.00	7.89
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	66.07	68.00	66.14
12	Households have BPL card (%)	34.06	12.73	33.29
13	Households having access to internet (%)	18.83	44.70	19.76
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	90.23	100.00	90.58
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	16.63	44.59	17.64
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	62.73	25.63	61.40
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	60.21	71.32	60.62
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	8.01	6.41	7.96
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	23.89	nca	23.24
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	10.60	nca	10.31
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	26.02	nca	25.30
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	14.18	nca	13.78
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	372	1615	413

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=792	Non-ST Population N=31	Total Population N=823
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	74.31	100.00	75.22
25	Men who are literate (%)	83.75	nca	83.75
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	19.59	49.94	20.66
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	48.61	86.72	49.95
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	15.96	33.05	16.75
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.74	0.00	3.54
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	62.79	85.82	63.95
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	30.30	64.26	31.13
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	11.13	14.37	11.21
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	83.49	66.75	82.38
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	17.58	21.37	17.67
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	11.02	14.37	11.11
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	47.71	0.00	46.61
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	2.05	0.00	2.01
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	1.44	0.00	1.41
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	nca	nca	nca
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	72.80	66.05	72.59
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	51.47	66.05	52.09
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3779	791	3646
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4809	791	4639
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	0.60	0.00	0.59
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	87.82	100.00	88.10

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=792	Non-ST Population N=31	Total Population N=823
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	24.31	44.11	24.70
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	23.23	44.11	23.64
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	5.43	11.18	5.54
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.59	0.00	1.56
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.97	nca	4.97
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	16.17	16.33	16.17
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	nca	29.01
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	37.15	0.00	36.03
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	64.64	100.00	65.71
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	45.87	0.00	44.49
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	51.79	0.00	50.24
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	21.42	10.90	21.17
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	8.24	11.18	8.30
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	9.13	0.00	8.88
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	52.93	100.00	54.25
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	11.35	0.00	11.03
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	11.35	0.00	11.03
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.04	0.00	1.02
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	nca	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	6.80	0.00	6.61
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	39.39	32.77	39.30
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	89.52	nca	89.52
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	20.97	0.00	20.50
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	42.39	19.95	41.78
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	13.71	20.15	13.88
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	6.29	10.07	6.39
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	25.51	30.22	25.64

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=792	Non-ST Population N=31	Total Population N=823
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	12.38	7.16	12.18
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	10.92	nca	10.92
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	9.32	0.00	8.98
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	8.15	nca	8.15
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	25.36	10.85	24.97
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	29.37	25.93	29.24
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	35.32	nca	35.32
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	29.75	25.93	29.62
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.00	0.00	5.80
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.35	0.00	2.27
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	9.23	nca	9.23
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.90	nca	5.90
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.73	3.58	9.52
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.10	0.00	2.03
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.76	0.00	1.70
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.25	nca	15.25
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.14	nca	4.14
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.66	nca	1.66
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	84.16	55.41	83.12
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	9.26	0.00	8.93
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	36.28	nca	36.28

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Kohima District

Nagaland

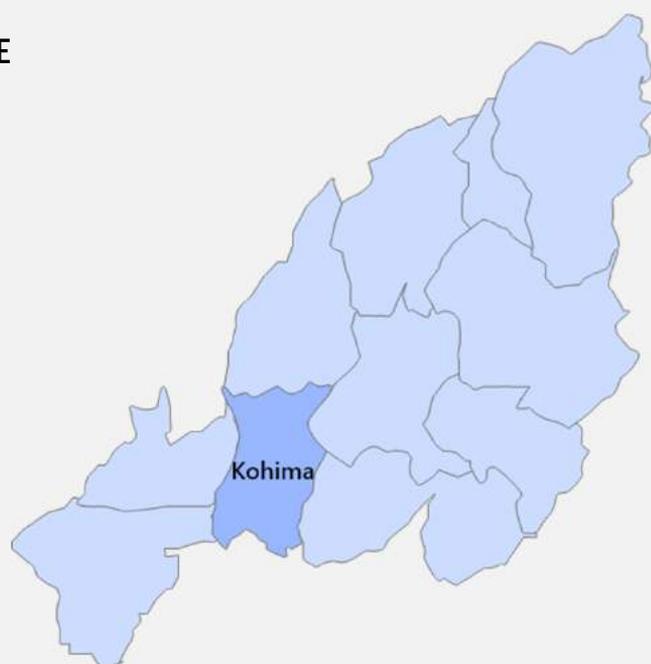


District: KOHIMA | State: NAGALAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

KOHIMA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Kohima has a population of 2,67,988 of which 2,24,738 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (84%)¹. Only 40.6% of the ST population as against 45.1% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Kohima has eight tehsils and 81% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 183 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 928 females for all ages and 985 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1032 and 985 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 36.2% in the district while it is 38.1% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 85.2% whereas it is 85.8% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 82.2%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government/Municipal employment, teaching, factory work, cultivation, etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, Kohima (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Nagaland, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 2,67,988

ST – 2,24,738(84%)



Literacy

Total – 85.2%

ST – 85.8%

Public health facilities in the District³

40

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

11

14

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

3

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: KOHIMA | State: NAGALAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 1672	Non-ST Population N= 125	Total Population N= 1797
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	86.04	89.85	86.25
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1019	718	996
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1129	1340	1137
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	78.14	100.00	79.11
5	Households with electricity (%)	99.42	99.53	99.43
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	79.62	82.18	79.81
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	71.73	36.56	69.06
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	1.82	0.00	1.68
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	53.15	85.34	55.60
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	5.68	0.85	5.32
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	66.14	60.48	65.78
12	Households have BPL card (%)	29.44	6.49	27.70
13	Households having access to internet (%)	42.67	26.20	41.42
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	95.83	100.00	96.15
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	54.99	53.95	54.91
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	45.84	2.31	42.54
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	78.62	68.44	77.84
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	6.27	2.18	5.96
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	5.58	nca	5.45
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	5.41	nca	5.28
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	20.17	nca	19.61
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	1.52	nca	1.48
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	383	747	406

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown: based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 1672	Non-ST Population N= 125	Total Population N= 1797
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	90.06	77.22	89.35
25	Men who are literate (%)	92.59	59.48	88.97
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	49.78	28.93	48.63
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	81.95	89.74	82.38
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	2.12	19.84	2.85
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.26	11.11	2.72
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	89.93	89.98	89.93
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	32.70	47.46	33.75
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	12.52	17.76	12.90
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	65.25	68.64	65.62
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	20.27	13.52	19.79
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	11.39	1.97	10.72
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	62.05	51.67	61.52
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	29.27	56.75	30.50
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	7.92	22.20	8.56
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	5.97	15.38	6.39
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	87.30	82.91	87.07
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	52.75	35.05	51.76
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3609	3542	3604
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	6464	3542	6301
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	1.33	25.14	2.05
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	71.23	92.58	72.31

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 1672	Non-ST Population N= 125	Total Population N= 1797
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	54.36	66.89	54.87
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	43.90	66.89	44.83
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	9.35	0.00	8.97
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.41	5.70	9.26
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.35	8.52	13.06
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	35.17	46.20	35.67
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	35.32	nca	35.32
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	60.01	72.33	60.48
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.67	100.00	93.91
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	77.42	72.33	77.23
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	71.11	72.33	71.16
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	37.51	41.58	37.70
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	6.07	0.00	5.81
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	27.57	nca	27.57
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	49.88	nca	49.88
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	20.33	nca	20.33
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	9.61	nca	9.61
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.76	0.00	0.73
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	nca	28.85
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	5.94	9.32	6.09
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	49.91	51.63	49.99
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	59.24	nca	59.24
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	29.74	0.00	28.75
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	24.75	24.42	24.74
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	11.67	12.73	11.71
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	3.04	6.34	3.18
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	15.30	12.23	15.17

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 1672	Non-ST Population N= 125	Total Population N= 1797
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	10.79	6.96	10.58
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	11.40	28.12	13.27
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	19.87	27.79	20.30
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	23.48	14.70	22.50
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	36.02	53.22	36.81
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	25.37	44.29	26.42
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	34.44	45.57	35.28
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	25.71	44.35	26.75
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.39	5.90	7.31
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.26	0.00	3.07
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	13.25	4.78	12.29
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.19	4.78	6.91
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.99	9.82	11.87
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.47	1.62	4.32
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.58	2.24	2.56
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	20.05	18.77	19.91
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	9.38	0.00	8.33
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.14	5.16	1.59
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	60.06	61.30	60.16
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	5.46	1.07	5.21
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	25.02	0.00	24.73

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Peren District

Nagaland



District: PEREN | State: NAGALAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

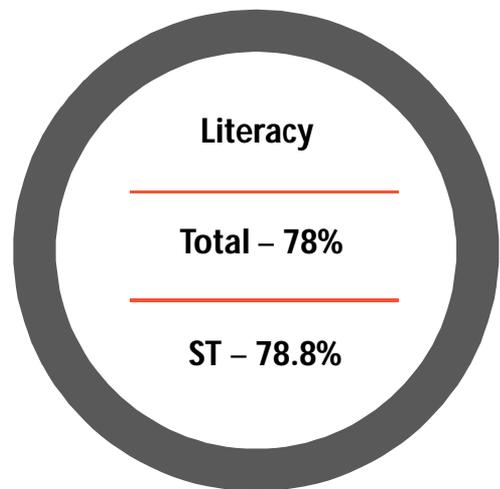
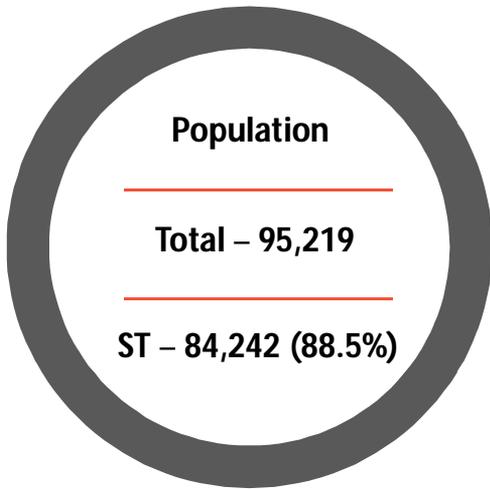
PEREN: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Peren has a population of 95,219 of which 84,242 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (88.5%)¹. Only 13.3% of the ST population as against 14.5% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Peren has seven tehsils and 85.6% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 58 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 915 females for all ages and 935 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 937 and 935 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 64% in the district while it is 64% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 78% whereas it is 78.8% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 73.7%. The major sources of livelihood in the district is cultivation.

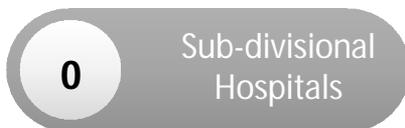


¹ District Census Handbook, Peren (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Nagaland, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: PEREN | State: NAGALAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=853	Non-ST Population N=23	Total Population N=876
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	78.78	82.33	78.88
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	987	863	982
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	937	480	913
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	68.32	84.48	69.27
5	Households with electricity (%)	97.26	100.00	97.34
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	61.29	51.94	61.01
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	74.09	77.90	74.20
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	2.62	0.00	2.54
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	16.50	30.25	16.91
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	6.34	4.74	6.29
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	58.13	26.30	57.12
12	Households have BPL card (%)	35.26	8.06	34.45
13	Households having access to internet (%)	24.09	17.70	23.89
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	89.61	95.25	89.78
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	19.70	15.50	19.58
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	41.42	6.43	40.37
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	66.27	57.65	66.01
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.62	5.00	9.49
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	12.38	nca	12.38
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	4.74	nca	4.74
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	12.38	100.00	16.92
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	4.74	nca	1.52
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	740	1080	751

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=853	Non-ST Population N=23	Total Population N=876
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	76.58	61.99	76.29
25	Men who are literate (%)	89.76	74.96	88.94
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	23.36	0.00	22.89
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	70.74	69.95	70.73
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	25.75	41.50	26.01
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.36	29.89	8.90
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	69.99	80.50	70.21
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	31.01	28.59	30.95
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	9.00	17.41	9.20
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	61.81	39.10	61.24
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	24.96	40.75	25.34
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	13.86	14.25	13.87
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	55.72	54.81	55.69
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	13.05	14.98	13.11
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	7.54	5.94	7.49
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	4.01	5.94	4.07
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	87.62	93.20	87.87
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	40.46	59.00	40.89
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2929	2682	2922
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	6337	2682	6251
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	2.46	18.39	3.06
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	85.15	100.00	85.76

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=853	Non-ST Population N=23	Total Population N=876
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	41.93	27.15	41.30
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	37.93	22.45	37.26
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	15.81	12.31	15.66
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.97	9.40	6.12
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.44	20.92	9.74
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	32.85	43.42	33.19
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	45.44	100.00	49.66
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	50.66	0.00	49.09
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	82.07	50.76	81.10
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	59.54	0.00	57.69
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	53.35	0.00	51.69
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	31.40	41.78	31.86
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	8.62	7.33	8.57
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	40.27	100.00	42.42
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	56.94	100.00	58.50
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	20.29	0.00	19.56
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	4.01	0.00	3.87
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.07	17.77	4.65
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	36.14	0.00	30.32
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	33.58	28.37	32.74
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	4.18	0.00	4.01
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	46.11	47.23	46.15
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	75.92	nca	75.92
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	16.87	0.00	16.32
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	29.46	34.09	29.75
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	4.37	0.00	4.10
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	1.02	0.00	0.95
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	9.70	19.65	10.31

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=853	Non-ST Population N=23	Total Population N=876
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	7.03	17.42	7.22
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	11.60	0.00	10.93
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	19.38	0.00	19.02
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	6.69	51.84	9.31
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	16.77	7.64	16.33
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	17.78	45.09	18.34
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	30.04	nca	30.04
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	18.44	45.09	18.95
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.31	0.00	4.23
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.01	0.00	0.99
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.83	0.00	5.46
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.23	0.00	3.03
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.09	19.63	11.25
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.38	3.68	2.40
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.49	0.00	1.46
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	22.75	30.90	23.23
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.45	0.00	4.19
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	13.69	0.81
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	58.77	58.25	58.76
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	12.82	0.00	12.57
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	37.25	nca	37.25

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Senapati District

Manipur

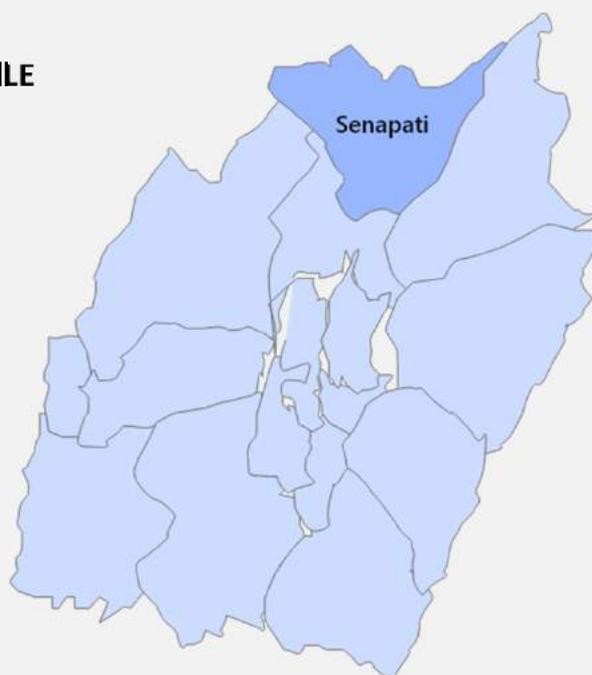


District: SENAPATI | State: MANIPUR

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

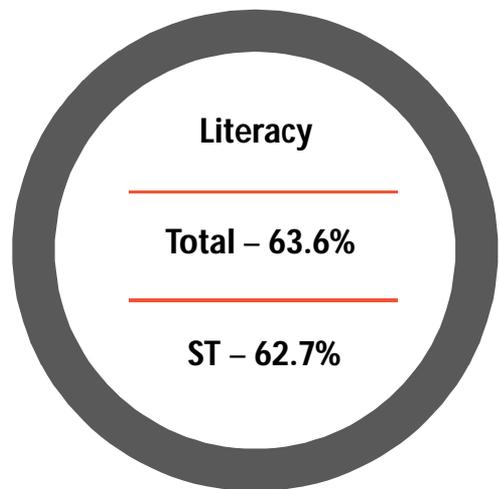
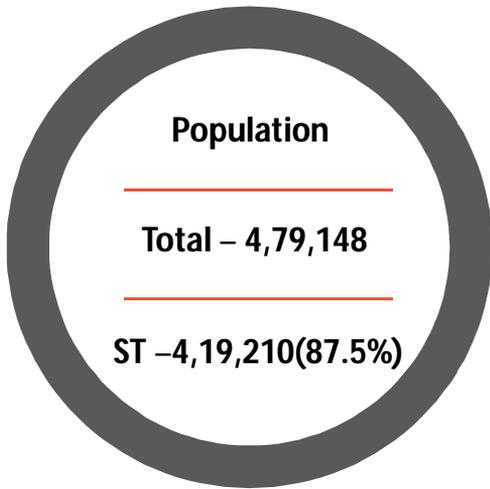
SENAPATI : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Senapati has a population of 4,79,148 of which 4,19,210 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (87.5%)¹. Only 1.4% of the ST population as against 1.6% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Senapati has six tehsils and 65.3% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 146 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 937 females for all ages and 893 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 954 and 895 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 47.2% in the district while it is 48.9% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 63.6% whereas it is 62.7% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 57.4%. The major source of livelihood in the district is cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Senapati (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Manipur, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³

52

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

4

14

Primary Health Centres



Community Health Centres

2

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Senapati has been delimited and split into 2 districts namely Senapati, and Kangpokpi post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Senapati is combined for these 2 districts.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: SENAPATI | State: MANIPUR

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=776	Non-ST Population N=120	Total Population N=896
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	81.78	67.85	80.12
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	999	891	985
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	872	774	858
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	51.10	42.46	49.93
5	Households with electricity (%)	93.46	87.80	92.73
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	36.38	28.67	35.38
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	61.67	45.65	59.59
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	2.12	11.00	3.27
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	18.48	22.40	18.99
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	0.69	0.00	0.60
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	14.32	39.26	17.51
12	Households have BPL card (%)	7.67	24.03	9.79
13	Households having access to internet (%)	5.76	8.40	6.10
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	93.58	98.00	94.15
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	8.92	17.93	10.09
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	37.45	28.15	36.25
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	73.35	67.04	72.54
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	7.55	11.16	8.02
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	8.04	25.91	10.18
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	5.99	0.72
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	12.33	0.00	8.68
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	8.26	0.00	5.81
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	684	254	629

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=776	Non-ST Population N=120	Total Population N=896
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	82.00	65.68	79.79
25	Men who are literate (%)	92.42	98.43	93.45
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	35.85	23.65	34.19
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	72.84	74.62	73.08
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	18.76	28.25	20.34
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	9.94	5.16	9.40
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	72.51	66.56	71.69
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	16.72	21.92	17.47
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	2.83	0.30	2.46
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	50.49	44.49	49.65
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	29.78	35.46	30.60
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	14.08	11.47	13.70
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	75.49	94.15	78.26
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	34.81	68.53	39.52
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	13.13	18.63	13.90
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	9.19	16.05	10.15
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	33.38	15.97	30.37
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	22.32	34.15	24.97
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	7855	12621	8994
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	13466	13660	13509
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	4.72	0.00	4.33
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	86.00	86.76	86.11

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

• Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

• Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

• Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

• Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=776	Non-ST Population N=120	Total Population N=896
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	34.19	62.46	38.21
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	24.99	49.05	28.41
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	15.82	7.26	14.60
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.86	7.75	6.99
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.79	4.43	7.72
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	39.03	60.47	42.02
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	34.75	nca	34.75
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	55.35	75.17	58.71
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	90.88	89.93	90.72
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	71.08	75.17	71.77
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	68.11	75.17	69.30
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	16.08	13.80	15.75
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	4.53	8.68	5.11
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	68.43	95.18	74.81
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	49.83	59.39	52.12
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	14.25	56.48	24.33
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	0.00	33.27	7.94
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.63	5.02	2.97
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	45.66	36.85	43.56
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	37.61	36.85	37.43
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	3.32	17.11	6.10
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	59.92	69.99	61.42
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	78.54	100.00	80.55
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	8.93	25.05	11.30
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	34.64	36.80	34.95
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	9.01	3.47	8.21
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	2.69	1.02	2.45
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	13.61	21.28	14.71

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=776	Non-ST Population N=120	Total Population N=896
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	7.34	18.76	8.91
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	4.27	21.95	7.30
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	18.52	22.12	19.01
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	19.24	17.63	18.96
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	22.36	25.43	22.81
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	25.11	26.12	25.25
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	22.27	22.92	22.35
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	24.96	25.98	25.10
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.13	6.68	6.21
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.43	3.48	2.57
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.72	10.53	5.71
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.73	0.00	3.09
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.31	9.71	6.77
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.63	2.19	1.71
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.36	0.53	1.25
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	19.15	10.73	17.71
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.78	5.25	3.21
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.66	0.00	0.55
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	82.61	88.61	83.38
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	7.29	3.08	6.72
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	21.44	0.00	20.10

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Tamenglong District

Manipur



District: TAMENGLONG | State: MANIPUR

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

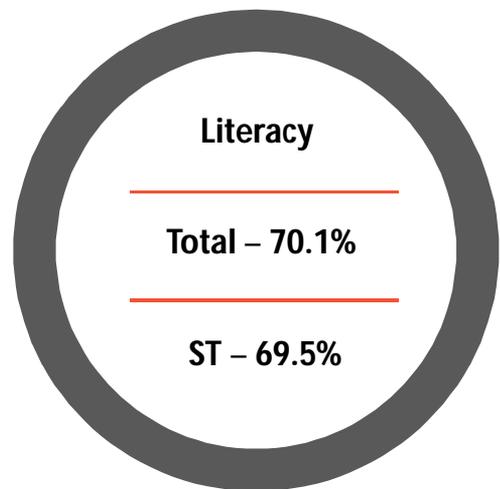
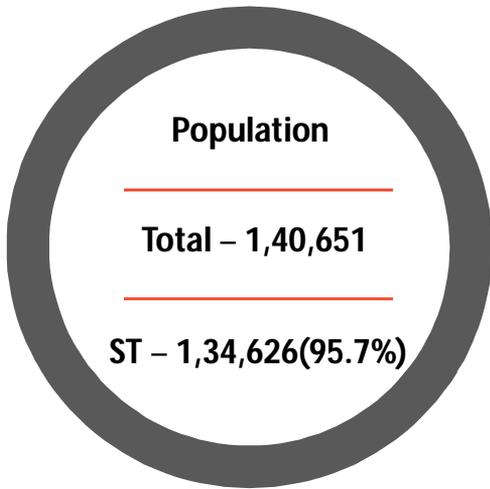
TAMENGLONG : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Tamenglong has a population of 1,40,651 of which 1,34,626 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (95.7%)¹. Only 13.8% of the ST population as against 13.8% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Tamenglong has four tehsils and 87.6% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 32 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 943 females for all ages and 917 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among ST are 973 and 921 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 49.0% in the district while it is 49.2% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 70.1% whereas it is 69.5% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 63.7%. The major source of livelihood in the district is cultivation.

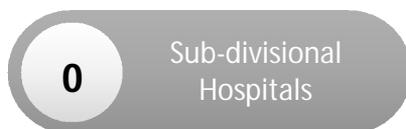


¹ District Census Handbook, Tamenglong (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Manipur, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: TAMENGLONG | State: MANIPUR

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=889	Non-ST Population N=16	Total Population N=905
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	72.56	79.29	72.68
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1001	862	998
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1152	1068	1150
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	58.20	96.97	59.27
5	Households with electricity (%)	87.69	95.00	87.86
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	37.80	30.16	37.62
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	62.88	23.96	61.95
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	2.90	0.00	2.83
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	11.72	51.92	12.68
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	2.44	6.72	2.55
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	27.42	34.49	27.57
12	Households have BPL card (%)	25.09	6.72	24.65
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.27	8.07	2.41
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	85.43	88.99	85.51
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	9.02	7.56	8.98
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	31.17	15.63	30.80
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	58.54	52.28	58.38
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	8.53	6.72	8.48
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	12.13	nca	12.13
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	5.09	nca	5.09
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	14.44	nca	13.85
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	2.59	nca	2.48
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	238	1740	273

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=889	Non-ST Population N=16	Total Population N=905
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	68.52	76.18	68.66
25	Men who are literate (%)	91.93	78.08	90.95
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	27.17	22.06	27.07
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	61.09	84.04	61.52
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	17.04	59.63	17.58
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.29	27.22	9.03
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	66.88	74.77	67.08
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	15.42	54.75	16.22
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	2.96	0.00	2.90
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	79.90	50.00	78.64
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	30.04	32.89	30.10
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	15.63	6.23	15.44
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	71.17	73.36	71.24
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	31.65	73.36	32.65
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	15.42	15.82	15.43
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	9.56	15.82	9.71
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	35.89	44.67	36.23
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	26.01	0.00	24.48
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	7266	9468	7412
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	9544	9468	9540
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	6.81	0.00	6.77
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	86.80	100.00	87.23

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

⁸ Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

⁹ Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

¹⁰ Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=889	Non-ST Population N=16	Total Population N=905
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	31.67	82.97	33.28
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	27.35	82.97	29.10
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	9.12	5.16	9.00
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.39	0.00	5.22
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.19	nca	11.19
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	37.72	77.99	38.70
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	55.15	nca	55.15
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	44.15	40.82	43.97
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	82.89	66.79	82.04
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	58.22	85.99	59.69
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	57.26	40.82	56.39
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	22.29	31.69	22.61
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	3.77	15.05	4.13
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	11.69	31.84	14.05
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	35.95	100.00	43.46
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.97	0.00	0.94
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(46.58)	nca	46.58
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	5.53	24.61	6.74
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	70.26	44.94	69.62
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	86.15	nca	86.15
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	23.75	73.41	25.13
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	37.54	21.54	37.07
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	8.06	11.43	8.16
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	3.99	0.00	3.88
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	16.40	11.43	16.26

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=889	Non-ST Population N=16	Total Population N=905
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	7.55	33.89	8.07
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	4.28	0.00	3.96
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	12.34	16.44	12.42
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	8.51	0.00	7.88
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	23.49	22.21	23.45
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	26.01	45.69	26.39
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	33.77	100.00	34.58
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	26.54	48.08	26.95
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.69	9.45	4.78
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.36	0.00	2.32
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.93	0.00	5.50
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.77	0.00	2.57
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.99	0.00	7.83
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.90	0.00	1.86
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.49	0.00	1.46
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.86	0.00	10.98
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.72	0.00	1.59
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	3.44	0.00	3.19
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	91.28	91.93	91.29
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	6.60	0.00	6.48
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility/ camp (%)	32.24	nca	32.24

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

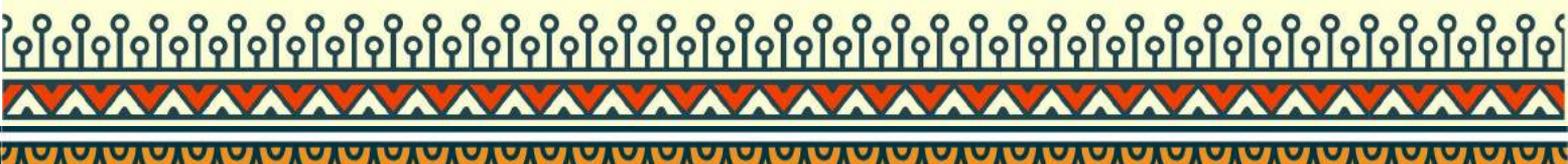
¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Churachandpur District

Manipur

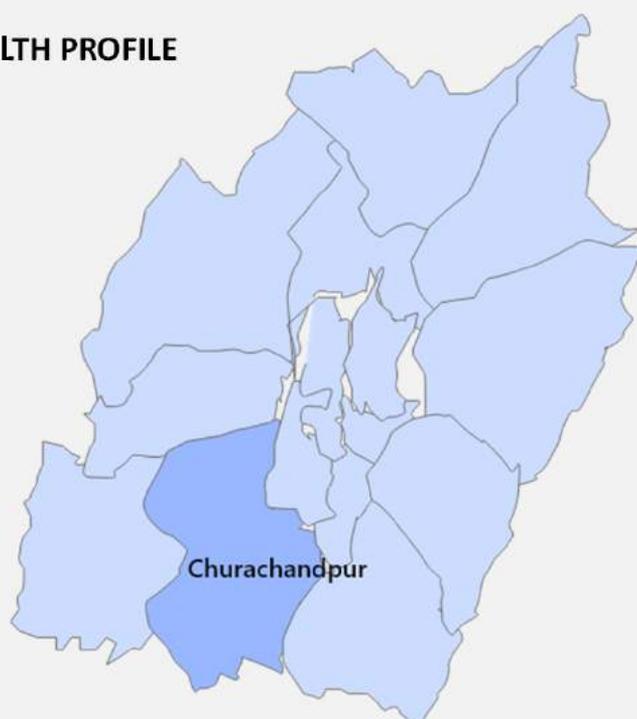


District: CHURACHANDPUR | State: MANIPUR

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

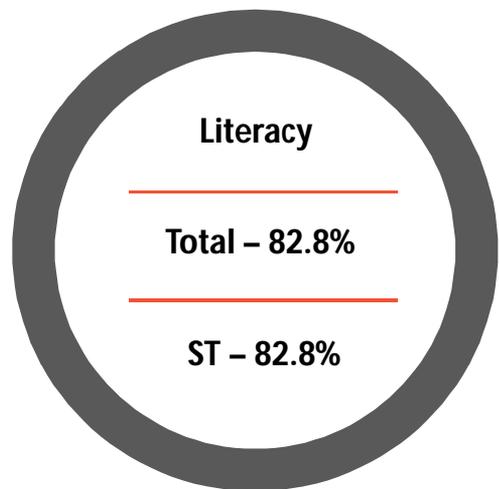
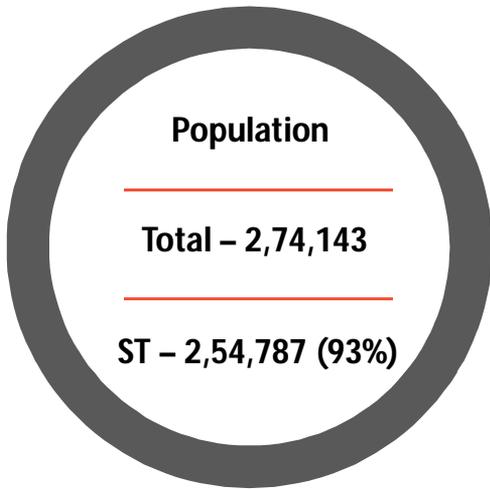
CHURACHANDPUR: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Churachandpur has a population of 2,74,143 of which 2,54,787 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (93%)¹. Only 5.5% of the ST population as against 6.7% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Churachandpur has five tehsils and 85.7% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 60 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 975 females for all ages and 948 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1017 and 950 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 38.5% in the district while it is 38.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district and among STs is 82.8%. The literacy rate among tribal females is 78.9%. The major source of livelihood in the district is cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Churachandpur (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Manipur, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³

64

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

7

12

Primary Health Centres



Community Health Centres

2

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Churachandpur has been delimited and split into 2 districts namely Churachandpur, and Pherzawl post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Churachandpur is combined for these 2 districts.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: CHURACHANDPUR | State: MANIPUR

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=743	Non-ST Population N=49	Total Population N=792
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	80.79	62.76	79.65
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	981	1062	985
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	978	1109	983
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	67.81	49.46	66.94
5	Households with electricity (%)	89.12	87.58	89.02
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	50.16	20.80	48.33
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	67.15	50.56	66.11
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	0.42	2.07	0.52
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	42.72	34.90	42.23
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	2.09	0.00	1.96
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	48.77	41.33	48.33
12	Households have BPL card (%)	27.32	10.58	26.27
13	Households having access to internet (%)	6.51	13.59	6.96
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	88.63	90.92	88.77
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	14.49	15.99	14.58
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	9.79	8.45	9.71
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	73.66	67.48	73.26
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.49	5.89	9.26
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	10.03	100.00	11.83
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	6.62	nca	6.49
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	10.06	0.00	9.33
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	9.13	nca	8.46
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	1537	853	1496

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=743	Non-ST Population N=49	Total Population N=792
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	82.23	63.10	81.05
25	Men who are literate (%)	94.65	72.43	93.17
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	39.06	22.60	38.05
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	75.01	71.44	74.79
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	13.43	25.94	13.75
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.89	0.00	2.65
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	76.77	72.21	76.54
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	23.52	25.00	23.62
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	5.05	2.97	4.92
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	53.95	25.55	52.55
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	23.43	22.62	23.38
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	13.69	6.03	13.20
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	78.42	88.82	78.79
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	60.50	51.55	60.10
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	84.73	46.83	83.05
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	17.14	29.10	17.67
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	24.50	11.01	23.90
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	25.27	49.19	26.25
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	5018	2354	4899
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	8511	7781	8482
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	3.81	0.00	3.62
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	64.58	43.67	63.84

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=743	Non-ST Population N=49	Total Population N=792
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	63.38	58.41	63.18
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	35.69	34.42	35.64
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	4.92	0.00	4.72
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.70	7.56	9.62
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.45	0.00	10.04
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	58.71	61.38	58.83
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(53.49)	nca	53.49
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	52.20	52.00	52.19
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	84.96	52.00	84.14
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	68.76	52.00	68.35
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	65.44	52.00	65.11
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	17.87	18.27	17.88
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	1.65	16.78	2.29
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(26.59)	100.00	49.21
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(60.35)	66.64	62.29
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(0.00)	31.22	9.62
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(0.00)	31.22	9.62
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.33	5.60	0.55
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	nca	nca
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	100.00	56.84
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	7.43	0.00	7.16
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	64.58	67.08	64.69
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	76.21	100.00	77.29
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	12.18	0.00	11.88
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	36.17	25.67	35.68
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	6.63	5.25	6.56
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	2.59	0.00	2.47
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	11.06	15.74	11.28

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=743	Non-ST Population N=49	Total Population N=792
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	7.24	15.32	7.78
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	5.41	0.00	5.04
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	22.51	22.11	22.49
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	20.02	0.00	18.65
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	17.53	7.65	17.16
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	19.44	25.73	19.86
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	26.91	nca	26.91
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	19.95	25.73	20.30
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	10.35	20.83	11.00
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.77	11.35	4.24
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	18.22	30.72	19.08
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.50	16.94	9.08
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.43	11.64	6.75
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.11	4.28	0.37
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.51	1.93	0.59
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.00	13.79	13.98
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.13	0.00	1.05
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	3.91	16.94	4.80
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	77.39	85.84	77.92
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	2.92	0.00	2.74
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	50.22	nca	50.22

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Ukhrul District

Manipur



District: UKHRUL | State: MANIPUR

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

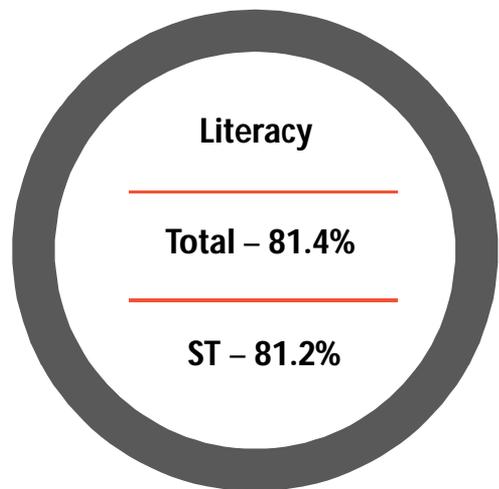
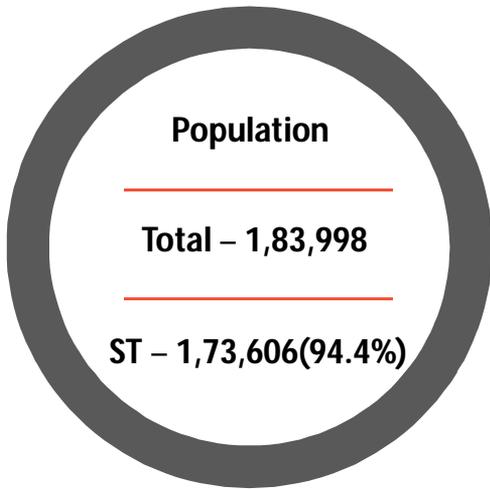
UKHRUL : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Ukhrul has a population of 1,83,998 of which 1,73,606 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (94.4%)¹. Only 13.9% of the ST population as against 14.8% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Ukhrul has five tehsils and 80.7% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 40 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 943 females for all ages and 923 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 973 and 927 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 46.4% in the district while it is 46.7% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 81.4% whereas it is 81.2% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 77.0%. The major source of livelihood in the district is cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Ukhrul (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Manipur, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³

41

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

0

8

Primary Health Centres



Community Health Centres

2

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Ukhru, has been delimited and split into 2 districts namely Ukhru, and Kamjong post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Ukhru is combined for these 2 districts.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: UKHRUL | State: MANIPUR

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=876	Non-ST Population N=14	Total Population N=890
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	83.46	72.11	83.34
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	975	638	970
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1047	nca	1041
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	50.84	70.63	50.98
5	Households with electricity (%)	78.90	100.00	79.23
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	44.24	35.94	44.11
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	60.14	36.55	59.77
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	1.96	0.00	1.93
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	10.31	42.72	10.82
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	1.10	0.00	1.08
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	10.53	19.94	10.64
12	Households have BPL card (%)	10.42	12.22	10.45
13	Households having access to internet (%)	3.03	8.36	3.11
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	88.47	100.00	88.65
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	6.42	0.00	6.32
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	44.79	6.83	44.20
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	70.85	63.89	70.73
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	8.00	0.00	7.88
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	17.05	nca	17.05
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	10.02	nca	10.02
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	9.74	nca	9.74
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	7.68	nca	7.68
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	665	0	657

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=876	Non-ST Population N=14	Total Population N=890
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	84.62	39.37	84.13
25	Men who are literate (%)	92.60	50.00	91.65
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	42.66	26.56	42.49
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	61.91	65.72	61.95
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	15.42	0.00	15.29
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.90	nca	3.90
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	79.42	100.00	79.50
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	12.67	12.38	12.66
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	0.56	0.00	0.55
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	52.54	nca	52.54
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	30.75	27.66	30.71
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	11.88	0.00	11.71
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	68.46	nca	68.46
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	27.09	0.00	26.98
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	14.50	0.00	14.44
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	9.84	0.00	9.80
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	29.69	nca	29.69
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	33.78	0.00	33.41
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	7418	8000	7433
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	10214	8000	10189
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	6.31	nca	6.31
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	56.07	nca	56.07

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=876	Non-ST Population N=14	Total Population N=890
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	33.50	100.00	33.68
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	12.65	100.00	12.88
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	9.71	0.00	9.68
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.15	0.00	5.14
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	12.59	nca	12.59
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	40.56	100.00	40.80
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	40.60	nca	40.60
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	42.44	nca	42.44
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	78.62	nca	78.62
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	54.21	nca	54.21
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	50.30	nca	50.30
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	13.76	0.00	13.72
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	5.60	0.00	5.59
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	18.17	nca	18.17
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	60.49	nca	60.49
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	8.44	nca	8.44
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	8.44	nca	8.44
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.94	0.00	0.93
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	nca	nca
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	3.40	nca	3.40
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	70.65	nca	70.65
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	84.14	nca	84.14
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	19.91	nca	19.91
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	32.57	50.89	32.67
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	7.20	0.00	7.16
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	3.18	0.00	3.16
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	11.18	0.00	11.12

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=876	Non-ST Population N=14	Total Population N=890
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	7.67	10.38	7.70
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	11.19	50.00	12.07
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	11.83	29.46	12.04
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	4.69	0.00	4.58
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	26.26	100.00	26.50
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	15.70	41.59	16.00
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	16.67	nca	16.67
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	15.75	41.59	16.04
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.98	5.80	5.98
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.49	5.80	2.52
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.67	0.00	6.52
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.56	0.00	0.55
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.54	10.38	8.56
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.16	21.77	2.37
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.76	0.00	0.75
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.75	0.00	15.39
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.85	50.00	2.95
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	76.42	48.32	75.98
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	5.85	31.13	6.13
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	11.37	0.00	10.74

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Chandel District

Manipur

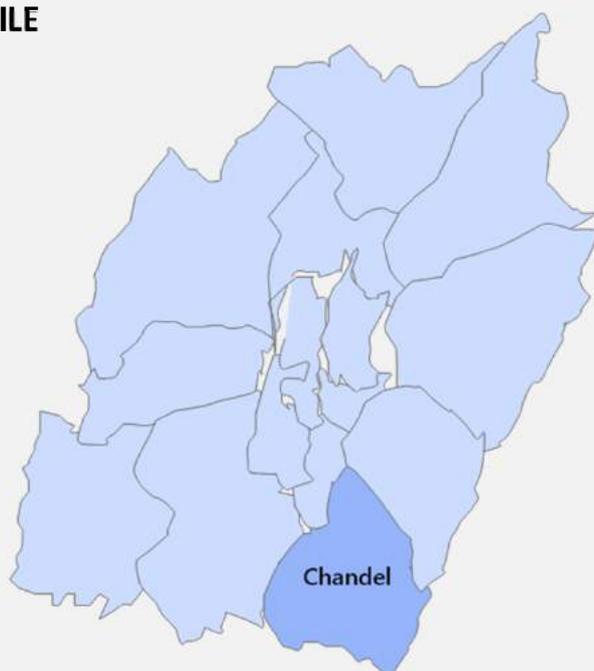


District: CHANDEL | State: MANIPUR

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

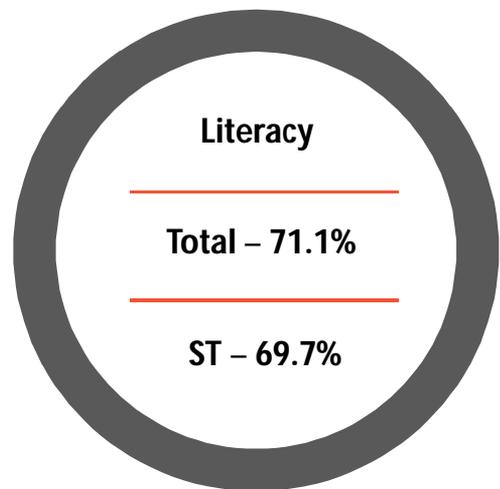
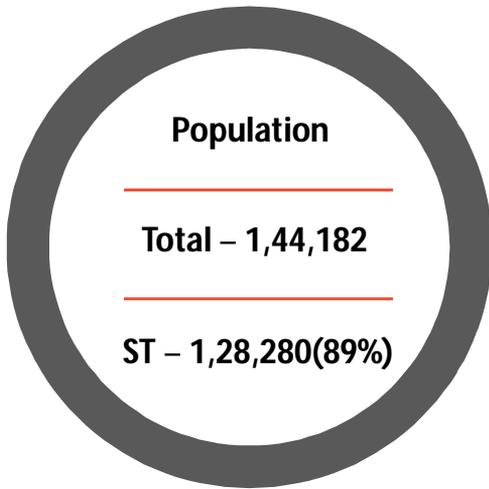
CHANDEL : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Chandel has a population of 1,44,182 of which 1,28,280 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (89%)¹. Only 7.4% of the ST population as against 11.7% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Chandel has four tehsils and 86.4% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 44 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 933 females for all ages and 921 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1016 and 921 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 48.3% in the district while it is 49.6% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 71.1% whereas it is 69.7% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 64.2%. The major source of livelihood in the district is cultivation.

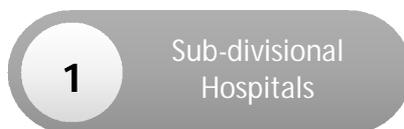


¹ District Census Handbook, Chandel (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Manipur, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Chandel has been delimited and split into 2 districts namely Tengnoupal, and Chandel post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Chandel is combined for these 2 districts.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: CHANDEL | State: MANIPUR

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=823	Non-ST Population N=69	Total Population N=892
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	77.42	75.05	77.13
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1046	1074	1049
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	972	746	954
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	57.43	50.63	56.84
5	Households with electricity (%)	93.20	100.00	93.91
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	36.11	47.16	37.26
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	62.18	57.01	61.64
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	4.35	1.22	4.02
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	16.82	23.40	17.50
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	1.20	0.00	1.07
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	44.76	44.62	44.74
12	Households have BPL card (%)	6.73	3.50	6.40
13	Households having access to internet (%)	8.45	2.03	7.79
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	92.15	94.54	92.40
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	6.23	14.79	7.12
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	28.64	3.91	26.08
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	73.28	50.14	71.13
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	8.72	5.44	8.38
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	6.27	nca	5.36
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	1.31	nca	1.12
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	10.14	nca	10.14
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	8.21	nca	8.21
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	1505	532	1394

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=823	Non-ST Population N=69	Total Population N=892
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	75.29	74.91	75.25
25	Men who are literate (%)	97.31	88.27	95.92
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	39.30	34.42	38.74
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	74.37	80.13	75.03
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	12.63	40.58	16.29
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.10	0.00	5.00
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	81.22	72.72	79.86
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	16.77	4.64	15.35
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	1.91	0.00	1.69
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	50.30	45.77	50.09
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	29.64	29.98	29.68
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	16.20	10.06	15.48
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	81.03	81.07	81.04
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	43.36	37.87	42.90
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	25.36	29.08	25.67
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	15.94	17.29	16.05
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	32.26	54.03	33.72
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	33.17	33.00	33.15
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	7143	7129	7142
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	12660	12908	12685
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	2.04	0.00	1.90
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	52.69	65.58	53.75

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

⁸ Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

⁹ Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

¹⁰ Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=823	Non-ST Population N=69	Total Population N=892
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	36.95	54.65	38.24
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	23.42	25.40	23.56
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	22.44	36.64	23.48
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.99	17.62	6.84
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.53	17.19	11.97
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	43.04	42.98	43.03
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	50.47	100.00	53.23
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	53.43	17.91	50.61
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	86.41	83.23	86.16
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	68.76	61.10	68.15
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	59.69	40.04	58.12
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	13.92	11.65	13.75
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	5.11	0.00	4.73
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	54.65	nca	54.65
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	66.09	nca	66.09
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.16	0.00	1.07
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	nca	26.98
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	nca	26.98
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	13.06	26.03	14.19
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	63.61	62.81	63.55
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	68.70	nca	68.70
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	11.66	11.56	11.66
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	36.09	36.07	36.09
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	7.21	11.18	7.53
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	3.12	3.14	3.12
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	13.59	8.26	13.16

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=823	Non-ST Population N=69	Total Population N=892
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	5.93	8.35	6.22
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	4.14	30.83	8.10
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	23.61	30.30	24.42
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	15.74	12.54	15.27
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	28.24	29.95	28.37
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	23.31	28.17	23.89
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	15.68	0.00	15.22
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	22.90	27.83	23.47
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.83	7.70	6.05
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.90	4.72	2.22
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.01	10.67	8.41
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.28	0.00	2.80
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.75	9.97	8.01
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.02	3.16	2.15
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.83	0.00	0.73
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.80	8.10	10.40
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.05	0.00	0.89
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	64.01	64.43	64.06
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	6.59	0.97	5.94
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	13.11	100.00	14.75

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Mamit District

Mizoram



District: MAMIT | State: MIZORAM

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

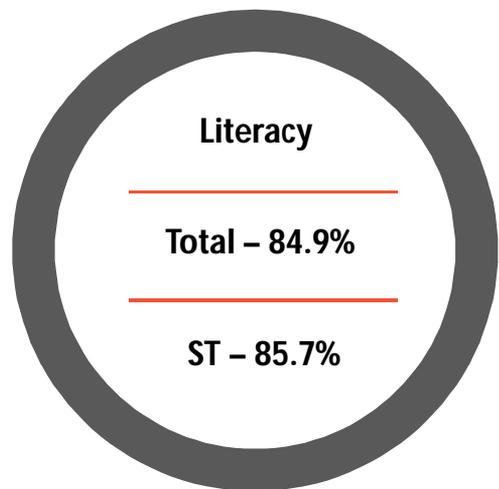
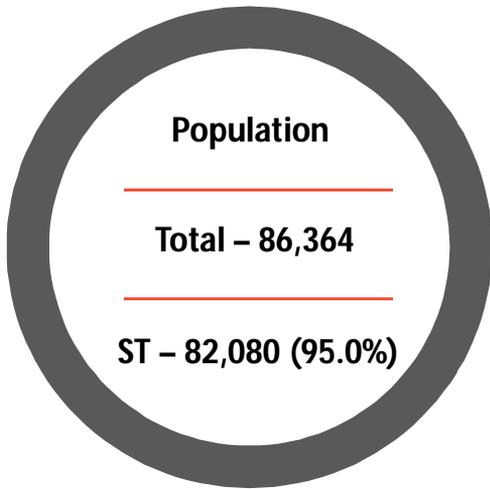
MAMIT: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Mamit has a population of 86364 of which 82080 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (95.0%)¹. Only 17.0% of the ST population as against 17.3% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Mamit has three tehsils and 89.8% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 29 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 927 females for all ages and 979 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 951 and 980 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 36.9 in the district while it is 37.2% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 84.9% whereas it is 85.7% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 81.3%. The major sources of livelihood in the district is include cultivation

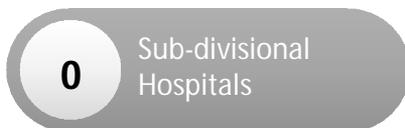


¹ District Census Handbook, Mamit (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Mizoram, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: MAMIT | State: MIZORAM

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=855	Non-ST Population N=14	Total Population N=869
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	82.38	53.88	82.04
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	951	914	951
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1046	2002	1051
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	97.52	100.00	97.55
5	Households with electricity (%)	85.83	93.06	85.95
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	17.34	41.49	17.73
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	66.19	58.46	66.07
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	2.01	13.86	2.20
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	38.10	28.88	37.95
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	51.19	20.78	50.70
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	36.81	15.95	36.57
12	Households have BPL card (%)	38.48	50.30	38.67
13	Households having access to internet (%)	24.64	8.44	24.38
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	84.73	86.11	84.75
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	27.21	14.85	27.01
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	57.01	29.57	56.57
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	85.94	72.29	85.72
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.54	8.10	9.51
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	8.25	nca	8.25
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	16.14	nca	16.14
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	13.09	nca	12.73
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	15.43	nca	15.00
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	274	0.00	271

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=855	Non-ST Population N=14	Total Population N=869
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	80.91	41.55	80.40
25	Men who are literate (%)	92.19	50.00	91.54
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	21.95	0.00	21.66
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	76.12	74.92	76.11
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	20.52	49.15	20.94
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.74	0.00	5.66
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	88.12	50.42	87.58
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	34.37	30.11	34.30
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	16.26	0.00	15.98
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	76.62	0.00	75.48
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	23.57	20.09	23.51
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	15.41	10.06	15.32
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	75.49	0.00	75.20
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	45.17	0.00	44.75
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	50.84	0.00	50.37
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	32.86	0.00	32.55
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.70	100.00	94.72
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	60.69	0.00	60.37
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3035	nca	3035
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3922	33800	4079
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	3.36	0.00	3.31
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	88.91	100.00	88.95

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

· Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

· Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=855	Non-ST Population N=14	Total Population N=869
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	58.18	33.38	58.00
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	53.29	0.00	52.91
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	10.13	0.00	10.05
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.29	0.00	3.26
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.01	nca	4.01
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	52.01	33.38	51.84
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	45.41	nca	45.41
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	40.67	nca	40.67
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	64.24	nca	64.24
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	54.85	nca	54.85
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	56.84	nca	56.84
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	57.82	66.62	57.89
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	9.20	33.38	9.38
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	38.30	100.00	39.95
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	65.15	100.00	66.08
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	18.73	0.00	18.23
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	18.73	0.00	18.23
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.78	0.00	0.77
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	nca	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	nca	100.00
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	3.78	0.00	3.77
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	85.40	100.00	85.47
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	62.07	nca	62.07
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	9.45	nca	9.45
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	30.30	75.04	30.76
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	9.14	25.01	9.30
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	2.68	0.00	2.65
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	17.15	50.03	17.49

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=855	Non-ST Population N=14	Total Population N=869
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	10.08	18.26	10.18
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	7.18	0.00	7.06
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	13.16	18.24	13.22
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	11.00	50.00	11.60
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	19.71	33.31	19.83
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	27.81	27.38	27.80
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	24.28	0.00	23.74
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	27.64	25.09	27.60
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.49	8.36	6.51
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.49	8.36	2.56
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.92	50.00	8.57
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.84	50.00	4.55
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.45	0.00	6.37
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.34	8.36	1.43
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.45	8.36	0.55
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.19	0.00	9.05
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.89	100.00	2.42
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.52	0.00	1.49
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	95.37	93.06	95.33
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	6.60	41.73	7.05
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	67.43	0.00	62.25

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

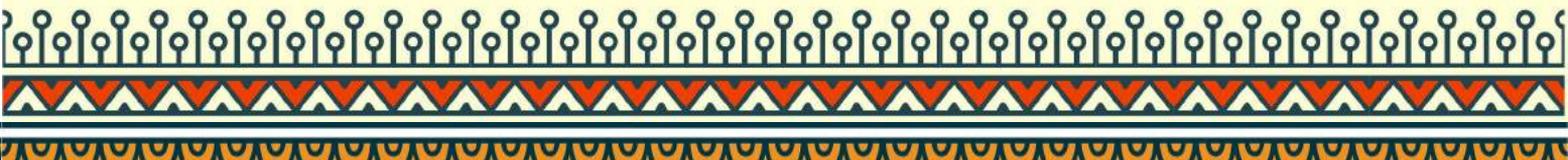
16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Kolasib District

Mizoram



District: KOLASIB | State: MIZORAM

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

KOLASIB: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

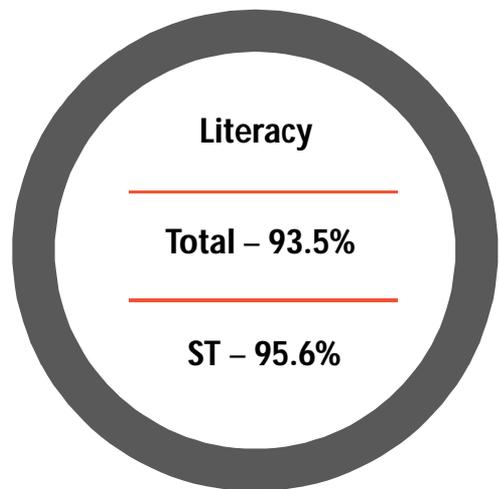
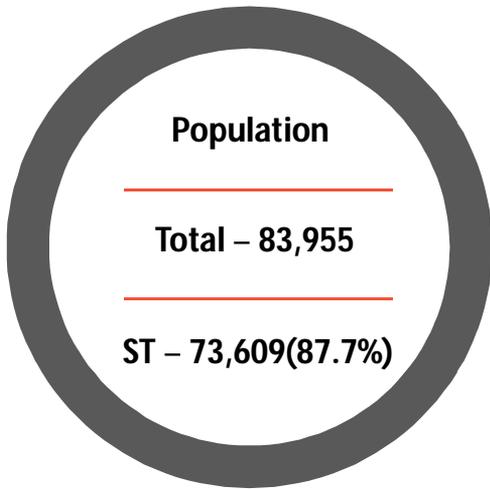
According to Census of India, 2011, Kolasib has a population of 83,955 of which 73,609 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (87.7%)¹. Only 55.7% of the ST population as against 55.8% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Kolasib has three tehsils and 83.4% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 61 persons per square kilometre.

For every 1000 males, there are 956 females for all ages and 980 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 994 and 982 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 34% in the district while it is 34.4% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 93.5% whereas it is 95.6% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 94.6%. The major sources of livelihood in the district is cultivation.

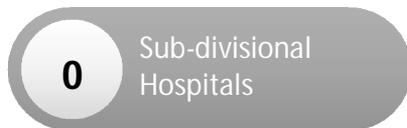


¹ District Census Handbook, Kolasib (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Mizoram, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: KOLASIB | State: MIZORAM

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=1648	Non-ST Population N=49	Total Population N=1697
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	93.36	74.22	92.81
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	990	844	985
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	983	1165	992
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	98.39	95.14	98.33
5	Households with electricity (%)	99.05	92.65	98.82
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	97.11	94.65	97.02
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	87.46	74.54	87.00
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	0.63	1.85	0.67
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	69.78	53.22	69.19
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	62.97	35.56	61.99
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	47.94	46.61	47.90
12	Households have BPL card (%)	29.19	14.70	28.68
13	Households having access to internet (%)	45.01	38.86	44.79
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	93.62	92.96	93.60
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	60.63	52.89	60.35
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	46.19	22.29	45.34
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	95.54	88.23	95.27
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	8.04	9.01	8.07
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	12.59	nca	12.11
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	6.14	33.62	7.19
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	26.61	nca	25.84
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	8.65	100.00	11.29
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	508	693	513

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=1648	Non-ST Population N=49	Total Population N=1697
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	96.08	60.40	94.65
25	Men who are literate (%)	98.97	85.29	98.63
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	31.71	15.12	31.05
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	93.58	73.32	92.77
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	14.64	21.46	14.92
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.88	0.00	7.80
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	91.71	72.62	91.22
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	33.44	34.85	33.51
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	15.54	11.59	15.34
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.07	0.00	0.07
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	68.64	53.82	67.88
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	19.26	7.36	18.69
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	13.20	2.98	12.71
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	70.03	52.72	69.22
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	68.39	37.59	66.77
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	60.94	21.13	58.84
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	46.09	18.85	44.66
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.40	59.66	97.84
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	48.47	34.13	48.00
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2766	1503	2724
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3742	3292	3727
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	1.41	0.00	1.11
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	95.84	94.35	95.77

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=1648	Non-ST Population N=49	Total Population N=1697
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	88.77	43.86	86.32
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	80.47	40.35	78.28
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.94	3.54	2.03
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.94	3.51	9.59
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.53	0.00	10.24
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	73.16	18.55	70.28
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	38.74	nca	38.74
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	53.97	13.36	51.29
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	67.65	13.36	64.06
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	63.88	13.36	60.54
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	59.39	13.36	56.35
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	73.31	39.53	71.39
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	4.16	0.00	3.93
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	61.11	nca	61.11
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	83.28	nca	83.28
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	10.49	nca	10.49
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	10.49	nca	10.49
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.34	0.00	1.27
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	82.26	nca	82.26
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	2.69	nca	2.69
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	4.21	7.47	4.30
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	78.96	93.16	79.70
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	79.55	nca	79.55
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	18.59	0.00	17.84
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	26.37	21.31	26.27
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	6.56	6.83	6.57
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	2.45	0.00	2.40
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	11.53	4.98	11.40

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=1648	Non-ST Population N=49	Total Population N=1697
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	8.77	15.72	9.05
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	5.58	22.96	6.02
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	24.40	24.48	24.41
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	18.08	37.67	18.57
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	42.29	23.00	41.25
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	38.19	49.55	38.65
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	44.28	100.00	46.86
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	38.51	52.59	39.08
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	10.94	14.61	11.09
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.56	8.23	4.71
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	14.07	22.96	14.30
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.67	22.96	7.08
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.05	9.53	5.24
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.95	2.13	1.96
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.77	3.88	0.90
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.12	0.00	10.84
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.28	0.00	3.20
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.26	0.00	1.23
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	93.99	95.30	94.04
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	5.21	0.00	5.00
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	70.90	nca	70.90

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Aizawl District
Mizoram



District: AIZAWL | State: MIZORAM

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

AIZAWL: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Aizawl has a population of 4,00,309 of which 3,73,542 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (93.3%)¹. Only 77.7% of the ST population as against 78.6% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Aizawl has five tehsils and 86.1% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 112 persons per square kilometre.

For every 1000 males, there are 1009 females for all ages and 979 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among ST are 1047 and 984 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 34.8% in the district while it is 35.2% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 97.9% whereas it is 98.1% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 97.8%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, Aizawl (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Mizoram, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 4,00,309

ST – 3,73,542 (93.3%)



Literacy

Total – 97.9%

ST – 98.1%

Public health facilities in the District³

94

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

4

18

Primary Health Centres



Community Health Centres

2

1

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

2



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: AIZAWL | State: MIZORAM

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=871	Non-ST Population N=25	Total Population N=896
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	96.06	92.36	95.97
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1051	708	1038
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	881	nca	902
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	96.75	100.00	96.86
5	Households with electricity (%)	99.68	100.00	99.69
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	93.71	81.38	93.29
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	91.41	77.34	90.93
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	nca	nca	nca
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	88.08	72.27	87.54
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	38.84	16.03	38.06
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	43.28	34.15	42.99
12	Households have BPL card (%)	17.70	4.14	17.24
13	Households having access to internet (%)	50.06	26.84	49.28
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	99.10	100.00	99.13
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	74.24	72.19	74.17
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	28.94	12.15	28.37
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	97.62	89.35	97.33
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.37	2.81	9.14
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	11.04	nca	10.90
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	2.78	nca	2.75
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	27.94	nca	27.94
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	nca	0.00
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	271	814	290

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=871	Non-ST Population N=25	Total Population N=896
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	99.15	76.86	98.73
25	Men who are literate (%)	99.30	100.00	99.33
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	51.11	27.08	50.66
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	98.28	71.48	97.78
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	6.24	0.00	6.17
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.16	0.00	6.89
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	97.27	87.07	97.02
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	41.02	36.00	40.92
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	20.35	24.78	20.44
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	60.05	58.11	60.02
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	18.21	32.15	18.50
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	10.28	0.00	10.07
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	78.24	100.00	78.42
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	76.82	57.78	76.56
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	59.19	100.00	59.75
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	47.65	57.78	47.79
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.04	nca	97.04
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	47.28	0.00	46.62
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	4815	nca	4815
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	9059	11134	9088
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	7.43	nca	7.43
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	76.22	0.00	75.59

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=871	Non-ST Population N=25	Total Population N=896
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	96.20	100.00	96.24
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	68.20	0.00	67.47
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.42	0.00	1.40
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	20.93	0.00	20.71
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	17.70	nca	17.70
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	77.85	100.00	78.15
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	35.25	nca	35.25
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	55.29	nca	55.29
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	82.76	nca	82.76
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	65.00	nca	65.00
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	60.42	nca	60.42
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	72.99	100.00	73.32
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	9.64	57.78	10.17
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	51.53	100.00	54.57
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	74.96	100.00	76.53
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	21.86	100.00	26.76
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	21.86	100.00	26.76
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.99	0.00	3.95
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	62.76	nca	62.76
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	53.77	nca	53.77
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	6.99	57.78	7.53
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	68.03	nca	68.03
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	56.81	nca	56.81
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	19.40	nca	19.40
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	22.42	58.77	23.71
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	2.36	0.00	2.28
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	0.82	0.00	0.79
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	6.61	8.50	6.67

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=871	Non-ST Population N=25	Total Population N=896
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	7.00	8.32	7.02
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	5.62	0.00	5.31
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	26.93	24.04	26.87
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	27.47	0.00	25.98
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	11.11	0.00	11.05
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	18.28	20.83	18.33
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	20.84	nca	20.84
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	18.38	20.83	18.43
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	9.56	4.16	9.45
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.79	4.16	4.78
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	10.82	16.60	11.13
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.53	0.00	5.23
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.81	4.91	8.73
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.11	0.00	2.06
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.48	0.00	0.47
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.38	17.21	6.03
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	74.01	86.89	74.45
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	9.64	0.00	9.46
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility/ camp (%)	58.94	nca	58.94

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Champhai District

Mizoram



District: CHAMPHAI | State: MIZORAM

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

CHAMPHAI: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Champhai has a population of 1,25,745 of which 1,23,466 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (98.2%)¹. Only 38.6% of both STs population and district population resides in urban areas¹. Champhai has five tehsils and 78.1% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 39 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 984 females for all ages and 971 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 993 and 969 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 42.0% in the district while it is 42.1% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district and among STs is 95.9%. The literacy rate among tribal females is 94.6%. The major sources of livelihood in the district is cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Champhai (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Mizoram, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 1,25,745

ST – 1,23,466 (98.2%)



Literacy

Total – 95.9%

ST – 95.9%

Public health facilities in the District³

59

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

0

11

Primary Health Centres



Community Health Centres

2

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: CHAMPHAI | State: MIZORAM

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=1837	Non-ST Population N=4	Total Population N=1841
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	94.58	100.00	94.58
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1000	489	999
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1014	nca	1014
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	98.06	nca	98.06
5	Households with electricity (%)	99.80	100.00	99.80
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	97.51	100.00	97.52
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	86.99	100.00	87.02
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	0.21	0.00	0.21
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	52.13	78.71	52.18
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	58.20	0.00	58.08
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	39.69	43.76	39.70
12	Households have BPL card (%)	26.93	0.00	26.87
13	Households having access to internet (%)	24.93	23.06	24.92
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	93.53	100.00	93.54
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	39.90	32.91	39.88
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	41.20	32.91	41.18
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	97.50	100.00	97.51
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	7.62	0.00	7.61
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	15.88	nca	15.88
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	2.35	nca	2.35
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	15.77	nca	15.77
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	2.90	nca	2.90
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	139	0	139

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=1837	Non-ST Population N=4	Total Population N=1841
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	97.12	89.38	97.10
25	Men who are literate (%)	99.53	nca	99.53
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	30.22	69.69	30.31
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	98.07	100.00	98.07
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	17.93	nca	17.93
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.67	0.00	7.65
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	91.37	100.00	91.38
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	32.38	43.34	32.41
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	12.57	43.34	12.65
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	83.04	100.00	83.10
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	24.37	0.00	24.30
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	15.80	0.00	15.76
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	64.57	nca	64.57
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	55.88	nca	55.88
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	52.65	nca	52.65
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	32.41	nca	32.41
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.06	nca	98.06
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	48.70	nca	48.70
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3435	nca	3435
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4646	nca	4646
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	13.89	nca	13.89
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	93.63	nca	93.63

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

⁸ Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

⁹ Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

¹⁰ Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=1837	Non-ST Population N=4	Total Population N=1841
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	81.09	nca	81.09
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	74.90	nca	74.90
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	5.49	nca	5.49
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.68	nca	8.68
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.16	nca	8.16
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	69.31	nca	69.31
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	39.28	nca	39.28
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	49.07	nca	49.07
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	72.57	nca	72.57
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	59.55	nca	59.55
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	64.55	nca	64.55
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	75.63	nca	75.63
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	6.92	nca	6.92
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	36.24	nca	36.24
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	67.23	nca	67.23
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	43.17	nca	43.17
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	31.21	nca	31.21
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.04	nca	1.04
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(68.03)	nca	68.03
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(40.51)	nca	40.51
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	4.99	nca	4.99
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	59.86	nca	59.86
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	72.53	nca	72.53
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	18.72	nca	18.72
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	32.93	nca	32.93
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	6.00	nca	6.00
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	2.63	nca	2.63
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	12.72	nca	12.72

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=1837	Non-ST Population N=4	Total Population N=1841
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	6.85	19.69	6.88
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	8.20	nca	8.20
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	17.46	30.20	17.49
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	17.80	nca	17.80
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	7.87	nca	7.87
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	12.77	0.00	12.75
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	21.87	nca	21.87
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	13.09	0.00	13.06
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.02	19.69	7.05
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.92	0.00	2.91
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.77	nca	7.77
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.48	nca	2.48
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.40	30.20	7.45
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.84	0.00	1.83
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.08	0.00	1.08
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.18	nca	15.18
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.56	nca	2.56
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.43	nca	0.43
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	92.58	100.00	92.59
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	4.85	0.00	4.84
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	42.97	nca	42.97

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

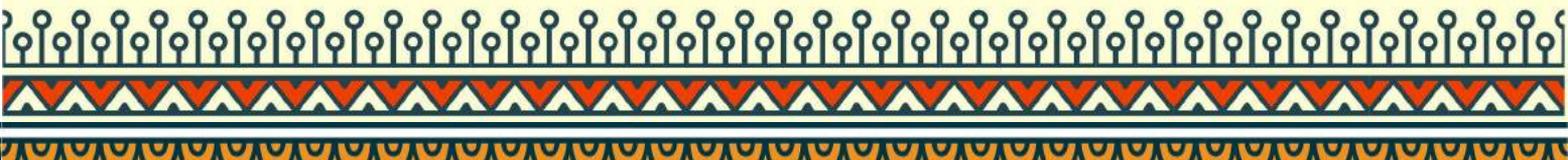
¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Serchip District

Mizoram



District: SERCHHIP | State: MIZORAM

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

SERCHHIP: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Serchhip has a population of 64,937 of which 62,889 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (96.9%)¹. Only 48.4% of the ST population as against 49.3% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Serchhip has three tehsils and 81.8% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 46 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 977 females for all ages and 949 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1004 and 951 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 44.1% in the district while it is 44.3% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 97.9% whereas it is 98.0% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 97.6%. The major sources of livelihood in the district is cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Serchhip (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Mizoram, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 64,937

ST – 62,889 (96.9%)



Literacy

Total – 97.9%

ST – 98.0%

Public health facilities in the District³

27

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

0

5

Primary Health Centres



Community Health Centres

1

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: SERCHHIP | State: MIZORAM

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=1716	Non-ST Population N=22	Total Population N=1738
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	95.92	96.01	95.92
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	936	778	934
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	918	778	nca
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	99.65	100.00	99.65
5	Households with electricity (%)	99.72	94.61	99.64
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	92.12	80.20	95.88
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	92.14	78.73	91.94
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	0.08	0.00	0.08
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	64.60	78.65	64.81
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	70.65	49.74	70.34
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	39.63	44.68	39.70
12	Households have BPL card (%)	29.90	31.51	29.93
13	Households having access to internet (%)	51.13	57.32	51.22
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	95.07	100.00	95.15
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	60.63	80.31	60.92
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	54.85	17.35	54.30
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	96.52	100.00	96.57
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	8.82	4.63	8.76
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	14.35	nca	14.18
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	2.65	nca	2.62
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	26.22	nca	26.22
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	4.88	nca	4.88
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	276	0	273

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=1716	Non-ST Population N=22	Total Population N=1738
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	99.18	100.00	99.18
25	Men who are literate (%)	100.00	nca	100.00
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	34.16	34.72	34.16
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	96.77	100.00	96.78
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	6.56	100.00	7.32
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.55	nca	6.55
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	97.07	100.00	97.08
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	40.94	68.25	41.16
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	17.37	4.40	17.26
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	76.49	70.80	76.41
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	19.71	0.00	19.55
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	12.75	0.00	12.65
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	68.10	100.00	68.39
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	68.47	40.77	68.22
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	62.96	26.28	62.64
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	46.22	0.00	45.82
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.47	100.00	98.48
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	48.86	75.17	49.12
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2980	818	2956
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4531	818	4495
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	3.26	nca	3.26
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	93.95	100.00	94.01

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=1716	Non-ST Population N=22	Total Population N=1738
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	88.34	100.00	88.44
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	79.71	100.00	79.88
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	5.87	0.00	5.82
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	12.31	0.00	12.21
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.23	nca	11.23
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	71.57	100.00	71.82
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	29.66	nca	29.66
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	61.59	nca	61.59
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	81.95	nca	81.95
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	72.41	nca	72.41
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	74.28	nca	74.28
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	71.83	100.00	72.06
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	3.76	0.00	3.73
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	46.60	nca	46.60
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	42.24	nca	42.24
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	15.34	nca	15.34
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	6.77	nca	6.77
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.92	0.00	1.90
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	42.31	nca	42.31
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	5.51	nca	5.51
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	2.73	0.00	2.70
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	72.22	100.00	72.43
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	77.45	100.00	78.30
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	18.55	100.00	19.07
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	25.69	0.00	25.36
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	9.28	19.91	9.42
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	2.84	19.91	3.06
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	12.38	0.00	12.22

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=1716	Non-ST Population N=22	Total Population N=1738
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	9.76	0.00	9.72
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	8.74	nca	8.74
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	18.62	69.01	18.85
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	15.57	nca	15.57
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	29.91	0.00	29.74
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	25.84	15.41	25.79
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	18.01	100.00	18.55
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	25.52	20.50	25.49
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	11.34	0.00	11.29
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.81	0.00	4.79
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.72	nca	8.72
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.68	nca	5.68
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.55	25.73	7.63
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.00	0.00	0.99
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.23	0.00	1.22
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.87	nca	12.87
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.04	nca	3.04
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.05	nca	1.05
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	96.19	100.00	96.25
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	8.91	0.00	8.87
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	55.86	nca	55.86

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Lunglei District

Mizoram



District: LUNGLEI | State: MIZORAM

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

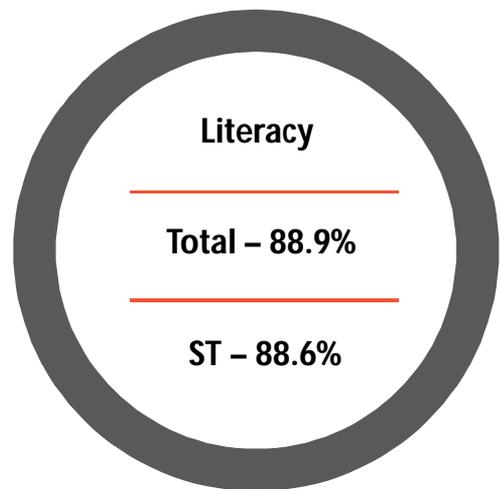
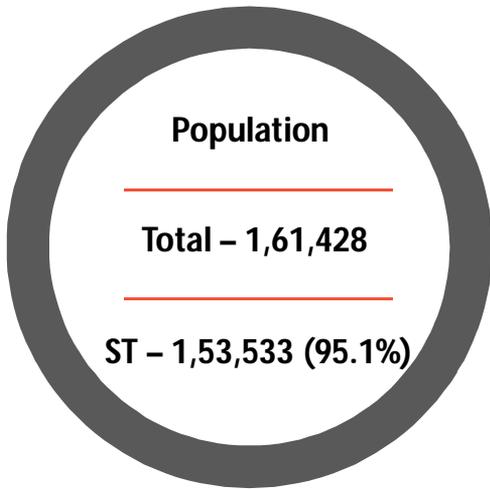
LUNGLEI: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Lunglei has a population of 1,61,428 of which 1,53,533 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (95.1%)¹. Only 40.5% of the ST population as against 42.6% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Lunglei has four tehsils and 88.7% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 36 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 947 females for all ages and 963 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 989 and 965 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 40.8% in the district while it is 41.3% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 88.9% whereas it is 88.6% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 85.3%. The major sources of livelihood in the district is cultivation.

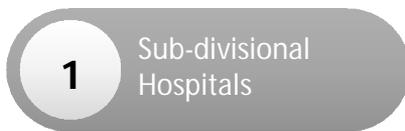


¹ District Census Handbook, Lunglei (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Mizoram. Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: LUNGLEI | State: MIZORAM

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=1699	Non-ST Population N=18	Total Population N=1717
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	91.65	91.89	91.65
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	932	648	929
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	835	981	836
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	99.56	100.00	99.57
5	Households with electricity (%)	99.13	100.00	99.14
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	93.89	100.00	93.95
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	77.61	85.06	77.68
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	0.27	0.00	0.26
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	52.01	66.51	52.15
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	52.39	32.66	52.21
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	41.05	52.09	41.13
12	Households have BPL card (%)	34.69	31.48	34.66
13	Households having access to internet (%)	34.84	26.01	34.75
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	92.77	95.32	92.79
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	42.03	56.28	42.17
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	43.31	18.27	43.07
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	92.01	90.14	91.99
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	6.80	4.52	6.77
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	17.45	nca	17.25
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	3.90	nca	3.86
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	21.08	nca	21.08
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	10.59	nca	10.59
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	216	0	214

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=1699	Non-ST Population N=18	Total Population N=1717
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	92.84	71.01	92.73
25	Men who are literate (%)	99.02	100.00	99.03
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	34.75	53.03	34.85
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	91.79	100.00	91.83
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	16.76	65.22	17.22
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	10.14	0.00	10.08
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	90.05	100.00	90.13
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	29.00	24.58	28.97
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	12.86	24.58	12.95
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	75.02	100.00	75.17
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	19.24	20.91	19.25
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	11.75	20.91	11.82
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	65.53	100.00	65.75
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	49.43	67.09	49.53
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	40.20	67.09	40.35
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	26.03	67.09	26.26
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.92	100.00	95.94
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	46.12	34.17	46.03
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	4984	7405	5005
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	7100	7405	7102
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	3.32	nca	3.32
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	89.06	100.00	89.13

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

⁸ Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

⁹ Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

¹⁰ Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=1699	Non-ST Population N=18	Total Population N=1717
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	74.29	100.00	74.44
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	62.40	100.00	62.62
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.16	0.00	3.14
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	12.15	0.00	12.08
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.48	nca	13.48
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	66.26	32.91	66.07
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	43.02	nca	43.02
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	46.72	0.00	46.38
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	69.71	0.00	69.20
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	61.33	0.00	60.88
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	66.88	0.00	66.39
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	64.97	50.47	64.87
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	5.63	0.00	5.60
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	30.55	nca	30.55
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	72.09	nca	72.09
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	27.58	nca	27.58
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	23.43	nca	23.43
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.11	0.00	1.10
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(78.68)	nca	78.68
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(41.15)	nca	41.15
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	7.11	0.00	7.07
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	60.03	100.00	60.25
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	66.52	nca	66.52
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	13.14	0.00	13.08
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	24.99	55.55	25.30
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	6.14	0.00	6.08
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	1.71	0.00	1.69
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	12.99	20.28	13.07

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=1699	Non-ST Population N=18	Total Population N=1717
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	9.76	18.65	9.80
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	9.87	0.00	9.80
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	20.24	32.13	20.30
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	18.35	54.32	18.61
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	27.34	74.29	27.67
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	37.01	41.96	37.03
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	37.61		37.61
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	37.03	41.96	37.05
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.95	19.29	9.00
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.84	0.00	3.82
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	12.30	0.00	12.21
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.84	0.00	3.81
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.41	12.84	6.44
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.65	0.00	1.64
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.04	0.00	1.03
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.33	0.00	10.26
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.49	0.00	4.46
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.34	0.00	0.34
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	91.72	94.63	91.75
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	6.20	11.69	6.23
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	61.83	0.00	61.21

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0 - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Lawngtlai District

Mizoram



District: LAWNGTLAI | State: MIZORAM

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

LAWNGTLAI: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Lawngtlai has a population of 11,78,94 of which 11,23,54 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (95.3%)¹. Only 17.3% of the ST population as against 17.7% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Lawngtlai has four tehsils and 86.0% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 46 persons per square kilometre.

For every 1000 males, there are 945 females for all ages and 967 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 970 and 965 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 29.8 in the district as well as among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 65.9% whereas it is 65.6% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 57.1%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Lawngtlai (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Mizoram, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 1,17,894

ST – 1,12,354 (95.3%)



Literacy

Total – 65.9%

ST – 65.6%

Public health facilities in the District³

37

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

0

5

Primary Health Centres



Community Health Centres

1

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: LAWNGTLAI | State: MIZORAM

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=844	Non-ST Population N=13	Total Population N=857
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	70.95	80.51	71.04
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	994	732	990
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1070	nca	1079
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	99.21	100.00	99.22
5	Households with electricity (%)	74.35	70.32	74.28
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	74.41	83.45	74.55
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	64.89	92.97	65.31
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	6.01	0.00	5.92
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	38.25	70.32	38.74
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	26.92	23.24	26.86
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	25.52	24.84	25.52
12	Households have BPL card (%)	30.53	36.71	30.62
13	Households having access to internet (%)	9.99	16.14	10.09
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	74.68	86.12	74.85
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	30.35	56.26	30.75
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	34.87	22.48	34.69
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	80.35	78.12	80.31
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	7.35	7.03	7.34
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	6.61	nca	6.47
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	5.31	nca	5.20
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	4.58	nca	4.58
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	8.18	nca	8.18
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	88	0	87

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=844	Non-ST Population N=13	Total Population N=857
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	71.83	84.55	71.92
25	Men who are literate (%)	94.76	64.12	93.32
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	73.53	100.00	73.70
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	73.29	57.05	73.18
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	14.95	nca	14.95
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.58	0.00	6.55
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	86.32	100.00	86.36
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	26.99	33.91	27.06
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	15.97	16.18	15.98
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	72.13	100.00	72.45
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	18.15	13.55	18.10
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	13.24	13.55	13.25
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	79.40	100.00	79.51
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	38.15	56.68	38.26
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	42.67	56.68	42.75
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	25.14	56.68	25.33
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	92.11	100.00	92.15
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	37.84	100.00	38.27
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3183	100	3157
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	5422	100	5385
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	2.80	0.00	2.78
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	91.23	100.00	91.28

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=844	Non-ST Population N=13	Total Population N=857
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	45.85	56.68	45.90
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	37.34	56.68	37.42
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	4.11	0.00	4.09
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.17	0.00	3.16
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.40	nca	4.40
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	39.84	56.68	39.94
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	53.24	nca	53.24
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	41.44	100.00	42.21
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	70.30	100.00	70.69
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	52.82	100.00	53.43
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	48.23	100.00	48.91
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	44.38	56.68	44.44
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	5.93	0.00	5.90
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	36.47	nca	36.47
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	40.49	nca	40.49
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	18.82	nca	18.82
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	9.25	nca	9.25
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.52	0.00	0.52
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	nca	nca
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	4.24	0.00	4.22
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	76.22	100.00	76.44
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(100.00)	nca	100.00
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	6.52	0.00	6.45
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	35.03	57.68	35.33
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	11.69	36.66	12.02
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	5.69	20.89	5.89
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	21.10	36.66	21.31

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=844	Non-ST Population N=13	Total Population N=857
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	10.25	31.29	10.40
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	10.53	17.94	10.88
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	9.93	43.12	10.17
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	21.15	16.37	20.93
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	34.44	0.00	34.26
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	35.97	15.84	35.83
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	35.62	nca	35.62
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	35.95	15.84	35.82
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.86	0.00	6.81
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.13	0.00	2.12
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.40	0.00	8.00
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.46	0.00	2.35
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.63	0.00	5.59
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.45	0.00	1.44
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.42	0.00	0.42
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.60	16.37	10.87
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.13	0.00	3.93
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.86	17.94	1.66
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	91.25	92.35	91.26
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	2.31	0.00	2.29
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	67.56	nca	67.56

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

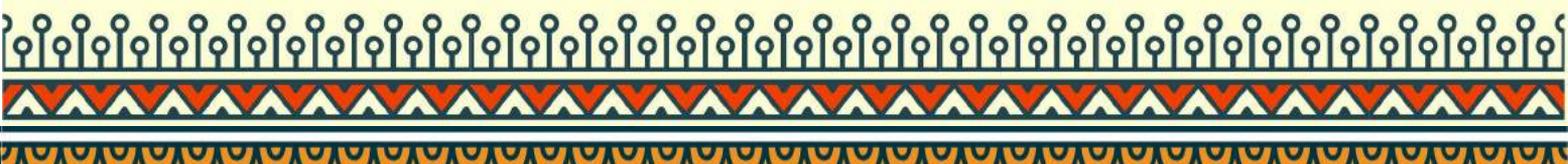
¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Saiha District

Mizoram

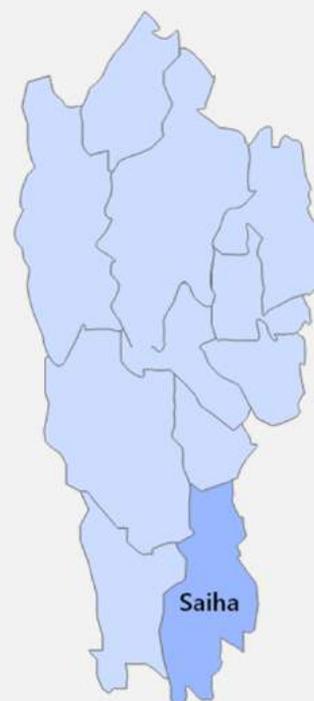


District: SAIHA | State: MIZORAM

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

SAIHA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Saiha has a population of 56,574 of which 54,642 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (96.6%)¹. Only 43.2% of the ST population as against 44.4% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Saiha has two tehsils and 84.7% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 40 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 979 females for all ages and 932 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1007 and 928 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 25.9% in the district while it is 26.1% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 90.0% whereas it is 90.1% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 87.3%. The major sources of livelihood in the district is cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Saiha (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Mizoram, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 56,574

ST – 54,642 (96.6%)



Literacy

Total – 90.0%

ST – 90.1%

Public health facilities in the District³

24

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

0

4

Primary Health Centres



Community Health Centres

0

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: SAIHA | State: MIZORAM

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=1691	Non-ST Population N=91	Total Population N=1782
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	90.22	86.13	90.01
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	985	1041	987
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	995	765	986
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	97.58	81.87	96.89
5	Households with electricity (%)	99.22	100.00	99.27
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	92.42	90.12	92.29
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	79.48	84.40	79.75
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	0.18	0.00	0.17
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	58.89	17.31	56.58
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	53.97	54.38	53.99
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	33.93	15.08	33.00
12	Households have BPL card (%)	32.91	44.84	33.57
13	Households having access to internet (%)	28.25	5.15	26.97
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	91.00	78.17	90.28
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	40.58	21.41	39.51
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	45.84	58.25	46.53
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	98.40	96.39	98.29
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	8.44	6.60	8.34
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	15.93	27.60	16.48
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	1.96	nca	1.87
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	35.49	0.00	34.24
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	nca	0.00
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	318	285	317

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=1691	Non-ST Population N=91	Total Population N=1782
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	95.74	88.10	95.40
25	Men who are literate (%)	97.68	100.00	97.88
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	42.17	29.00	41.58
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	87.42	38.76	85.25
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	12.24	0.00	11.78
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.81	12.87	4.09
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	93.72	69.20	92.87
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	32.83	46.86	33.40
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	24.98	38.84	25.54
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	94.47	95.76	94.54
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	25.28	24.62	25.26
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	17.91	19.52	17.98
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	74.39	44.81	73.25
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	48.78	29.85	48.15
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	54.04	49.81	53.90
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	28.77	13.58	28.26
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.64	100.00	96.75
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	52.42	11.31	51.73
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3133	2836	3128
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4198	3175	4180
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	6.15	0.00	5.78
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	95.30	94.23	95.26

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=1691	Non-ST Population N=91	Total Population N=1782
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	59.78	33.89	58.90
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	56.40	27.21	55.42
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	10.20	45.67	11.40
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.54	0.00	3.42
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.72	nca	3.72
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	61.52	45.57	60.99
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	40.03	56.39	40.88
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	55.54	51.43	55.42
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	79.15	77.14	79.09
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	68.83	77.14	69.08
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	75.18	77.14	75.24
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	68.52	77.46	68.85
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	2.85	0.00	2.75
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	63.55	nca	63.55
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	61.76	nca	61.76
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	35.63	nca	35.63
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	28.67	nca	28.67
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.92	0.00	0.88
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(69.86)	nca	69.86
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(13.44)	nca	13.44
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	3.65	0.00	3.52
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	86.99	100.00	87.37
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	77.05	nca	77.05
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	7.96	34.61	8.38
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	37.41	38.53	37.46
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	11.72	9.15	11.60
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	3.92	5.34	3.99
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	16.88	11.72	16.65

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=1691	Non-ST Population N=91	Total Population N=1782
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	10.89	16.36	11.12
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	9.07	0.00	8.30
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	9.57	2.73	9.28
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	10.12	3.68	9.57
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	21.76	20.35	21.72
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	28.12	21.81	27.85
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	28.63	39.12	29.67
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	28.14	23.64	27.94
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.37	3.98	4.35
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.56	1.28	1.54
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.63	0.00	6.07
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.35	0.00	2.15
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.76	4.11	5.68
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.13	0.00	1.08
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.82	1.19	0.84
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.16	14.72	13.29
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.49	0.00	0.45
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.54	0.00	1.41
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	93.28	96.58	93.46
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	4.81	6.76	4.90
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	71.34	41.75	69.52

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, 0-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

West Tripura District
Tripura



District: WEST TRIPURA | State: TRIPURA

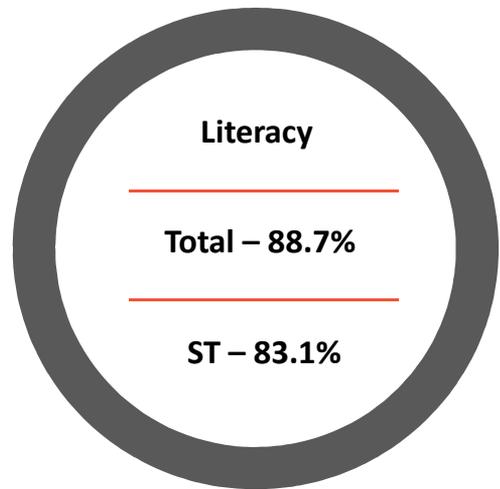
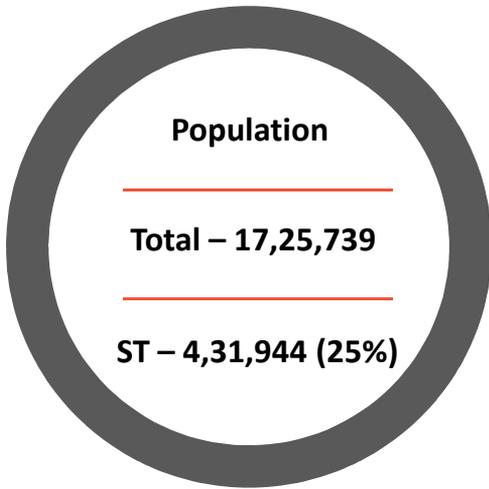
India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

WEST TRIPURA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, West Tripura has a population of 17,25,739 of which 4,31,944 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (25.0%)¹. Only 6.8% of the ST population as against 39.3% of district population resides in urban areas¹. West Tripura has 17 tehsils and 66.5% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 577 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 962 females for all ages and 952 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 988 and 947 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 23.4% in the district while it is 37.9% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 88.7% whereas it is 83.1% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 76.6%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, West Tripura (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Tripura, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of West Tripura has been delimited and split into three districts namely Khowai, Sepahijala and West Tripura post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for West Tripura is combined for these three districts.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: WEST TRIPURA | State: TRIPURA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=431	Non-ST Population N=1385	Total Population N=1816
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	80.37	86.31	84.76
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	984	1003	998
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1127	964	1007
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	91.31	96.95	95.46
5	Households with electricity (%)	95.48	96.28	96.06
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	95.78	97.79	97.24
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	63.79	70.77	68.85
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	1.23	0.67	0.82
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	28.86	47.04	42.04
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	59.77	45.90	49.71
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	90.68	87.97	88.68
12	Households have BPL card (%)	33.34	23.21	25.99
13	Households having access to internet (%)	7.89	9.26	8.88
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	89.75	93.63	92.57
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	24.38	38.39	34.54
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	31.36	10.90	16.52
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	44.78	63.23	58.16
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	8.47	8.93	8.81
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	4.91	7.38	6.77
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	nca	6.39	4.83
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	5.86	5.82	5.83
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	nca	5.55	3.96
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	428	262	305

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=431	Non-ST Population N=1385	Total Population N=1816
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	77.87	84.80	82.87
25	Men who are literate (%)	87.87	94.43	92.28
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	24.82	29.62	28.28
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	85.31	90.76	89.24
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	19.96	34.97	30.70
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	10.63	17.14	15.19
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	51.78	50.40	50.80
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	60.98	62.17	61.86
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	13.65	16.76	15.93
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.17	0.00	0.05
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	56.28	42.42	45.52
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	12.87	12.40	12.53
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	6.04	4.00	4.54
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	72.61	67.95	69.27
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	68.18	70.50	69.84
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	11.03	14.70	13.66
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	5.78	8.18	7.50
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	80.49	86.92	85.23
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	34.38	23.57	26.62
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	4334	4931	4751
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	5056	6538	6119
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	20.92	10.58	13.69
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	80.21	71.13	73.70

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

⁸ Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

⁹ Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

¹⁰ Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators13.4		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=431	Non-ST Population N=1385	Total Population N=1816
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	88.43	89.40	89.13
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	80.62	74.68	76.34
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	0.85	1.09	1.03
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	18.43	37.26	31.99
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.21	33.02	27.75
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	72.05	70.89	71.22
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(80.62)	50.90	60.46
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	27.28	66.56	56.67
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	62.22	93.96	85.97
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	41.14	82.68	72.22
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	60.63	76.73	72.68
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	62.47	71.22	68.73
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	5.52	4.63	4.88
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(100.00)	82.86	88.31
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(34.88)	47.18	43.27
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(34.24)	18.15	23.26
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(16.00)	18.15	17.47
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.80	1.98	1.65
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	59.50	51.38
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	48.72	42.07
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	9.20	20.85	17.70
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	44.35	36.91	39.01
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(0.00)	26.08	18.10
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	4.37	8.72	7.56
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	14.64	21.48	19.53
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	13.18	14.65	14.23
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	6.14	6.08	6.10
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	13.47	21.20	19.00

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=431	Non-ST Population N=1385	Total Population N=1816
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	14.18	16.59	15.91
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	5.17	16.50	12.65
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	16.69	19.06	18.39
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	18.36	18.73	18.60
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	49.80	53.00	52.06
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	56.20	54.37	54.89
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(75.80)	46.67	52.57
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	56.56	54.15	54.83
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.58	9.35	8.57
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.16	5.60	4.63
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.71	11.04	10.24
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.28	6.44	5.70
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.83	11.41	11.80
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.95	2.50	2.06
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.74	1.97	1.63
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.83	12.83	14.52
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.62	0.78	2.08
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.50	0.33
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	88.57	85.00	85.98
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	19.77	23.60	22.53
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	17.00	13.68	14.49

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

South Tripura District
Tripura

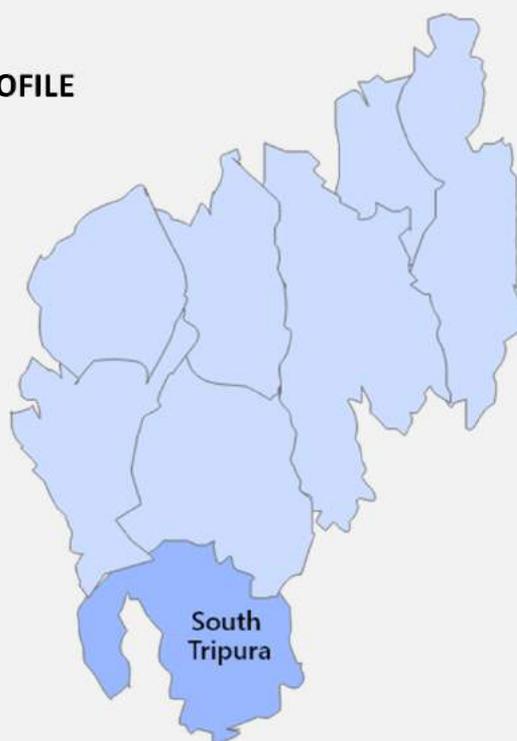


District: SOUTH TRIPURA | State: TRIPURA

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

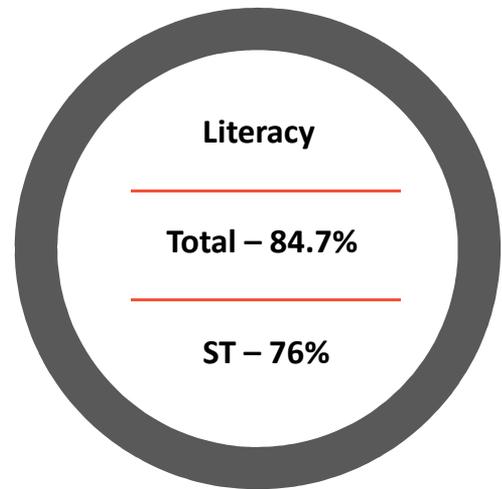
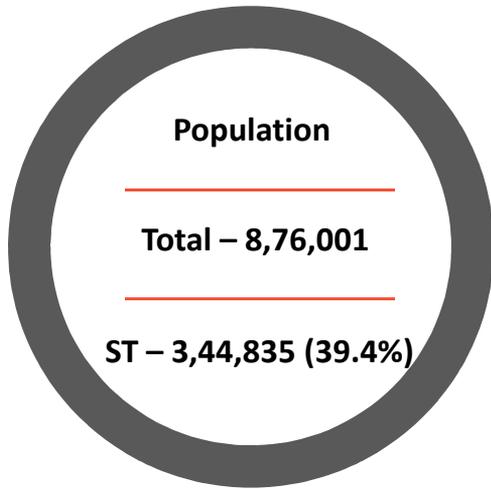
SOUTH TRIPURA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, South Tripura has a population of 8,76,001 of which 3,44,835 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (39.4%)¹. Only 1.7% of the ST population as against 14.0% of district population resides in urban areas¹. South Tripura has 12 tehsils and 74.3% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 287 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 957 females for all ages and 951 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among ST are 991 and 954 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 26.5% in the district while it is 38.2% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 84.7% whereas it is 76.0% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 68.1%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, South Tripura (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Tripura, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of South Tripura has been delimited and split into two districts namely Gomati and South Tripura post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for South Tripura is combined for these two districts.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: SOUTH TRIPURA | State: TRIPURA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=283	Non-ST Population N=625	Total Population N=908
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	70.16	81.67	77.76
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1044	974	997
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1420	645	911
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	87.56	93.08	90.93
5	Households with electricity (%)	86.00	95.24	92.28
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	78.97	97.17	91.32
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	54.23	64.25	61.03
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	3.66	0.82	1.73
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	10.76	27.47	22.11
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	68.46	71.52	70.54
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	89.28	92.46	91.37
12	Households have BPL card (%)	51.79	40.47	44.11
13	Households having access to internet (%)	4.38	3.27	3.63
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	75.64	89.88	85.31
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	5.50	20.37	15.60
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	34.09	25.52	28.27
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	19.27	39.87	33.28
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	8.72	11.04	10.30
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	5.27	2.60	3.47
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	7.20	4.84
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	2.97	2.39
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	11.01	6.65	5.35
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	240	133	169

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (l)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=283	Non-ST Population N=625	Total Population N=908
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	67.60	84.85	78.63
25	Men who are literate (%)	91.24	91.87	91.75
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	10.63	25.73	20.28
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	71.32	91.37	84.14
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	35.44	34.32	34.76
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	23.12	28.47	26.21
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	32.43	45.63	40.26
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	66.61	67.12	66.94
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	6.81	14.04	11.53
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	32.20	32.21	32.21
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	8.43	10.44	9.74
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.34	3.59	4.20
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	66.42	78.08	73.92
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	45.26	69.03	59.12
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	9.52	17.04	13.91
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	1.75	8.48	5.67
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	86.26	76.77	80.18
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	47.26	39.38	41.83
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3554.00	5452.00	4875.00
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4322.00	6501.00	5824.00
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	18.87	17.25	18.63
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	76.57	69.25	71.86

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=283	Non-ST Population N=625	Total Population N=908
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	57.42	95.24	78.75
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	51.27	89.73	72.96
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	4.15	0.00	1.81
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.20	16.04	12.18
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.04	11.72	8.76
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	40.89	75.75	61.22
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(35.90)	0.00	31.96
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	27.74	69.59	54.72
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	85.01	87.62	86.69
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	63.24	80.13	74.13
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	62.45	78.43	72.75
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	52.34	78.26	67.18
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	4.55	3.43	3.92
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(54.35)	78.89	66.47
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(20.85)	75.87	48.02
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(41.64)	0.00	21.07
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(20.85)	0.00	10.55
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.57	3.97	3.36
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	66.66
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	100.00	66.66
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	8.08	16.38	13.64
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	44.59	45.41	45.05
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	0.00	29.16	12.48
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	3.69	8.91	6.64
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	32.97	19.60	25.00
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	20.23	22.41	21.53
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	4.51	7.12	6.07
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	23.76	27.25	25.84

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=283	Non-ST Population N=625	Total Population N=908
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	14.45	22.29	19.42
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	6.28	17.55	15.34
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	12.36	14.38	13.64
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	14.81	17.58	17.04
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	62.86	41.72	50.97
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	58.12	52.32	54.46
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(46.57)	51.55	50.10
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	57.80	52.29	54.31
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.21	8.65	8.49
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.05	3.95	3.99
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	14.97	10.89	11.70
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.10	5.59	5.69
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.99	8.92	8.58
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.26	0.98	1.08
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.11	0.96	1.01
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	27.62	9.63	13.15
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	97.56	95.02	95.83
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	13.25	14.42	13.99
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	17.64	17.14	17.31

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Dhalai District
Tripura



District: DHALAI | State: TRIPURA

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

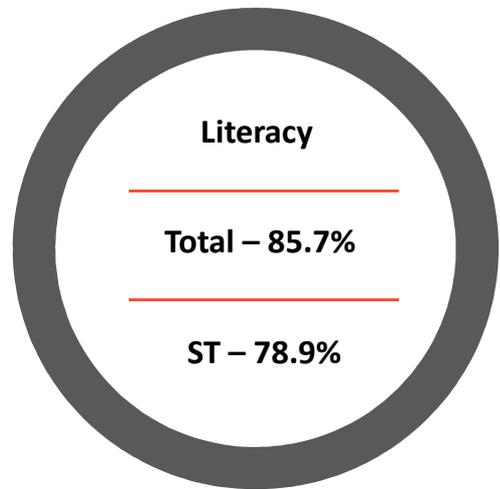
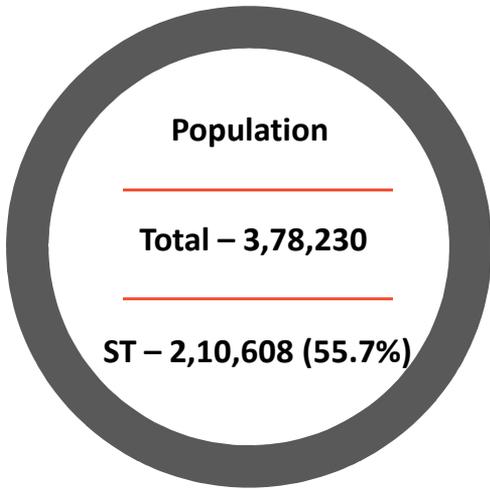
DHALAI: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Dhalai has a population of 3,78,230 of which 2,10,608 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (55.7%)¹. Only 2.4% of the ST population as against 10.7% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Dhalai has six tehsils and 82.6% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 158 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 944 females for all ages and 968 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs for all ages and children at ages 0-6 years is 973. The overall female work participation rate is 27.3% in the district while it is 33.3% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 85.7% whereas it is 78.9% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 70.4%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, Dhalai (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Tripura, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: DHALAI | State: TRIPURA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=462	Non-ST Population N=443	Total Population N=905
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	68.05	85.05	76.38
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	939	975	956
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	822	925	868
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	81.85	100.00	89.82
5	Households with electricity (%)	82.03	95.25	88.48
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	49.02	83.77	65.98
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	42.78	56.48	49.47
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	14.76	2.35	8.70
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	12.51	26.17	19.18
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	71.97	65.51	68.82
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	90.21	92.78	91.45
12	Households have BPL card (%)	50.77	41.63	46.31
13	Households having access to internet (%)	3.19	2.78	2.99
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	79.22	86.93	82.93
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	5.34	20.69	12.83
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	25.08	23.16	24.14
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	15.76	36.50	25.88
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	6.84	9.73	8.25
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	8.40	4.30	6.34
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	4.38	4.74	2.18
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	(0.00)	0.00	0.00
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	(0.00)	0.00	0.00
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	258	366	310

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=462	Non-ST Population N=443	Total Population N=905
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	59.01	81.97	70.64
25	Men who are literate (%)	73.70	83.88	78.98
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	9.68	19.24	14.52
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	60.05	88.07	74.24
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	37.41	31.51	34.35
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	26.95	12.05	20.19
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	22.07	32.59	27.16
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	63.55	70.72	67.10
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	9.59	19.35	14.42
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	43.73	46.63	45.30
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	7.58	6.45	7.02
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	3.14	2.83	2.99
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	74.93	76.81	75.92
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	54.17	80.11	66.37
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	11.67	14.88	13.18
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	6.13	8.85	7.41
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	87.68	84.11	85.77
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	61.83	49.67	55.03
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2708	5382	4144
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2709	5834	4457
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	8.98	0.00	7.50
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	90.68	72.34	80.99

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

• Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=462	Non-ST Population N=443	Total Population N=905
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	62.58	92.31	76.24
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	61.76	84.14	72.04
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.22	0.82	1.03
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.83	17.07	8.29
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.98	11.41	6.57
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	51.97	77.05	63.76
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(81.99)	0.00	70.31
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	35.08	55.94	44.26
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	56.43	69.38	62.13
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	56.66	86.54	69.82
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	46.71	82.30	62.38
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	47.45	64.80	55.48
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	2.63	4.30	3.39
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	100.00	100.00
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	64.27	68.36
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	35.40	30.76
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	35.40	30.76
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	1.63	0.74
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	49.85	49.85
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	11.62	14.30	13.08
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	48.73	53.71	50.99
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	nca	nca	nca
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	3.53	17.76	10.05
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	34.51	30.14	32.51
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	30.69	14.45	23.26
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	16.45	7.01	12.14
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	31.30	22.32	27.19

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (l)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=462	Non-ST Population N=443	Total Population N=905
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	12.95	18.23	15.68
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	7.42	20.01	13.94
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	11.45	15.40	13.49
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	12.70	17.99	15.44
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	59.87	41.09	51.08
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	56.54	56.38	56.46
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	50.28	70.47	55.77
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	56.18	56.67	56.43
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.56	4.80	5.18
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.72	1.91	2.31
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	10.19	8.12	9.13
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.22	4.81	3.54
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.80	6.75	6.78
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.21	0.74	0.48
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.18	1.28	0.74
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.55	3.36	6.36
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	5.57	2.87
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	98.71	94.30	96.56
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	15.60	15.95	15.78
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	31.76	21.11	26.31

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

North Tripura District
Tripura



District: NORTH TRIPURA | State: TRIPURA

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

NORTH TRIPURA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, North Tripura has a population of 6,93,947 of which 1,79,426 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (25.9%)¹. Only 5.1% of the ST population as against 17.3% of district population resides in urban areas¹. North Tripura has nine tehsils and 72.7% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 341 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 967 females for all ages and 969 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 969 and 961 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 18.4% in the district while it is 30.9% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 87.5% whereas it is 74.8% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 67.1%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government/ Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



1 District Census Handbook, North Tripura (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Tripura, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 6,93,947

ST – 1,79,426 (25.9%)



Literacy

Total – 87.5%

ST – 74.8%

Public health facilities in the District³

165

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

5

20

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

4

2

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

2



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of North Tripura has been delimited and split into two districts namely Unakoti and North Tripura post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for North Tripura is combined for these two districts.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: NORTH TRIPURA | State: TRIPURA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=242	Non-ST Population N=639	Total Population N=881
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	67.30	87.64	82.24
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	953	1046	1019
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	918	1028	991
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	75.56	91.13	85.66
5	Households with electricity (%)	75.62	89.90	86.01
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	47.27	70.46	64.15
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	34.88	50.26	46.07
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	7.51	0.91	2.71
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	15.69	25.75	23.01
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	65.58	56.70	59.12
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	79.89	89.13	86.50
12	Households have BPL card (%)	28.57	38.27	35.63
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.55	2.67	2.64
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	78.22	88.85	85.96
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	13.80	31.56	26.72
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	25.32	23.19	23.77
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	16.25	36.29	30.95
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.20	12.40	12.34
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	10.57	5.43	6.71
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	16.50	3.46	6.72
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	24.34	3.26	9.22
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	17.06	0.00	4.83
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	370	148	211

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=242	Non-ST Population N=639	Total Population N=881
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	58.32	88.10	80.68
25	Men who are literate (%)	88.87	84.39	85.47
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	8.91	21.23	18.16
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	68.72	75.68	73.94
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	43.42	35.54	37.40
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	32.88	11.20	16.86
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	21.48	42.58	37.31
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	58.40	67.70	65.22
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	8.82	11.53	10.81
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	22.30	35.28	31.74
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	9.94	8.08	8.57
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.65	2.59	3.41
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	67.49	70.22	69.49
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	31.53	66.21	55.87
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	5.96	15.28	12.50
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	2.37	12.83	9.71
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	74.22	80.96	79.31
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	38.64	25.57	28.88
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2096	4288	3608
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2473	7101	5931
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	2.77	0.00	1.10
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	86.41	70.77	74.96

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=242	Non-ST Population N=639	Total Population N=881
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	52.67	70.76	64.83
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	50.41	51.10	50.87
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	0.84	1.38	1.21
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.41	14.96	10.52
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.00	12.49	8.43
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	43.00	55.44	51.73
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	0.00	25.54
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	24.97	67.40	53.76
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	65.03	86.52	79.61
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	45.20	76.44	66.40
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	50.07	70.01	63.60
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	37.65	49.29	45.62
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	3.70	7.57	6.31
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	45.39	46.16
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	43.33	44.71
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	11.05	8.94
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	5.48	4.44
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.72	5.68	4.72
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	54.98	51.14
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	17.08	20.33
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	14.03	26.68	23.14
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	59.81	49.17	52.91
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(11.87)	0.00	6.57
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	2.71	1.65	2.04
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	25.94	30.45	28.97
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	15.91	14.31	14.83
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	6.64	3.19	4.32
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	24.47	33.71	30.69

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=242	Non-ST Population N=639	Total Population N=881
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	16.09	32.90	28.80
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	10.64	28.77	24.31
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	10.60	14.81	13.79
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	11.81	7.33	8.43
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	50.65	30.97	37.46
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	43.56	55.25	52.43
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	75.60	52.43	60.57
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	45.82	55.13	52.84
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.29	5.19	5.46
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.99	3.06	3.05
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.48	6.97	5.88
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	2.43	1.84
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.12	7.98	7.51
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.06	2.66	2.51
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.37	0.28
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.57	8.59	8.83
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.14	0.78	1.12
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	98.93	94.53	95.73
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	21.85	18.18	19.10
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	23.22	20.68	21.40

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

West Garo Hills District
Meghalaya



District: WEST GARO HILLS | State: MEGHALAYA

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

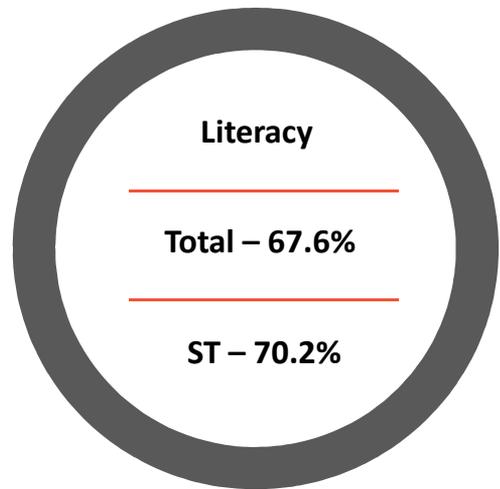
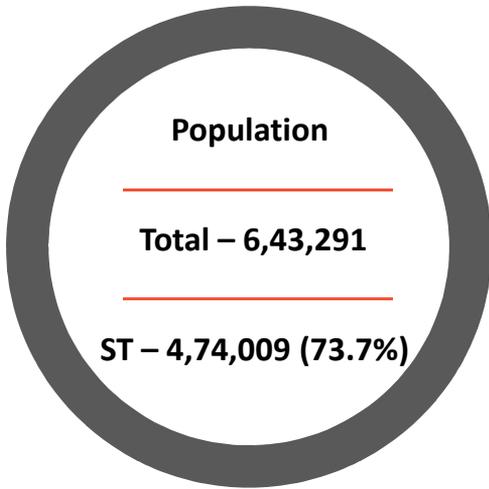
WEST GARO HILLS: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, West Garo Hills has a population of 6,43,291 of which 4,74,009 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (73.7%)¹. Only 11.3% of the ST population as against 11.6% of district population resides in urban areas¹. West Garo Hills has eight tehsils and 77.8% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 175 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 984 females for all ages and 976 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1002 and 980 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 32.5% in the district while it is 38.6% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 67.6% whereas it is 70.2% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 65.2%. The major source of livelihood in the district includes cultivation.

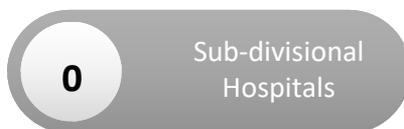


¹ District Census Handbook, West Garo Hills (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Meghalaya, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of West Garo Hills has been delimited and split into 2 districts namely South West Garo Hills, and West Garo Hills post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for West Garo Hills is combined for these 2 districts.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: WEST GARO HILLS | State: MEGHALAYA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 724	Non-ST Population N= 215	Total Population N= 939
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	79.89	70.22	77.31
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	974	973	974
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1064	952	1016
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	82.88	91.11	86.31
5	Households with electricity (%)	94.20	88.65	92.88
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	39.44	89.65	51.41
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	51.15	28.23	45.68
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	1.47	8.16	3.06
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	16.25	16.34	16.27
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	37.58	29.16	35.57
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	0.51	0.46	0.49
12	Households have BPL card (%)	21.36	29.72	23.36
13	Households having access to internet (%)	8.36	3.84	7.28
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	89.40	85.52	88.48
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	32.51	26.54	31.09
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	31.07	33.55	31.66
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	88.60	82.38	87.11
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	6.53	11.81	7.79
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	3.97	20.52	10.25
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	7.37	3.45	5.88
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	6.70	41.38	19.90
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	21.07	0.00	13.05
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	516	417	489

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 724	Non-ST Population N= 215	Total Population N= 939
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	81.84	65.49	77.65
25	Men who are literate (%)	79.33	76.23	78.46
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	41.67	24.77	37.34
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	89.69	68.63	84.29
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	10.20	39.86	18.84
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.20	15.58	8.51
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	81.81	64.81	77.25
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	31.45	40.16	33.95
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	1.55	1.82	1.63
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	28.70	15.58	24.29
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	13.83	15.04	14.18
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	11.73	7.23	10.44
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	58.56	48.11	54.41
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	38.67	34.93	37.24
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	12.97	15.26	13.85
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	5.55	5.04	5.35
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.84	97.82	97.83
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	22.01	50.83	28.00
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	5513	3671	5106
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	6757	6714	6748
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	1.59	1.09	1.32
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	87.10	98.90	91.78

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 724	Non-ST Population N= 215	Total Population N= 939
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	60.91	24.86	45.53
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	53.59	23.71	40.85
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.86	0.00	1.64
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.38	3.35	6.24
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.70	9.28	8.10
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	53.80	35.17	46.68
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	8.79	7.09	7.71
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	44.20	54.86	47.95
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	83.63	94.45	87.43
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	75.78	61.84	70.88
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	55.76	72.68	61.71
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	59.29	34.33	49.15
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	17.51	10.30	14.53
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	73.15	47.64	65.68
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	61.39	86.58	68.77
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	57.12	48.53	54.60
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	49.96	48.53	49.54
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	20.13	3.98	13.46
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	76.39	64.95	74.99
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	78.88	64.95	77.18
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	20.65	14.89	19.10
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	53.74	85.28	67.44
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(61.52)	86.36	75.54
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	20.94	11.33	16.75
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	24.13	39.92	30.61
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	18.59	25.79	21.54
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	6.54	9.42	7.72
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	16.46	39.65	25.98

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 724	Non-ST Population N= 215	Total Population N= 939
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	7.95	25.18	12.36
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	6.64	26.37	12.27
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	9.91	13.36	10.79
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	14.81	9.38	13.26
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	50.46	55.91	52.67
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	71.07	72.30	71.39
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	65.09	75.55	67.51
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	70.59	72.53	71.09
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.02	2.73	3.69
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.90	1.07	1.69
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.63	2.22	6.81
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.43	0.00	3.17
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.79	8.45	8.70
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.06	2.09	2.81
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.59	0.62	0.60
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.23	7.44	7.29
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.41	6.24	2.78
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	93.04	93.07	93.05
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	14.05	26.47	17.24
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	49.60	50.99	50.15

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

East Garo Hills District
Meghalaya



District: EAST GARO HILLS | State: MEGHALAYA

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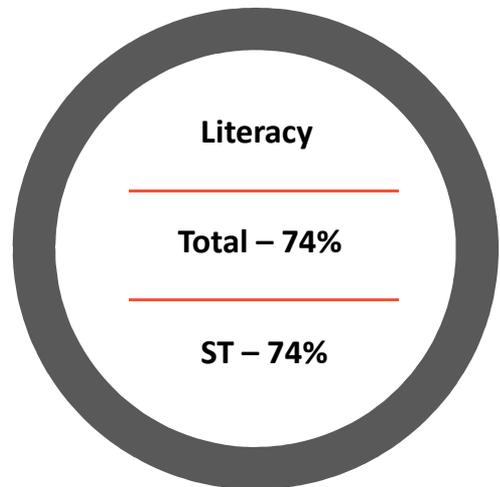
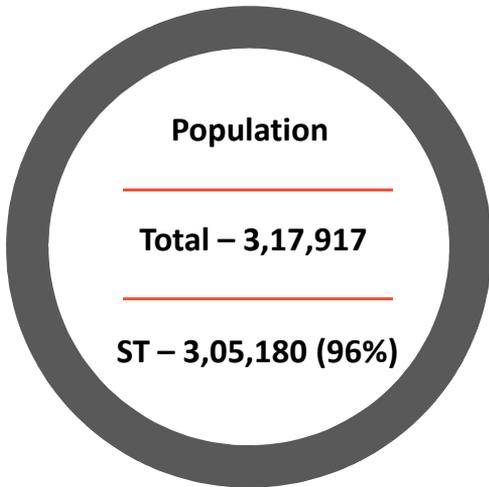
EAST GARO HILLS: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, East Garo Hills has a population of 3,17,917 of which 3,05,180 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (96%)¹. Only 12.9% of the ST population as against 13.9% of district population resides in urban areas¹. East Garo Hills has five tehsils and 87.9% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 122 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 972 females for all ages and 980 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 983 and 980 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 34.3% in the district while it is 34.7% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 74% whereas it is 74% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 70.2%. The major source of livelihood in the district includes cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, East Garo Hills (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Meghalaya, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³

83

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

0

16

Primary Health Centres



Community Health Centres

2

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of East Garo Hills has been delimited and split into 2 districts namely North Garo Hills, and East Garo Hills post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for East Garo Hills is combined for these 2 districts.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: EAST GARO HILLS | State: MEGHALAYA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 879	Non-ST Population N= 39	Total Population N= 918
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	78.80	75.03	78.64
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1068	996	1065
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1076	1480	1089
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	57.21	48.10	56.87
5	Households with electricity (%)	85.80	99.11	86.33
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	39.24	70.54	40.50
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	52.09	44.62	51.79
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	0.88	2.28	0.94
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	6.23	15.54	6.60
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	17.07	46.29	18.25
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	0.38	5.28	0.59
12	Households have BPL card (%)	12.23	12.65	12.25
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.81	9.26	3.07
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	77.69	82.46	77.88
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	15.28	21.51	15.53
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	21.56	5.28	20.91
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	72.27	75.82	72.38
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	5.27	3.94	5.21
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	38.44	0.00	37.93
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	12.61	nca	12.44
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	38.37	100.00	44.02
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	30.27	nca	27.50
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	454	0	435

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) -Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 879	Non-ST Population N= 39	Total Population N= 918
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	69.83	60.33	69.46
25	Men who are literate (%)	75.59	50.00	74.88
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	27.14	22.09	26.95
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	67.39	64.78	67.29
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	20.08	5.63	19.65
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.38	30.26	8.10
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	54.32	66.19	54.68
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	13.20	2.16	12.79
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	1.39	0.00	1.34
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	34.46	100.00	34.87
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	26.18	14.41	25.75
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	13.14	6.96	12.91
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	48.58	50.00	48.65
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	28.58	55.67	29.61
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	19.72	17.53	19.63
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	8.97	0.00	8.63
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.79	92.00	97.56
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	18.98	11.46	18.62
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3805	5715	3899
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4844	5715	4884
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	1.16	0.00	1.13
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	73.02	66.55	72.72

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 879	Non-ST Population N= 39	Total Population N= 918
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	43.63	60.45	44.27
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	41.78	60.45	42.49
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	6.40	6.76	6.41
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.06	0.00	4.87
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.95	nca	9.42
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	31.43	55.37	32.34
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	39.50	nca	39.50
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	40.24	52.23	40.83
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	60.17	70.74	60.68
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	53.32	57.62	53.53
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	45.69	57.62	46.28
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	51.57	74.98	52.43
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	16.32	10.37	16.09
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	70.38	100.00	71.12
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	63.38	100.00	64.29
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	61.70	100.00	62.65
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	50.17	100.00	51.41
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	11.27	10.48	11.24
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	55.22	100.00	56.83
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	55.84	100.00	57.43
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	16.04	19.31	16.20
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	52.23	12.27	50.81
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	79.95	nca	79.95
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	31.00	23.88	30.72
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	31.21	22.60	30.97
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	13.22	15.82	13.29
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	6.83	7.91	6.86
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	18.02	23.72	18.18

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 879	Non-ST Population N= 39	Total Population N= 918
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	10.84	22.73	11.24
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	7.69	0.00	7.46
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	8.61	11.03	8.69
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	7.70	25.00	8.21
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	75.41	72.97	75.34
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	66.36	68.56	66.43
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	52.79	100.00	53.75
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	65.70	69.53	65.82
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.59	9.19	3.77
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.38	6.08	1.53
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.23	0.00	2.17
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	nca	nca	nca
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.77	13.68	11.83
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.09	0.00	2.02
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.27	0.00	1.22
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.00	25.00	7.53
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.52	0.00	1.47
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	3.66	0.00	3.55
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	92.44	96.89	92.62
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	12.38	2.38	11.99
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	48.31	0.00	47.94

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

South Garo Hills District
Meghalaya



District: SOUTH GARO HILLS | State: MEGHALAYA

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

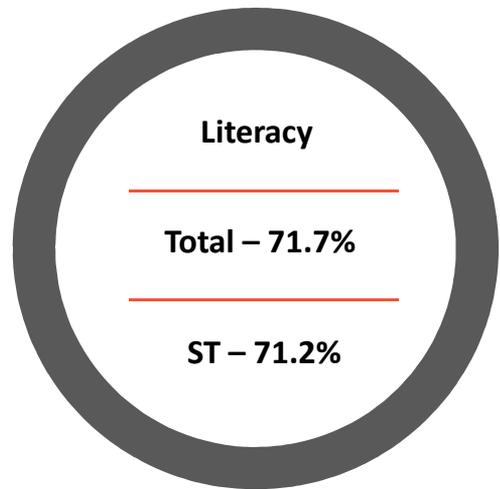
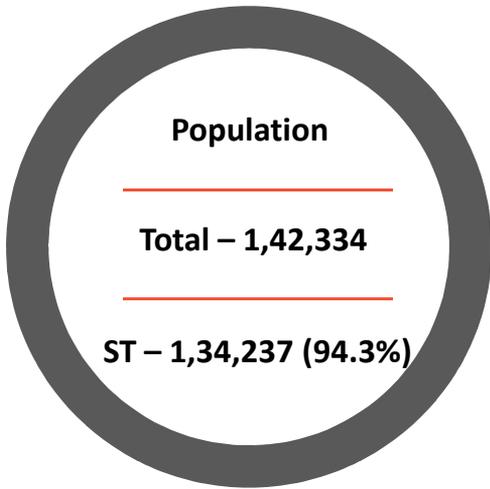
SOUTH GARO HILLS: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, South Garo Hills has a population of 1,42,334 of which 1,34,237 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (94.3%)¹. Only 8.3% of the ST population as against 9.2% of district population resides in urban areas¹. South Garo Hills has four tehsils and 90.2% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 75 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 945 females for all ages and 974 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 970 and 975 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 29.3% in the district while it is 29.5% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 71.7% whereas it is 71.2% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 66.7%. The major source of livelihood in the district includes cultivation.

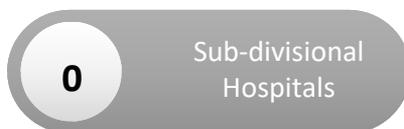


¹ District Census Handbook, South Garo Hills (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Meghalaya, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: SOUTH GARO HILLS | State: MEGHALAYA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 907	Non-ST Population N= 28	Total Population N= 935
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	86.21	87.00	86.24
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1029	813	1021
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1168	461	1155
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	94.83	73.71	94.52
5	Households with electricity (%)	98.88	100.00	98.92
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	67.91	67.44	67.89
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	84.91	82.09	84.80
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	nca	nca	nca
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	7.55	66.62	9.80
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	56.19	56.62	56.21
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	0.35	0.00	0.34
12	Households have BPL card (%)	13.58	0.00	13.07
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.93	8.14	3.13
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	97.44	100.00	97.54
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	43.37	86.97	45.03
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	47.09	2.45	45.40
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	78.77	94.83	79.37
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	5.12	0.00	4.92
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	10.14	nca	10.14
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	20.60	nca	20.60
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	9.06	nca	9.06
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	26.40	nca	26.40
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	558	0	541

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 907	Non-ST Population N= 28	Total Population N= 935
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	86.61	94.13	86.84
25	Men who are literate (%)	97.84	92.50	97.05
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	51.17	63.05	51.54
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	95.89	100.00	96.02
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	9.75	9.40	9.74
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.15	0.00	5.09
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	74.05	78.43	74.16
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	20.77	49.63	21.75
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	7.89	9.65	7.95
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	51.78	31.11	50.18
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	16.19	16.48	16.20
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	11.53	16.48	11.70
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	59.81	81.54	60.16
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	51.74	50.00	51.72
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	48.98	36.93	48.80
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	23.46	18.46	23.39
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	2.59	0.00	2.56
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3874	1842	3849
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3891	1842	3867
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	9.72	0.00	9.30
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	93.26	100.00	93.37

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

· Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 907	Non-ST Population N= 28	Total Population N= 935
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	88.67	68.46	88.42
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	82.51	68.46	82.34
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	0.54	0.00	0.54
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.19	0.00	8.08
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.10	nca	8.02
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	86.27	68.46	86.01
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(31.12)	nca	31.12
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	83.02	nca	83.02
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	90.97	nca	90.97
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	93.92	nca	93.92
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	85.10	nca	85.10
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	74.32	68.46	74.23
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	28.96	0.00	28.58
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	75.48	nca	75.48
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	97.69	nca	97.69
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	76.03	nca	76.03
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	73.72	nca	73.72
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	14.07	18.46	14.13
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	83.32	100.00	83.61
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	92.22	100.00	92.35
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	9.01	0.00	8.93
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	38.28	nca	38.28
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	75.60	nca	75.60
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	37.52	nca	37.52
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	17.09	0.00	16.80
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	36.06	31.24	35.98
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	23.57	31.24	23.70
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	32.58	31.24	32.56

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) -Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 907	Non-ST Population N= 28	Total Population N= 935
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	3.52	0.00	3.42
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	4.00	3.75	3.96
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	13.98	21.82	14.21
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	19.86	41.36	23.20
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	75.19	36.93	74.64
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	49.73	43.13	49.54
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	26.58	58.02	27.94
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	46.58	46.04	46.57
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.44	2.42	4.38
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.05	0.00	1.02
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.87	6.79	6.86
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.41	6.79	3.03
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.49	3.70	7.37
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.92	0.00	0.90
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.52	3.70	0.61
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.18	6.02	8.69
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.97	0.00	1.66
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.84	3.75	1.29
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	96.22	91.99	96.06
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	16.53	4.33	16.15
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	53.67	0.00	53.23

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

West Khasi Hills District
Meghalaya



District: WEST KHASI HILLS | State: MEGHALAYA

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

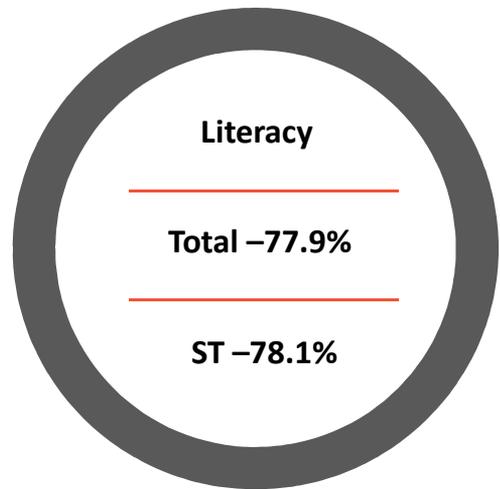
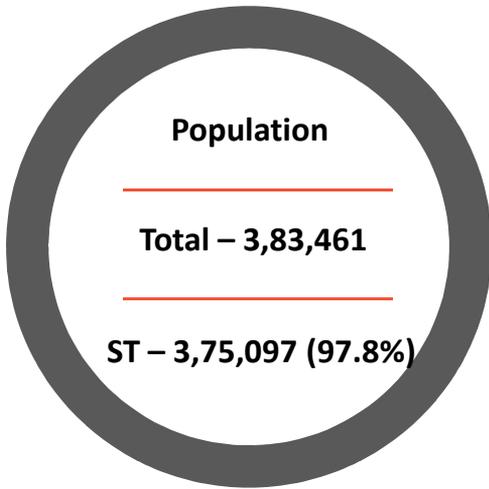
WEST KHASI HILLS: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, West Khasi Hills has a population of 3,83,461 of which 3,75,097 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (97.8%)¹. Only 11.4% of the ST population as against 11.2% of district population resides in urban areas¹. West Khasi Hills has six tehsils and 73.9% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 73 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 980 females for all ages and 967 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 983 and 968 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 38.8% in the district while it is 38.9% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 77.9% whereas it is 78.1% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 77.5%. The major source of livelihood in the district includes cultivation.

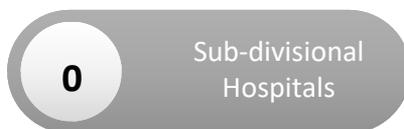


¹ District Census Handbook, West Khasi Hills (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Meghalaya, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of West Khasi Hills has been delimited and split into 2 districts namely South West Khasi Hills, and West Khasi Hills post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for West Khasi Hills is combined for these 2 districts.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: WEST KHASI HILLS | State: MEGHALAYA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 918	Non-ST Population N= 3	Total Population N= 921
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	66.53	69.56	66.86
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	956	817	956
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	990	nca	990
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	76.45	nca	76.45
5	Households with electricity (%)	89.72	100.00	89.75
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	72.70	64.22	72.68
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	79.80	33.80	79.65
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	2.78	0.00	2.78
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	6.90	0.00	6.88
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	42.94	0.00	42.81
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	0.63	0.00	0.63
12	Households have BPL card (%)	19.15	0.00	19.09
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.90	0.00	0.90
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	90.45	100.00	90.48
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	39.55	33.80	39.53
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	43.49	33.80	43.46
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	93.46	69.58	93.39
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.44	0.00	9.41
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	16.70	nca	16.70
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	1.59	nca	1.59
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	16.13	nca	16.13
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	nca	0.00
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	630	0	629

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 918	Non-ST Population N= 3	Total Population N= 921
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	88.72	77.65	88.67
25	Men who are literate (%)	91.63	nca	91.63
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	18.86	20.64	18.87
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	62.48	20.64	62.30
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	25.26	52.07	25.51
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	12.16	0.00	12.10
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	45.00	67.60	45.16
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	22.06	0.00	21.94
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	5.75	0.00	5.71
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	58.73	nca	58.73
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	24.85	0.00	24.71
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	21.05	0.00	20.93
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	44.48	nca	44.48
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	44.32	nca	44.32
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	32.16	nca	32.16
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	20.58	nca	20.58
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.89	nca	94.89
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	45.81	nca	45.81
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2400	nca	2400
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4799	nca	4799
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	14.87	nca	14.87
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	88.49	nca	88.49

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (l)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 918	Non-ST Population N= 3	Total Population N= 921
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	38.95	nca	38.95
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	31.15	nca	31.15
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.86	nca	1.86
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.41	nca	3.41
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.45	92.55	100.00
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	66.42	nca	66.42
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	44.30	nca	44.30
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	74.23	nca	74.23
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	91.18	nca	91.18
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	83.24	nca	83.24
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	85.22	nca	85.22
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	37.83	nca	37.83
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	2.67	nca	2.67
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	88.78	nca	88.78
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	76.66	nca	76.66
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	31.65	nca	31.65
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	18.41	nca	18.41
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.13	nca	1.13
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(84.17)	nca	84.17
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(84.17)	nca	84.17
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	14.48	nca	14.48
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	67.31	nca	67.31
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	79.52	nca	79.52
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	25.65	nca	25.65
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	51.09	nca	51.09
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	17.21	nca	17.21
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	8.64	nca	8.64
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	30.27	nca	30.27

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 918	Non-ST Population N= 3	Total Population N= 921
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	10.09	0.00	10.06
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	9.58	nca	9.58
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	8.26	0.00	8.24
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	7.93	nca	7.93
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	36.06	nca	36.06
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	47.00	31.48	46.96
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	48.38	47.93	48.37
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	47.12	38.01	47.08
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.64	0.00	3.62
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.32	0.00	1.32
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.39	nca	3.39
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.75	nca	2.75
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.47	0.00	5.44
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.84	0.00	1.84
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.33	0.00	1.33
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.92	nca	4.92
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.90	nca	0.90
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.56	nca	1.56
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	80.63	35.78	80.49
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	22.85	0.00	22.75
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	28.22	nca	28.22

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Ribhoi District
Meghalaya

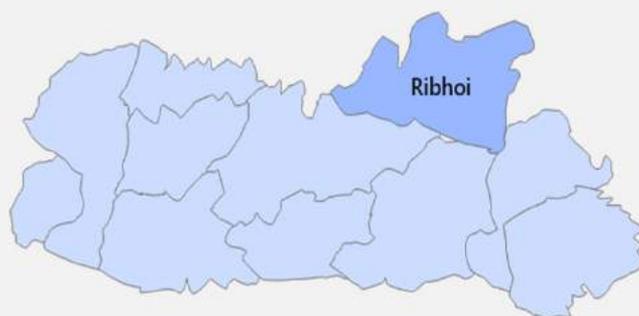


District: RIBHOI | State: MEGHALAYA

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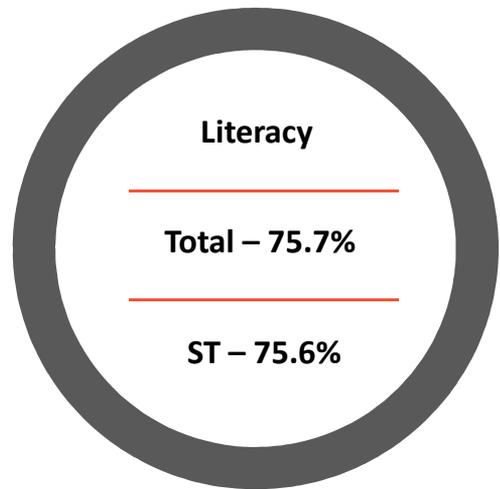
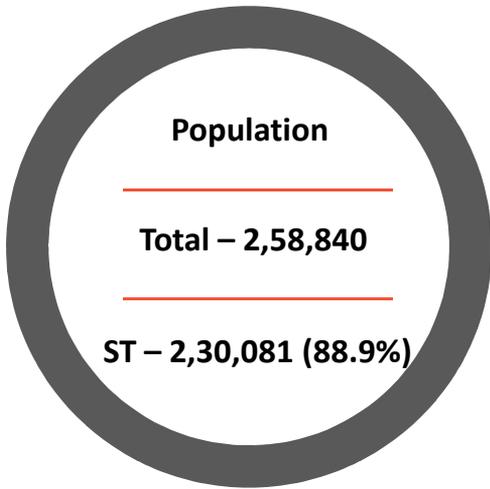
RIBHOI: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Ribhoi has a population of 2,58,840 of which 2,30,081 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (88.9%)¹. Only 7.7% of the ST population as against 9.8% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Ribhoi has three tehsils and 87.3% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 106 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 953 females for all ages and 953 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 985 and 956 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 33.7% in the district while it is 34.6% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 75.7% whereas it is 75.6% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 75.2%. The major source of livelihood in the district includes cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Ribhoi (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Meghalaya, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: RIBHOI | State: MEGHALAYA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 844	Non-ST Population N= 59	Total Population N= 903
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	79.58	75.13	79.35
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1016	879	1008
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1121	956	1113
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	83.21	79.14	83.01
5	Households with electricity (%)	85.23	95.50	85.89
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	71.82	49.36	70.36
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	57.43	39.50	56.27
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	7.99	4.45	7.76
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	7.79	35.11	9.57
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	37.46	19.14	36.27
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	0.13	0.00	0.12
12	Households have BPL card (%)	23.66	14.25	23.05
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.53	12.22	3.16
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	85.96	93.93	86.48
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	37.15	33.59	36.91
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	43.48	15.13	41.64
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	83.75	90.61	84.19
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	8.68	11.69	8.87
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	18.35	0.00	17.44
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	7.54	nca	7.16
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	23.18	26.74	23.65
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	4.36	nca	3.77
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	895	1142	909

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 844	Non-ST Population N= 59	Total Population N= 903
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	76.62	62.73	75.82
25	Men who are literate (%)	80.82	90.89	81.61
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	14.29	24.82	14.89
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	68.56	78.12	69.10
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	24.43	34.26	25.15
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	10.60	14.83	10.88
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	54.58	79.42	56.28
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	23.24	30.88	23.71
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	6.69	5.10	6.59
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	55.80	35.18	54.09
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	23.76	26.03	23.90
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	18.69	10.32	18.18
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	56.28	81.06	57.38
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	40.08	49.86	40.54
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	33.01	42.30	33.45
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	18.09	27.18	18.52
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.08	100.00	97.21
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	43.79	59.86	44.70
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2344	628	2257
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	5520	3308	5395
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	13.25	27.97	13.85
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	90.13	85.78	89.94

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 844	Non-ST Population N= 59	Total Population N= 903
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	44.46	52.53	44.85
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	38.18	39.68	38.26
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.82	9.21	2.18
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.45	12.85	5.81
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.10	0.00	7.69
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	63.59	59.94	63.41
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	26.82	86.47	28.22
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	56.76	24.11	55.74
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	83.90	100.00	84.41
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	71.48	72.52	71.51
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	73.56	62.25	73.21
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	58.62	67.95	58.96
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	14.64	16.63	14.73
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	80.07	100.00	81.06
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	82.56	79.49	82.41
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	51.77	79.49	53.14
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	48.02	79.49	49.58
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.27	0.00	5.04
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	96.07	nca	96.07
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	62.63	nca	62.63
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	11.89	31.30	12.91
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	77.98	45.73	76.12
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	65.54	0.00	61.35
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	29.80	12.46	29.03
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	52.19	39.77	51.56
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	9.88	0.00	9.38
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	5.35	0.00	5.08
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	31.56	17.16	30.83

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 844	Non-ST Population N= 59	Total Population N= 903
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	15.84	32.44	16.72
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	16.50	17.80	16.61
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	10.52	10.32	10.51
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	7.06	0.00	6.50
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	43.76	55.36	44.22
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	68.36	62.43	68.04
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	65.11	100.00	66.65
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	68.19	64.10	67.97
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.94	10.50	3.34
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.05	5.37	1.28
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.25	0.00	3.93
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.45	0.00	1.34
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.41	11.96	5.77
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.41	0.00	1.34
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.95	1.80	1.00
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.75	8.90	8.76
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.68	0.00	1.54
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	82.67	55.74	80.92
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	23.62	8.82	22.78
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	37.63	74.35	38.44

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

East Khasi Hills District
Meghalaya



District: EAST KHASI HILLS | State: MEGHALAYA

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

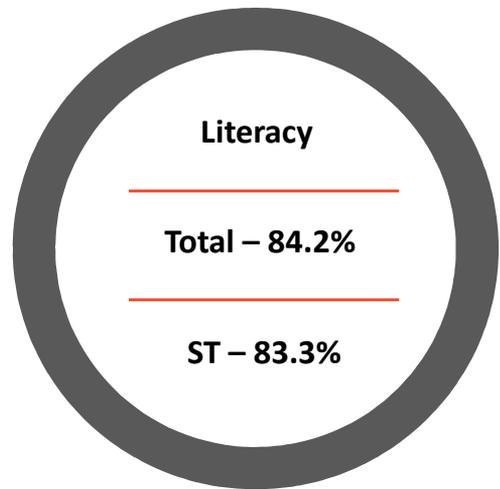
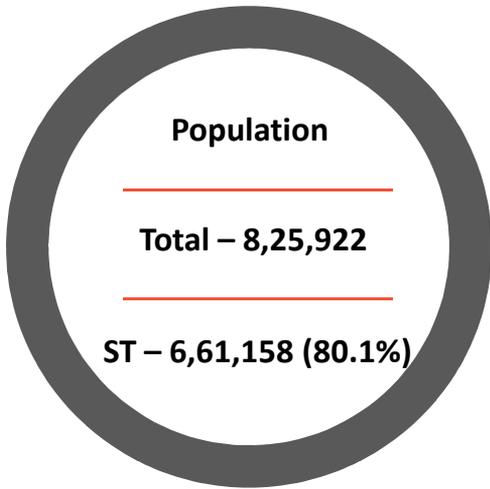
EAST KHASI HILLS: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, East Khasi Hills has a population of 8,25,922 of which 6,61,158 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (80.1%)¹. Only 34.6% of the ST population as against 44.4% of district population resides in urban areas¹. East Khasi Hills has eight tehsils and 62.3% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 301 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 1011 females for all ages and 964 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1066 and 973 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 29.5% in the district while it is 32.5% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 84.2% whereas it is 83.3% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 84%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government/Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.

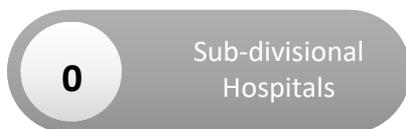


¹ District Census Handbook, East Khasi Hills (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Meghalaya, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: EAST KHASI HILLS | State: MEGHALAYA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 1492	Non-ST Population N= 296	Total Population N= 1788
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	90.12	91.24	90.29
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1035	974	1025
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	970	482	923
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	83.93	96.56	84.91
5	Households with electricity (%)	94.57	99.09	95.34
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	85.38	87.68	85.77
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	66.52	61.24	65.62
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	10.52	1.23	8.94
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	34.38	85.78	43.13
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	26.13	16.23	24.44
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	0.44	2.65	0.77
12	Households have BPL card (%)	27.00	5.33	23.32
13	Households having access to internet (%)	13.36	24.76	15.30
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	92.09	96.68	92.87
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	55.39	66.65	57.30
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	20.54	0.99	17.22
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	97.21	96.97	97.17
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	10.45	10.17	10.40
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	14.43	15.52	14.61
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	5.84	0.00	4.85
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	12.67	17.37	13.38
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	3.22	9.65	4.19
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	555	471	543

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 1492	Non-ST Population N= 296	Total Population N= 1788
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	93.38	88.39	92.60
25	Men who are literate (%)	91.36	84.64	90.51
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	41.78	56.09	44.04
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	78.56	97.36	81.53
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	9.83	11.93	10.14
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.62	0.00	5.95
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	62.67	91.43	66.27
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	21.27	41.47	24.90
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	88.88	85.10	88.20
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	61.79	45.76	57.51
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	23.83	21.76	23.46
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	19.31	7.59	17.20
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	79.29	80.67	79.42
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	72.48	74.95	72.71
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	56.67	53.64	56.39
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	41.59	41.62	41.59
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	88.60	88.18	88.56
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	27.90	11.98	26.06
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2521	2891	2566
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	8434	9195	8522
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	7.85	0.00	7.58
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	64.69	54.18	63.70

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 1492	Non-ST Population N= 296	Total Population N= 1788
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	65.18	86.23	66.76
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	40.05	57.05	41.33
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.50	3.73	2.59
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.42	24.44	14.24
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.57	19.51	15.98
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	80.12	85.81	80.65
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	45.52	80.10	46.68
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	67.79	89.98	68.73
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	91.84	100.00	92.19
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	75.36	100.00	76.40
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	78.30	89.98	78.80
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	58.67	67.34	59.31
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	8.53	10.81	8.70
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	90.49	76.05	89.14
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	83.05	71.77	81.99
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	54.58	37.05	52.94
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	49.32	37.05	48.17
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.31	0.00	3.06
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	87.16	nca	87.16
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	82.97	nca	82.97
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	10.66	17.40	11.21
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	53.35	33.91	51.99
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	57.64	78.40	60.07
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	27.99	26.34	27.91
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	50.24	29.37	48.62
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	11.39	7.76	11.11
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	3.77	2.86	3.70
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	31.36	18.64	30.37

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 1492	Non-ST Population N= 296	Total Population N= 1788
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	12.18	15.86	12.79
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	16.66	12.52	16.14
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	13.85	31.24	16.72
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	5.45	27.54	8.22
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	47.35	33.38	46.31
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	46.46	48.12	46.73
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	48.15	39.04	47.70
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	46.55	47.98	46.78
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.09	7.29	5.43
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.34	3.96	2.59
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	9.10	24.88	11.13
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.65	16.90	5.35
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.29	9.60	5.97
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.35	4.04	1.77
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.02	0.90	1.00
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.27	27.24	9.79
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.93	2.86	1.17
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.41	2.18	0.63
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	53.55	52.45	53.36
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	26.27	7.58	23.32
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	38.48	25.42	37.81

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Jaintia Hills District

Meghalaya

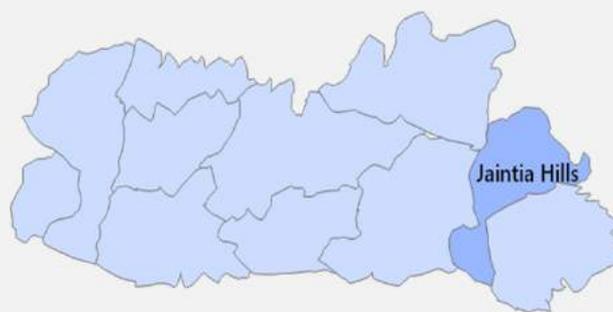


District: JAINTIA HILLS | State: MEGHALAYA

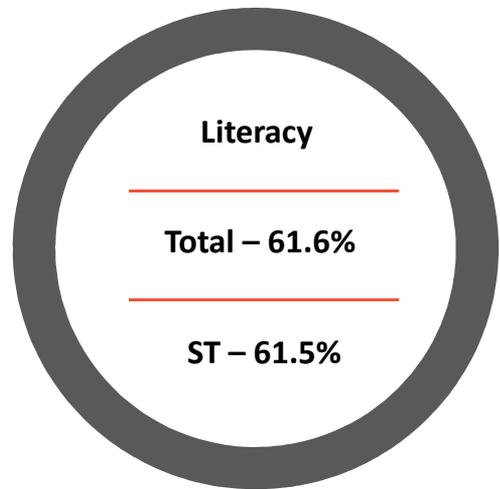
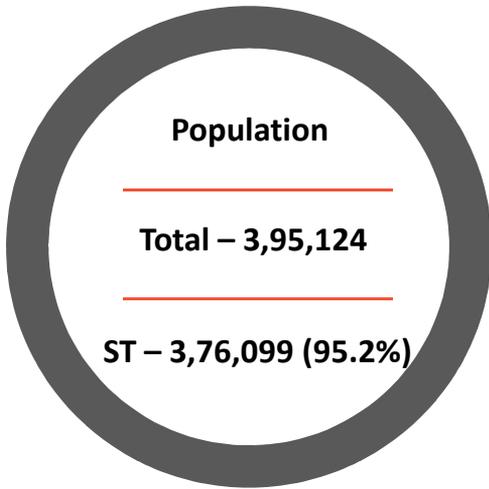
India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

JAINTIA HILLS : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Jaintia Hills has a population of 3,95,124 of which 3,76,099 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (95.2%)¹. Only 6.9% of the ST population as against 7.2% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Jaintia Hills has five tehsils and 66.4% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 103 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 1013 females for all ages and 976 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1023 and 974 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 32.9% in the district while it is 32.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 61.6% whereas it is 61.5% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 65.2%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, Jaintia Hills (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Meghalaya, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³

81

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

0

18

Primary Health Centres



Community Health Centres

5

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Jaintia Hills has been delimited and split into 2 districts namely East Jaintia Hills, and West Jaintia Hills post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Jaintia Hills is combined for these 2 districts.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: JAINTIA HILLS | State: MEGHALAYA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 918	Non-ST Population N= 5	Total Population N= 923
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	78.66	42.86	78.54
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	978	1400	979
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1029	nca	1029
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	80.94	nca	80.94
5	Households with electricity (%)	85.46	80.00	85.44
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	74.22	100.00	74.36
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	55.84	0.00	55.53
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	26.97	100.00	27.37
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	21.69	0.00	21.57
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	57.16	0.00	56.85
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	0.08	8.33	0.10
12	Households have BPL card (%)	14.87	60.00	15.11
13	Households having access to internet (%)	3.31	0.00	3.29
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	90.90	40.00	90.62
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	63.34	100.00	63.54
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	23.45	0.00	23.32
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	96.50	50.00	96.29
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	72.06	100.00	72.21
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	9.91	nca	9.91
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	7.35	nca	7.35
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	17.93	nca	17.93
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	8.13	nca	8.13
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	464	0	462

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 918	Non-ST Population N= 5	Total Population N= 923
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	79.66	66.67	79.62
25	Men who are literate (%)	79.13	nca	79.13
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	24.76	0.00	24.70
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	62.79	33.33	62.71
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	26.79	0.00	26.53
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	12.69	nca	12.69
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	60.48	0.00	60.20
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	20.90	nca	20.90
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	8.66	nca	8.66
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	55.88	nca	55.88
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	22.56	nca	22.56
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	18.12	nca	18.12
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	71.06	nca	71.06
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	52.66	nca	52.66
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	43.20	nca	43.20
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	31.16	nca	31.16
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	90.40	nca	90.40
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	29.23	nca	29.23
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2075	nca	2075
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	6694	nca	6694
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	11.31	nca	11.31
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	79.48	nca	79.48

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 918	Non-ST Population N= 5	Total Population N= 923
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	44.26	nca	44.26
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	32.40	nca	32.40
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.82	nca	1.82
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.55	nca	4.55
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.40	nca	3.40
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	68.37	nca	68.37
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	47.71	nca	47.71
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	68.26	nca	68.26
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	91.01	nca	91.01
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	79.73	nca	79.73
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	76.57	nca	76.57
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	48.82	nca	48.82
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	6.73	nca	6.73
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	88.21	nca	88.21
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	86.33	nca	86.33
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	66.27	nca	66.27
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	62.45	nca	62.45
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.84	nca	1.84
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	100.00	nca	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	63.86	nca	63.86
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	5.78	nca	5.78
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	66.00	nca	66.00
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	60.99	nca	60.99
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	17.01	nca	17.01
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	50.79	nca	50.79
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	15.77	nca	15.77
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	5.98	nca	5.98
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	33.98	nca	33.98

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 918	Non-ST Population N= 5	Total Population N= 923
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	13.14	33.33	13.20
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	6.43	nca	6.43
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	10.44	0.00	10.41
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	7.43	nca	7.43
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	33.69	nca	33.69
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	44.73	100.00	44.89
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	53.97	nca	53.97
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	45.42	100.00	45.57
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.11	0.00	4.10
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.77	0.00	1.76
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.50	nca	4.50
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.77	nca	0.77
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.52	0.00	5.51
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.21	33.33	1.29
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.87	0.00	0.87
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.02	nca	9.02
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.74	nca	0.74
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	72.06	100.00	72.21
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	25.56	33.33	25.58
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	36.45	0.00	36.32

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Kokrajhar District

Assam

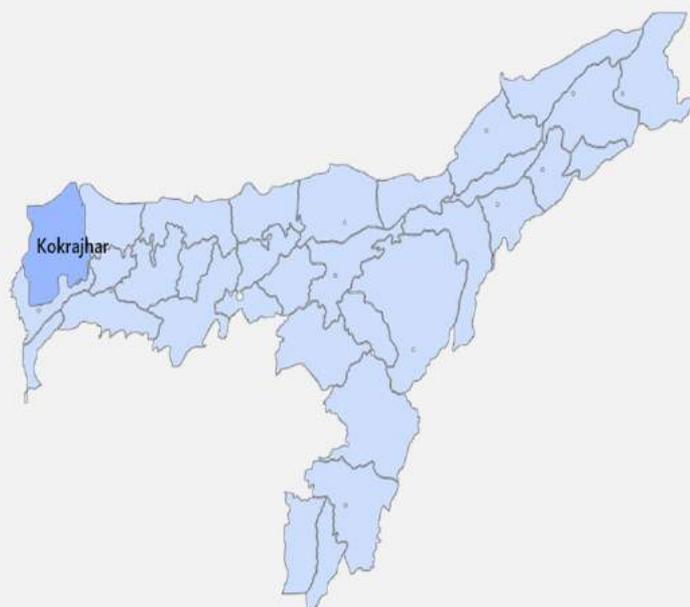


District: KOKRAJHAR | State: ASSAM

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

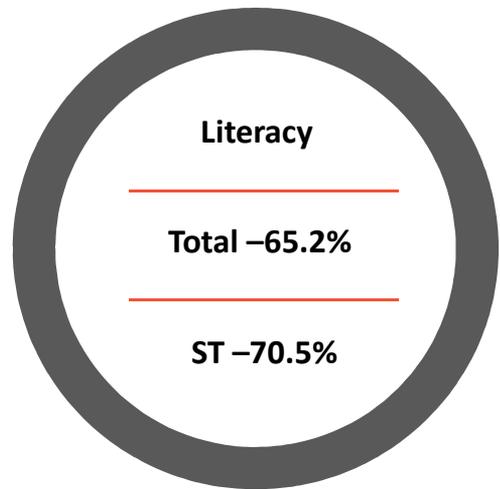
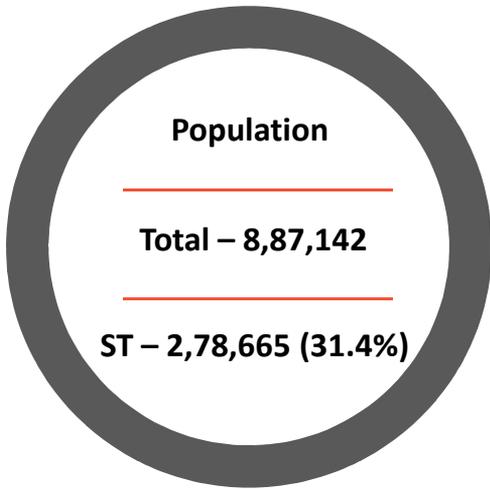
KOKRAJHAR: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Kokrajhar has a population of 8,87,142 of which 2,78,665 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (31.4%)¹. Only 4.3% of the ST population as against 6.2% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Kokrajhar has nine tehsils and 35.4% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 269 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 959 females for all ages and 954 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 996 and 952 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 24.1% in the district while it is 33.2% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 65.2% whereas it is 70.5% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 63.1%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Kokrajhar (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Assam, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: KOKRAJHAR | State: ASSAM

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=299	Non-ST Population N=586	Total Population N=885
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	72.62	66.88	68.81
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	996	1001	1000
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	764	919	863
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	93.52	96.65	95.65
5	Households with electricity (%)	82.15	70.06	74.07
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	67.56	80.94	76.50
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	45.33	36.17	39.21
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	36.72	29.72	32.04
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	29.29	12.89	18.33
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	8.48	6.34	7.05
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	0.00	0.27	0.38
12	Households have BPL card (%)	48.02	45.10	46.07
13	Households having access to internet (%)	13.89	3.12	6.69
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	90.27	87.96	88.73
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	28.20	20.56	23.09
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	65.72	38.44	47.49
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	61.30	38.34	45.96
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	10.58	12.29	11.72
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	0.00	18.97	13.99
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	5.78	3.93	4.41
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	6.99	12.75	10.65
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	12.66	16.34	15.00
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	77	268	205

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=299	Non-ST Population N=586	Total Population N=885
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	73.06	59.92	64.53
25	Men who are literate (%)	92.74	68.05	76.11
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	34.27	14.78	21.61
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	52.53	39.23	43.89
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	40.05	41.18	40.83
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.14	14.63	12.43
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	49.17	44.59	46.08
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	53.54	58.35	56.67
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	94.96	98.34	97.16
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	53.45	48.61	50.02
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	13.13	10.79	11.61
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	7.13	4.27	5.27
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	55.67	49.10	51.41
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	46.13	35.41	39.08
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	35.31	22.15	26.66
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	19.80	15.28	16.83
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.95	97.07	97.73
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	80.12	74.27	76.74
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3245	3632	3471
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	5518	3987	4633
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	6.26	5.26	5.43
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	89.40	94.00	92.39

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=299	Non-ST Population N=586	Total Population N=885
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	84.20	58.06	66.66
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	76.98	53.69	61.36
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.09	7.50	6.05
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	18.02	5.15	9.39
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	17.47	7.96	11.89
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	73.80	58.23	63.56
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(9.21)	9.18	9.19
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	73.45	24.46	42.05
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.85	73.77	82.06
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	92.88	53.56	67.68
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	88.91	53.50	66.22
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	33.79	25.57	28.51
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	0.00	1.35	0.89
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	nca	66.06	66.06
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	nca	nca	nca
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	nca	34.90	34.9
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.71	1.81	1.78
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	51.49	51.73
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	51.49	34.61
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	5.82	15.86	12.02
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	70.23	76.78	74.77
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	*	26.04	27.08
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	8.94	19.72	16.02
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	20.90	35.39	30.62
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	7.47	19.68	15.66
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	3.75	7.30	6.13
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	16.90	32.12	27.11

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=299	Non-ST Population N=586	Total Population N=885
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	12.02	27.08	21.72
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	9.80	22.19	18.05
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	18.80	8.13	11.93
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	21.97	9.78	13.85
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	37.92	40.04	39.32
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	53.11	50.35	51.32
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	47.44	39.79	42.19
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	52.93	49.95	50.99
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.52	4.98	6.21
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.48	1.47	1.83
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	9.84	6.85	7.82
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.83	3.47	3.91
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.54	12.13	14.03
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	5.67	2.78	3.8
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.42	2.41	2.07
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	20.11	20.68	20.50
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.87	7.39	6.57
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.61	0.00	0.85
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	96.03	90.91	92.61
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	31.64	28.35	29.50
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	43.93	52.20	49.09

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Lakhimpur District

Assam



District: LAKHIMPUR | State: ASSAM

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

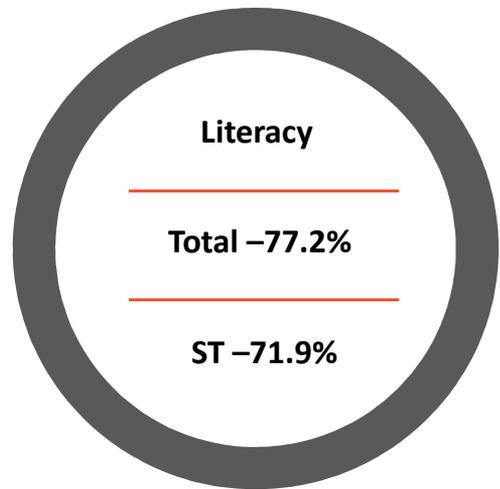
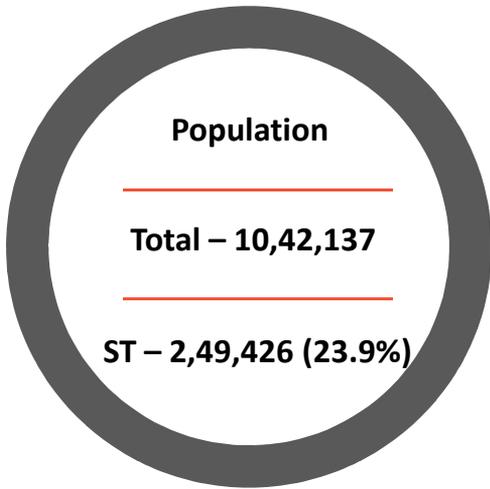
LAKHIMPUR: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Lakhimpur has a population of 10,42,137 of which 2,49,426 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (23.9%)¹. Only 2.5% of the ST population as against 8.8% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Lakhimpur has seven tehsils and 13.5% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 458 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 968 females for all ages and 959 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 968 and 944 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 28.8% in the district while it is 41.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 77.2% whereas it is 71.9% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 63.9%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Lakhimpur (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Assam, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: LAKHIMPUR | State: ASSAM

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=240	Non-ST Population N=657	Total Population N=897
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	74.63	82.94	80.37
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	994	1061	1039
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	807	1102	1010
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	85.79	96.04	92.94
5	Households with electricity (%)	67.01	81.41	77.58
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	91.77	66.74	73.40
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	32.06	55.94	49.58
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	42.65	5.37	15.29
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	11.42	21.66	18.94
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	10.51	9.14	9.50
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	0.25	0.42	0.36
12	Households have BPL card (%)	52.07	50.35	50.81
13	Households having access to internet (%)	10.20	10.6	10.5
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	84.48	87.56	86.74
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	12.69	27.04	23.23
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	87.49	59.14	66.68
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	30.51	47.85	42.99
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.20	9.97	10.57
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	14.44	5.13	7.68
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	11.47	2.52	4.97
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	13.94	7.44	9.59
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	16.94	11.33
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	125	163	151

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=240	Non-ST Population N=657	Total Population N=897
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	76.77	80.02	78.99
25	Men who are literate (%)	82.71	86.71	85.14
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	47.68	37.03	40.41
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	34.83	70.98	59.51
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	18.42	30.66	27.43
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	11.85	13.92	13.11
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	55.16	51.05	52.40
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	54.40	46.94	49.09
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	11.34	9.68	10.16
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.17	0.12
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	63.95	47.46	52.94
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	13.09	22.91	20.08
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	6.25	10.39	9.20
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	77.74	70.91	72.72
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	62.88	57.55	59.02
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	46.78	42.78	43.88
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	32.84	24.94	27.12
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.78	98.14	97.49
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	88.70	74.71	78.38
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3995	2958	3235
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	5433	4980	5099
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	0.00	9.49	6.03
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	92.80	97.19	96.02

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=240	Non-ST Population N=657	Total Population N=897
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	75.82	85.41	82.73
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	72.59	79.65	77.68
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	4.99	2.27	3.03
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	12.99	14.67	14.20
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.75	13.14	13.56
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	67.18	70.45	69.55
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(32.97)	0.00	11.16
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	41.96	59.61	54.00
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	78.48	94.29	89.26
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	70.47	84.57	80.09
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	74.10	80.83	78.69
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	50.40	41.73	44.26
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	1.00	1.02	1.01
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	59.90	70.98
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	40.10	56.65
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	0.00	27.62
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	0.00	27.62
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.98	0.76	0.82
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	49.18	66.22
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	8.91	15.74	14.02
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	83.87	72.59	75.55
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	*	63.62	61.40
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	13.44	12.82	13.00
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	20.95	32.73	29.26
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	13.41	10.33	11.24
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	6.02	3.66	4.35
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	17.93	26.75	24.15

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=240	Non-ST Population N=657	Total Population N=897
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	12.96	24.80	21.06
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	3.81	10.64	7.95
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	12.62	16.88	15.54
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	19.68	24.83	22.80
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	24.33	35.36	32.07
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	45.61	35.78	38.88
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	30.05	45.54	40.68
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	44.96	36.18	38.96
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.71	7.33	7.14
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.47	3.22	2.67
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	9.14	14.87	12.59
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.56	7.28	5.80
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.08	15.26	15.20
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.94	4.91	4.60
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.61	1.24	1.04
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	31.65	14.52	21.27
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.78	6.49	4.63
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	2.68	1.63
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	90.52	90.51	90.52
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	23.64	21.16	21.95
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	66.63	54.52	58.66

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Dhemaji District

Assam

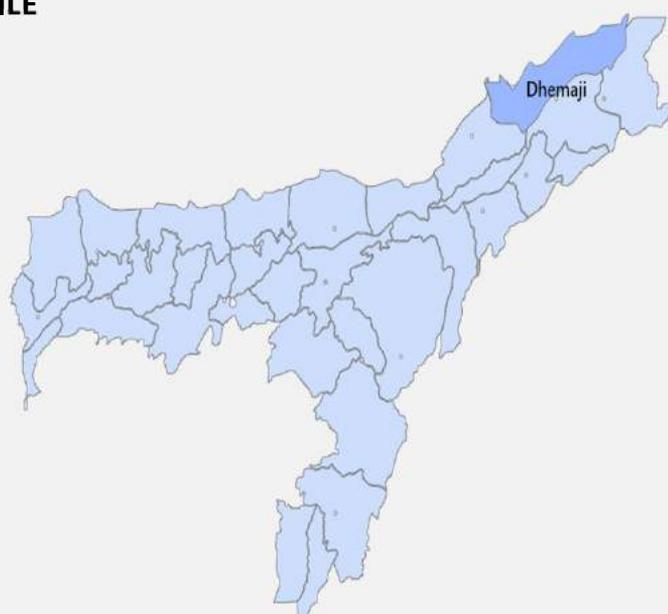


District: DHEMAJI | State: ASSAM

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

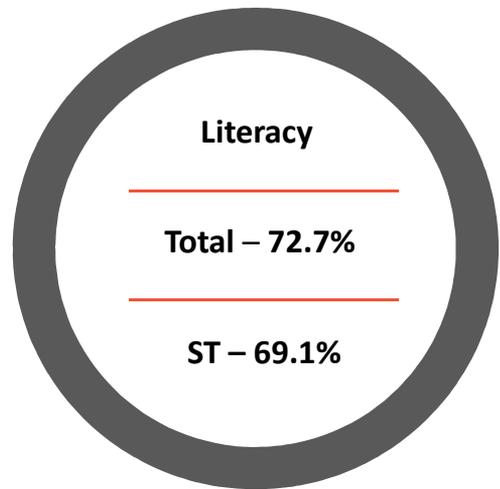
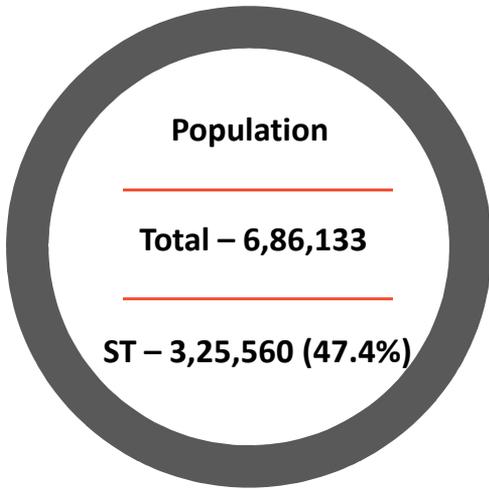
DHEMAJI: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Dhemaji has a population of 6,86,133 of which 3,25,560 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (47.4%)¹. Only 2.7% of the ST population as against 7% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Dhemaji has six tehsils and 10.7% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 212 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 953 females for all ages and 950 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 968 and 943 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 39% in the district while it is 42.3% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 72.7% whereas it is 69.1% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 61%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Cultivation.

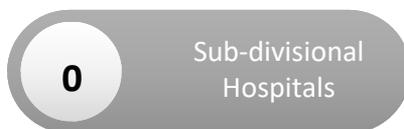


1 District Census Handbook, Dhemaji (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Assam, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: DHEMAJI | State: ASSAM

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=386	Non-ST Population N=546	Total Population N=932
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	71.87	77.67	75.12
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1009	1009	1009
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	901	878	887
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	98.97	95.23	96.79
5	Households with electricity (%)	55.61	69.26	63.53
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	92.83	90.82	91.66
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	32.94	47.52	41.40
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	36.58	10.00	21.16
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	8.14	13.05	10.99
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	8.76	9.96	9.46
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	0.87	0.63	0.73
12	Households have BPL card (%)	71.57	58.55	64.02
13	Households having access to internet (%)	7.95	11.53	10.03
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	84.26	87.29	86.01
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	9.22	15.26	12.72
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	73.26	67.25	69.77
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	29.70	55.37	44.76
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	10.73	9.85	10.22
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	16.35	17.27	16.83
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	3.36	3.32	3.34
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	6.03	4.65	5.19
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	14.78	13.94	14.27
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	159	184	173

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'ncd' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=386	Non-ST Population N=546	Total Population N=932
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	72.40	75.08	73.92
25	Men who are literate (%)	85.93	88.25	87.22
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	39.95	33.18	36.11
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	58.01	56.67	57.25
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	34.43	38.40	36.65
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.92	18.06	13.41
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	53.08	51.47	52.23
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	50.22	57.89	54.77
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	21.17	17.83	19.19
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.09	0.06
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	80.17	66.25	71.75
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	19.99	16.41	17.87
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	8.18	6.52	7.20
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	57.78	62.42	60.53
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	41.19	54.25	49.05
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	26.86	40.25	34.92
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	15.83	26.93	22.51
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.90	94.66	95.96
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	91.93	89.21	90.24
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2982	2811	2876
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3930	3436	3623
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	11.42	19.42	15.70
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	95.16	89.48	91.80

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

• Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=386	Non-ST Population N=546	Total Population N=932
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	71.72	79.30	76.13
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	70.11	75.76	73.40
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	5.60	2.63	3.87
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.44	16.05	14.12
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.03	18.66	16.81
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	76.74	72.24	74.03
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	32.73	32.51	32.63
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	40.05	51.28	46.98
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.60	96.21	96.36
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	72.71	85.70	80.73
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	81.81	78.17	79.56
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	53.22	36.59	43.32
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	4.18	3.98	4.06
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(28.64)	61.69	47.82
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(49.95)	51.53	50.87
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(0.00)	10.16	5.89
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(0.00)	10.16	5.89
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.28	1.02	1.54
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	59.80	68.51
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	11.50	12.61	12.16
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	74.04	63.70	67.87
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(55.38)	41.16	46.83
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	6.97	12.74	10.49
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	36.35	34.94	35.52
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	4.82	7.14	6.19
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	0.64	0.82	0.75
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	14.04	17.01	15.79

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=386	Non-ST Population N=546	Total Population N=932
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	11.81	21.27	17.15
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	5.00	16.20	11.32
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	10.09	14.15	12.38
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	14.72	12.46	13.45
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	44.03	35.79	39.15
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	40.16	39.36	39.70
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	52.39	36.17	42.60
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	40.67	39.20	39.84
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.77	6.79	6.35
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.99	2.67	2.38
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	9.61	10.83	10.31
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.99	4.20	4.11
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.46	11.94	12.59
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.04	3.60	2.92
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.05	1.99	1.58
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	21.25	10.85	15.33
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	5.57	1.27	3.13
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.84	1.38	1.58
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	84.61	79.45	81.62
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	30.38	26.93	28.43
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	39.53	38.01	38.72

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) -Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Karbi Anglong District
Assam



District: KARBI ANGLONG | State: ASSAM

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

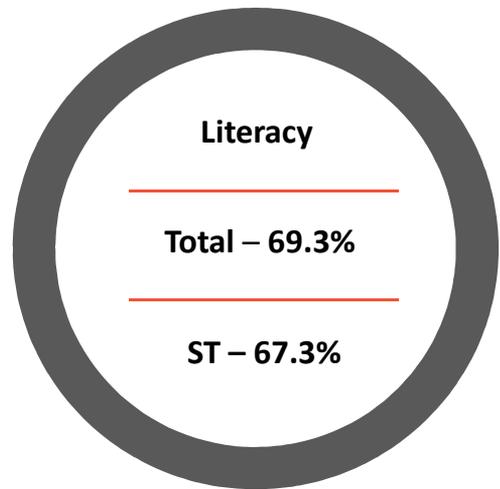
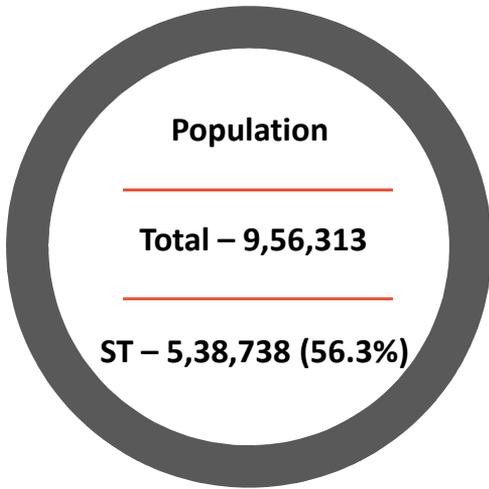
KARBI ANGLONG: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Karbi Anglong has a population of 9,56,313 of which 5,38,738 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (56.3%)¹. Only 8.7% of the ST population as against 11.8% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Karbi Anglong has four tehsils and 75.6% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 92 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 951 females for all ages and 959 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 977 and 958 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 29.4% in the district while it is 31.7% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 69.3% whereas it is 67.3% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 60.4%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Karbi Anglong (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Assam, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³

124

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

45

26

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

8

1

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: KARBI ANGLONG | State: ASSAM

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=511	Non-ST Population N=396	Total Population N=907
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	68.90	69.73	69.25
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	994	959	979
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	715	1244	872
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	80.71	91.77	84.94
5	Households with electricity (%)	75.40	89.22	81.69
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	49.63	55.81	52.44
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	36.57	47.30	41.46
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	24.52	14.07	19.76
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	6.82	23.38	14.35
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	4.72	8.01	6.22
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	0.18	0.95	0.51
12	Households have BPL card (%)	50.80	34.78	43.51
13	Households having access to internet (%)	3.08	8.79	5.68
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	81.40	91.49	85.99
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	8.56	17.66	12.70
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	69.09	26.74	49.82
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	23.11	35.14	28.97
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.71	12.11	10.80
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	19.60	20.58	20.05
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	14.24	0.00	7.67
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	21.00	4.20	10.48
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	4.49	2.81
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	129	412	252

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=511	Non-ST Population N=396	Total Population N=907
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	61.39	62.57	61.90
25	Men who are literate (%)	75.13	75.80	75.42
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	16.98	12.89	15.21
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	59.64	71.49	64.78
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	33.66	25.93	29.89
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	16.72	15.58	16.24
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	56.15	64.54	59.96
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	49.64	57.96	53.32
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	6.17	5.94	6.07
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	44.30	20.03	32.65
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	16.69	9.77	13.63
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	7.61	5.27	6.58
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	58.52	51.75	56.10
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	33.86	45.53	38.08
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	23.27	28.44	25.14
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	9.00	16.21	11.61
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.69	95.20	95.52
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	68.67	60.69	65.58
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2444	1588	2131
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4127	1923	3276
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	6.61	0.00	4.39
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	97.46	93.02	95.87

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=511	Non-ST Population N=396	Total Population N=907
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	47.41	54.90	50.16
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	44.48	47.28	45.51
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	7.59	2.91	5.87
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.77	6.62	5.45
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.12	7.16	6.52
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	45.07	41.36	43.72
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	11.02	20.52	12.67
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	27.20	17.02	23.59
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	67.89	69.64	68.51
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	48.47	43.11	46.57
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	54.06	51.31	53.08
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	37.55	33.12	35.94
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	0.82	0.73	0.79
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	100.00	67.96
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	100.00	32.76
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	100.00	32.76
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	100.00	32.76
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.41	0.00	1.55
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(32.14)	nca	32.14
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	7.16	17.03	10.93
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	79.15	80.78	79.70
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	68.25	34.04	54.78
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	13.25	10.92	12.32
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	24.22	34.77	28.09
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	17.14	21.51	18.74
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	9.82	12.91	10.95
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	19.93	30.14	23.68

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=511	Non-ST Population N=396	Total Population N=907
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	12.05	24.10	17.31
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	8.95	16.43	12.21
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	13.76	13.91	13.82
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	11.76	10.41	11.18
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	19.92	33.78	24.89
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	36.40	43.91	39.66
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	21.31	44.06	31.04
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	35.36	43.92	39.07
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.39	4.09	4.26
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.44	2.38	1.85
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	11.29	5.57	8.81
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.29	1.51	3.66
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.60	8.40	13.03
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.06	2.58	2.85
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.14	1.31	1.21
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.21	18.87	14.54
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.79	3.14	1.81
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	5.31	0.00	3.00
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	91.54	70.54	81.98
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	17.49	15.21	16.50
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	54.81	73.10	62.12

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Dima Hasao District
Assam



District: DIMA HASAO | State: ASSAM

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

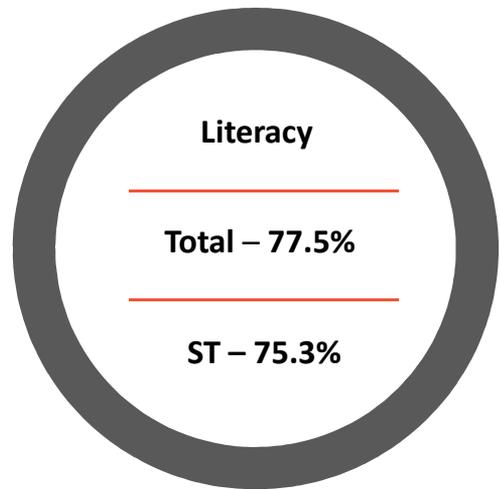
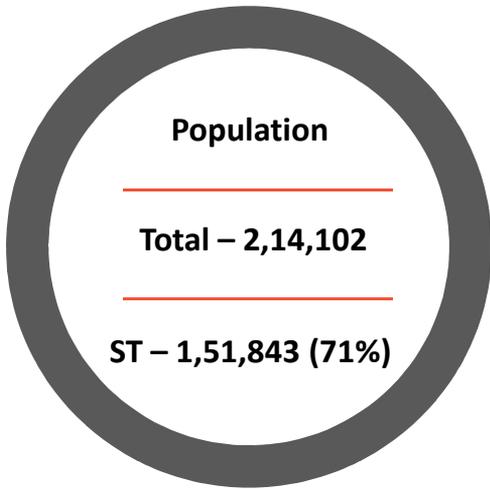
DIMA HASAO : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Dima Hasao has a population of 2,14,102 of which 1,51,843 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (71%)¹. Only 19% of the ST population as against 29.2% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Dima Hasao has four tehsils and 86.1% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 44 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 932 females for all ages and 967 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 984 and 964 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 27.8% in the district while it is 31.6% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 77.5% whereas it is 75.3% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 69.3%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include cultivation.

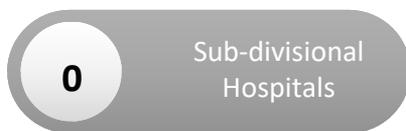


1 District Census Handbook, Dima Hasao (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Assam, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: DIMA HASAO | State: ASSAM

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=653	Non-ST Population N=263	Total Population N=916
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	73.36	76.06	74.10
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	974	997	980
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	982	867	953
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	81.97	91.34	84.24
5	Households with electricity (%)	76.75	85.10	79.18
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	43.13	58.93	47.73
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	62.83	49.73	59.01
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	14.44	13.97	14.30
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	17.90	39.72	24.25
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	4.61	7.17	5.35
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	0.53	0.50	0.52
12	Households have BPL card (%)	39.63	22.46	34.63
13	Households having access to internet (%)	14.36	17.10	15.16
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	80.26	89.88	83.06
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	23.50	35.57	27.01
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	38.76	15.41	31.96
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	31.31	39.94	33.89
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.06	8.83	8.99
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	8.73	18.02	11.44
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	7.48	0.00	5.30
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	11.81	10.72	11.53
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	7.11	10.72	8.01
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	174	0	127

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=653	Non-ST Population N=263	Total Population N=916
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	71.34	72.92	71.82
25	Men who are literate (%)	83.29	91.67	85.46
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	27.39	30.78	28.42
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	51.21	73.10	57.87
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	20.18	22.91	20.82
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	10.36	6.68	9.11
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	57.06	71.84	61.25
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	46.05	54.74	48.74
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	2.10	5.54	3.16
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	29.84	25.43	28.12
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	17.54	20.22	18.37
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	6.89	3.38	5.80
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	49.24	55.51	51.12
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	31.98	42.80	35.12
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	33.87	37.20	34.84
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	16.88	18.95	17.48
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.04	95.88	95.29
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	82.06	68.84	77.58
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2386	4404	2990
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2372	6494	3768
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	10.84	7.43	10.10
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	92.40	82.78	89.52

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8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=653	Non-ST Population N=263	Total Population N=916
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	53.36	68.13	57.07
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	52.38	55.69	53.21
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.89	1.98	3.41
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.13	20.76	11.30
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.52	28.65	18.97
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	58.53	55.33	57.60
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	22.08	0.00	18.40
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	53.40	84.40	59.79
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	91.32	91.76	91.41
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	74.41	91.76	77.99
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	84.86	91.76	86.28
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	38.83	43.24	39.89
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	1.49	6.16	2.63
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	68.11	81.70
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	84.05	81.25
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	34.78	19.96
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	34.78	19.96
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.86	2.31	2.72
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(87.99)	100.00	90.49
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(11.97)	0.00	9.48
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	6.08	11.64	7.67
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	59.48	65.51	60.93
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	36.98	47.70	38.38
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	6.27	7.90	6.62
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	35.01	33.83	34.72
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	6.32	6.25	6.31
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	1.02	2.14	1.29
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	17.35	20.91	18.22

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=653	Non-ST Population N=263	Total Population N=916
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	14.01	20.94	16.19
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	9.91	5.19	8.67
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	12.69	18.53	14.52
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	8.46	19.15	11.28
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	31.39	22.48	29.21
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	37.86	42.86	39.40
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	40.17	73.75	48.14
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	37.98	43.98	39.81
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.76	7.69	4.96
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.60	3.11	1.36
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.27	0.00	4.62
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.80	0.00	1.33
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.30	6.86	9.25
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.93	1.92	1.93
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.80	1.20	1.62
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.51	18.52	14.09
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.02	2.81	2.23
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	3.61	2.59	3.34
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	90.50	88.31	89.86
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	14.36	4.00	11.20
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	31.02	82.77	36.64

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) -Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Chirang District

Assam



District: CHIRANG | State: ASSAM

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

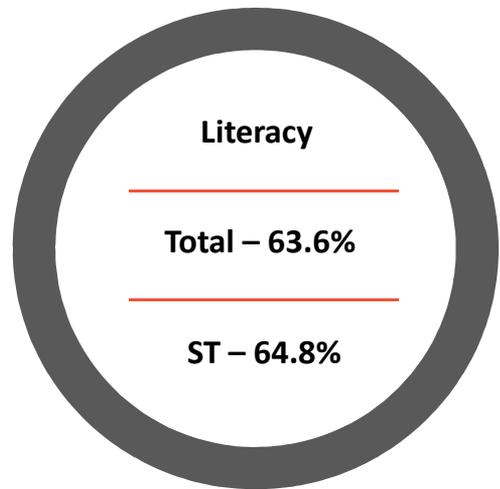
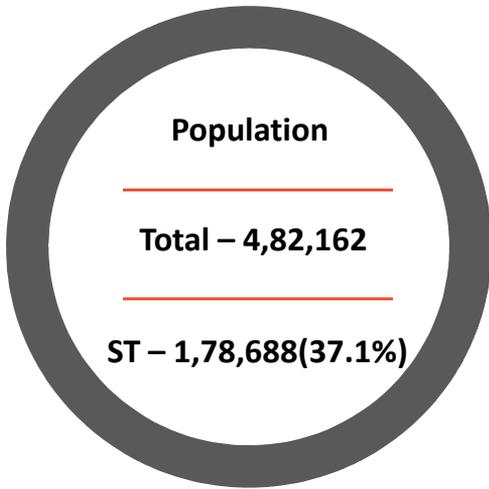
CHIRANG: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Chirang has a population of 4,82,162 of which 1,78,688 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (37.1%)¹. Only 1.3% of the ST population as against 7.3% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Chirang has six tehsils and 36.4% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 251 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 969 females for all ages and 968 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1002 and 974 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 27.5% in the district while it is 34.6% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 63.6% whereas it is 64.8% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 58%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, Chirang (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Assam, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³

78

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

14

19

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

3

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: CHIRANG | State: ASSAM

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=354	Non-ST Population N=551	Total Population N=905
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	65.50	68.28	67.21
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	980	954	963
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1463	963	1106
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	95.58	94.28	94.74
5	Households with electricity (%)	76.48	69.02	71.95
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	62.12	76.36	70.76
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	33.61	31.98	32.62
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	46.93	27.72	35.27
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	20.79	16.68	18.29
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	6.35	5.98	6.12
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	0.26	0.53	0.43
12	Households have BPL card (%)	50.62	44.03	46.62
13	Households having access to internet (%)	7.44	6.28	6.74
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	90.95	89.27	89.93
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	20.33	15.63	17.48
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	59.01	42.42	48.94
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	48.49	41.78	44.41
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.44	8.34	8.77
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	14.03	11.92	12.87
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	11.53	9.49	10.41
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	8.16	4.54	5.93
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	4.29	2.64
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	294	270	279

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=354	Non-ST Population N=551	Total Population N=905
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	66.23	61.12	63.25
25	Men who are literate (%)	76.20	79.72	78.06
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	27.94	14.70	20.21
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	43.54	37.46	39.99
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	25.02	42.36	35.20
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	15.94	20.88	18.93
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	46.15	25.70	33.97
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	61.44	63.36	62.60
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	1.33	1.21	1.26
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	34.28	18.42	24.91
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	7.57	8.13	7.91
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	2.15	3.75	3.11
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	80.18	66.12	71.56
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	67.70	27.35	41.16
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	40.04	31.34	34.32
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	18.78	6.79	10.89
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.92	97.34	97.92
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	61.61	74.64	68.14
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1752	3129	2475
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4289	3547	3917
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	0.00	1.91	1.75
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	89.59	76.72	81.70

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=354	Non-ST Population N=551	Total Population N=905
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	88.34	44.82	59.43
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	71.24	39.41	50.10
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.46	3.55	3.52
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.69	4.32	7.47
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.35	4.91	5.60
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	49.78	38.78	42.54
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	48.31	46.50
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	37.03	41.71	40.40
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	84.50	75.01	77.68
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	65.14	58.09	60.07
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	69.73	67.98	68.47
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	31.94	49.71	43.89
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	2.47	0.00	0.83
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	nca	33.09
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	nca	33.09
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	nca	nca	nca
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	nca	nca
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	9.11	17.74	13.64
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	70.58	80.90	77.38
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(59.81)	19.41	33.41
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	5.43	3.54	4.12
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	27.74	46.25	40.08
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	6.12	16.36	12.95
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	1.86	5.70	4.42
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	9.01	32.61	24.74

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=354	Non-ST Population N=551	Total Population N=905
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	12.43	28.72	21.93
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	3.84	28.23	16.93
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	22.82	10.46	15.61
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	20.24	9.83	14.66
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	42.63	32.35	35.43
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	55.03	47.85	50.85
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	42.19	28.90	34.69
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	54.59	47.25	50.32
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.36	4.87	5.91
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.37	1.41	2.23
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.08	6.30	7.12
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	1.61	0.87
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	21.09	13.74	16.80
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	5.35	3.47	4.25
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.71	1.26	1.45
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	26.78	17.88	22.00
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.86	2.73	3.72
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	5.03	0.00	2.33
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	83.61	85.82	84.95
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	15.67	15.72	15.70
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	40.20	44.77	42.88

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Baksa District
Assam

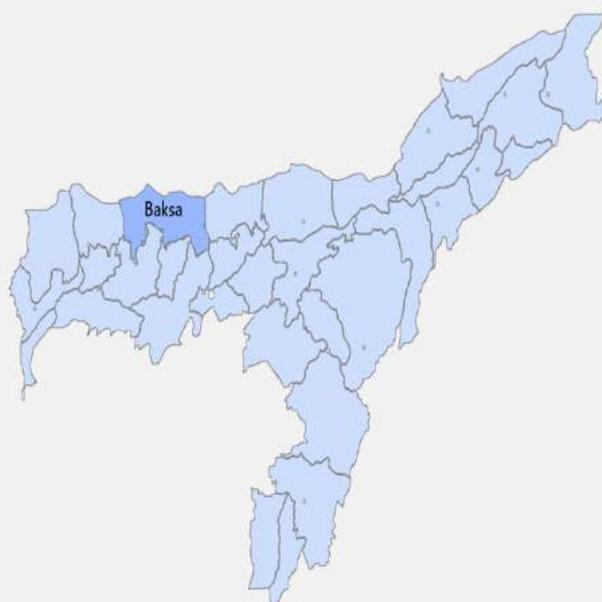


District: BAKSA | State: ASSAM

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

BAKSA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Baksa has a population of 9,50,075 of which 3,31,007 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (34.8%)¹. Only 0.3% of the ST population as against 1.3% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Baksa has thirteen tehsils and 22.8% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 387 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 974 females for all ages and 966 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 998 and 968 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 29.9% in the district while it is 33.7% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 69.3% whereas it is 69.8% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 61.3%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Baksa (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Assam, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 9,50,075

ST – 3,31,007 (34.8%)



Literacy

Total –69.3%

ST – 69.8%

Public health facilities in the District³

136

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

32

25

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

6

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: BAKSA | State: ASSAM

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=328	Non-ST Population N=563	Total Population N=891
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	69.61	73.32	71.93
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1052	1022	1033
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1010	945	968
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	96.10	97.85	97.25
5	Households with electricity (%)	85.01	79.95	81.84
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	84.88	80.90	82.38
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	50.63	56.46	54.28
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	22.18	11.61	15.55
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	11.06	19.96	16.64
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	2.61	4.32	3.68
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	0.53	0.77	0.68
12	Households have BPL card (%)	50.56	39.92	43.88
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.15	5.13	4.02
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	90.26	91.82	91.24
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	9.31	21.79	17.14
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	62.91	47.33	53.14
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	64.64	61.32	62.56
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.29	13.43	12.63
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	11.42	6.72	8.06
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	6.31	2.34	3.47
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	4.74	13.40	9.99
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	4.54	3.02	3.62
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	259	112	166

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=328	Non-ST Population N=563	Total Population N=891
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	71.14	73.57	72.62
25	Men who are literate (%)	80.30	83.95	82.45
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	77.33	68.37	71.87
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	61.80	57.99	59.48
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	23.83	32.68	29.30
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.11	13.28	11.10
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	42.29	39.31	40.50
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	58.74	57.70	58.09
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	8.79	7.58	8.04
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	45.12	33.48	37.54
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	11.29	13.08	12.41
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	6.33	7.15	6.84
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	57.85	68.42	64.48
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	53.32	47.75	49.83
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	45.11	36.46	39.69
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	23.31	20.20	21.36
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.20	99.05	99.11
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	76.05	77.37	76.83
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3038	3030	3033
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	6351	5313	5735
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	*	8.60	7.65
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	87.27	88.64	88.12

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=328	Non-ST Population N=563	Total Population N=891
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	96.19	83.03	87.78
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	82.50	74.72	77.53
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.25	1.15	1.54
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	20.28	17.74	18.66
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.55	14.77	13.15
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	80.59	71.37	74.80
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	42.77	45.81
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	64.58	54.97	59.11
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.27	90.35	91.61
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	84.21	81.39	82.61
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	77.58	84.11	81.29
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	57.18	46.85	50.39
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	4.76	1.54	2.67
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(100.00)	100.00	100.00
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(32.44)	45.97	37.47
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(51.38)	53.33	52.11
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(16.42)	26.40	20.14
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.51	1.22	1.32
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	33.84	40.04
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	14.64	16.01	15.53
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	65.13	81.04	74.34
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(20.48)	37.50	30.88
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	15.34	12.56	13.63
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	25.38	36.12	32.38
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	8.91	11.31	10.47
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	2.62	2.73	2.69
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	19.55	23.95	22.41

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=328	Non-ST Population N=563	Total Population N=891
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	11.88	21.58	17.79
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	4.09	25.25	16.48
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	16.30	14.55	15.23
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	4.18	9.28	7.17
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	54.54	30.92	39.63
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	59.93	49.66	53.64
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	52.66	43.48	46.81
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	59.69	49.43	53.40
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.33	6.79	5.45
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.30	3.31	2.53
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.59	7.97	6.96
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.66	5.35	4.63
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.25	11.94	13.22
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	5.39	2.30	3.49
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.00	2.37	1.84
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.29	21.84	20.37
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.28	1.34	1.73
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	6.35	1.34	3.42
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	95.20	95.38	95.31
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	32.77	29.57	30.82
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	65.54	59.74	62.15

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Udalguri District

Assam

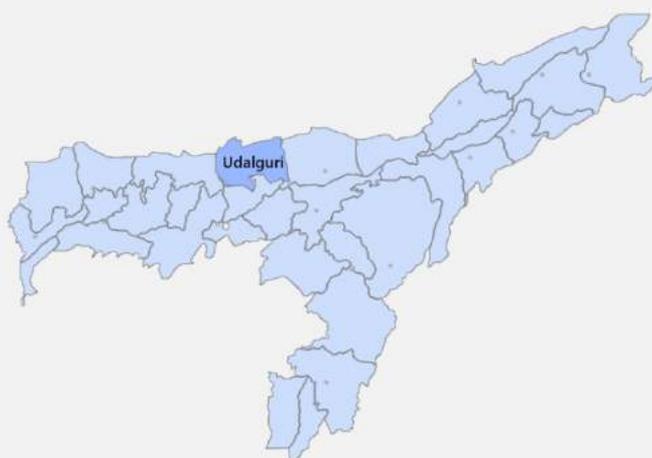


District: UDALGURI | State: ASSAM

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

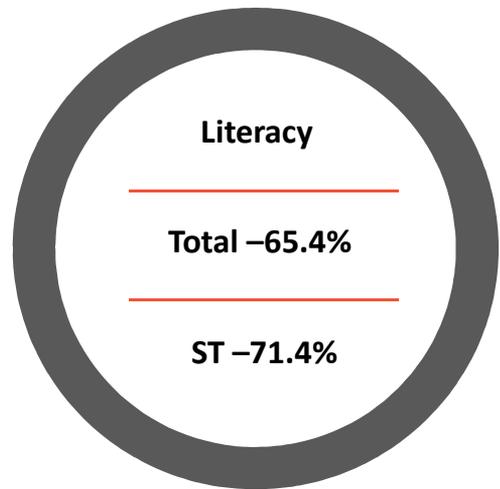
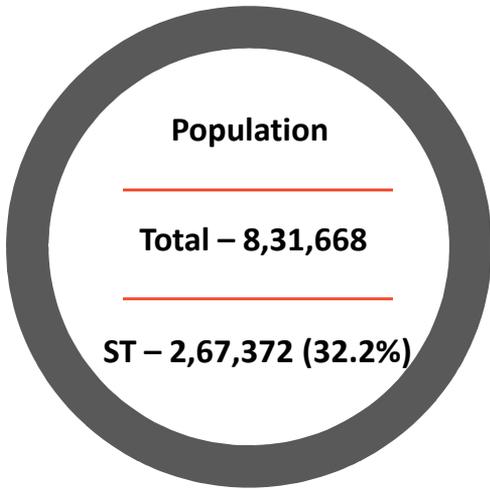
UDALGURI: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Udalguri has a population of 8,31,668 of which 2,67,372 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (32.2%)¹. Only 1.6% of the ST population as against 4.5% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Udalguri has nine tehsils and 20.5% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 413 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 973 females for all ages and 973 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1002 and 972 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 27.9% in the district while it is 30.3% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 65.4% whereas it is 71.4% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 64.7%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, Udalguri (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Assam, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: UDALGURI | State: ASSAM

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=307	Non-ST Population N=616	Total Population N=923
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	71.14	67.82	68.93
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	975	967	970
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	884	904	898
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	99.13	93.70	95.36
5	Households with electricity (%)	90.98	81.72	84.80
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	80.46	81.54	81.18
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	57.26	52.06	53.79
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	13.34	15.68	14.90
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	14.60	13.86	14.10
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	3.43	2.40	2.74
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	0.14	0.35	0.28
12	Households have BPL card (%)	68.27	56.99	60.75
13	Households having access to internet (%)	5.17	3.57	4.10
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	92.39	88.99	90.12
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	17.50	15.94	16.46
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	63.14	45.56	51.41
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	68.33	65.46	66.41
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	10.39	9.71	9.94
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	12.01	11.47	11.65
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	5.62	5.44	5.50
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	12.86	3.85	7.18
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	21.80	13.74
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	461	237	311

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) -Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=307	Non-ST Population N=616	Total Population N=923
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	73.60	63.24	66.63
25	Men who are literate (%)	94.88	74.39	83.58
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	27.56	18.08	21.18
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	67.27	53.56	58.05
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	18.13	34.09	29.18
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	14.15	9.15	10.84
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	60.20	49.27	52.80
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	68.46	61.76	63.85
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	11.50	8.69	9.57
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.87	0.36	0.52
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	33.89	30.39	31.58
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	7.41	8.93	8.45
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	3.48	3.80	3.70
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	49.85	47.82	48.43
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	52.21	30.99	36.97
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	31.19	29.33	29.85
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	18.96	11.10	13.32
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.31	99.06	98.55
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	79.13	75.94	77.14
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	4193	3115	3526
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	5716	3778	4507
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	3.59	nca	3.59
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	90.06	81.39	84.01

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=307	Non-ST Population N=616	Total Population N=923
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	98.97	61.97	72.19
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	90.91	55.34	65.17
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	0.00	4.43	3.20
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	12.47	6.45	8.11
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.19	6.25	7.00
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	80.36	57.28	63.79
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	nca	29.23	29.23
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	54.43	51.80	52.81
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.81	87.29	90.59
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	78.81	80.01	79.55
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	86.38	79.28	82.02
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	77.47	53.08	59.95
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	0.00	0.76	0.55
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	nca	48.79	48.79
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	0.37	0.27
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	4.38	14.37	10.77
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	81.36	80.06	80.48
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(80.73)	16.69	34.49
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	5.71	1.61	3.04
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	30.46	42.80	39.11
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	17.96	18.49	18.33
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	10.94	6.92	8.12
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	21.57	36.10	31.76

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=307	Non-ST Population N=616	Total Population N=923
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	11.65	24.18	20.00
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	9.55	14.83	12.46
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	13.13	8.57	10.09
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	14.30	9.33	11.56
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	46.76	36.85	39.79
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	53.58	55.57	54.91
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	36.22	54.50	50.24
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	53.18	55.53	54.76
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.56	3.88	3.45
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.27	1.52	1.11
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.92	10.35	7.01
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	6.96	3.84
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.80	11.23	11.75
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.25	3.32	3.62
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.67	0.80	1.08
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.16	23.55	20.69
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.20	8.09	5.90
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.51	3.53	2.63
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	94.31	86.53	89.12
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	31.06	34.67	33.49
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	57.28	43.02	47.35

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Puruliya District
West Bengal



District: PURULIYA | State: WEST BENGAL

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

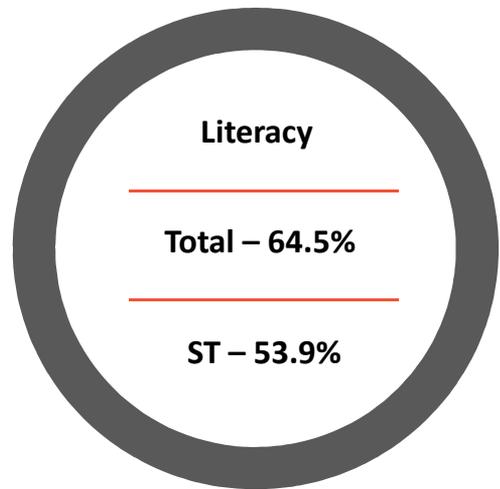
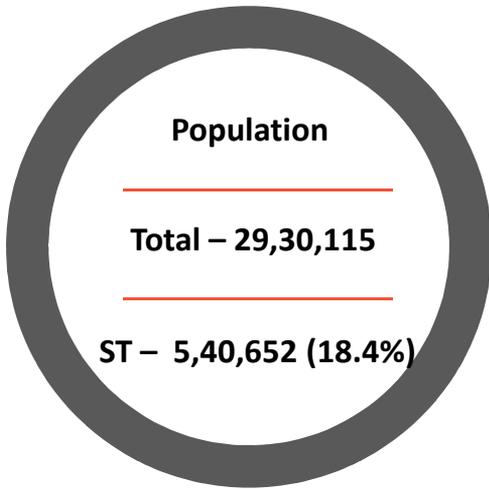
PURULIYA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Puruliya has a population of 29,30,115 of which 5,40,652 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (18.4%)¹. Only 1.6% of the ST population as against 12.7% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Puruliya has 21 tehsils and 14.6% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 468 persons per square kilometre.

For every 1000 males, there are 957 females for all ages and 953 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding male-to-female ratios among STs are 989 and 970 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 31.3% in the district while it is 44% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 64.5% whereas it is 53.9% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 39.8%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Agricultural labour.



¹ District Census Handbook, Puruliya (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, West Bengal, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: PURULIYA | State: WEST BENGAL

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=218	Non-ST Population N=597	Total Population N=815
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	49.66	55.09	53.64
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1032	981	994
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	970	1007	998
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	96.54	95.61	95.85
5	Households with electricity (%)	73.45	81.48	79.33
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	84.09	82.25	82.74
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	3.94	15.33	12.28
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	96.06	81.21	85.18
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	2.22	8.46	6.79
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	38.00	23.17	27.14
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	53.65	56.31	55.61
12	Households have BPL card (%)	51.59	42.84	45.18
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.27	3.63	3.00
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	72.65	77.64	76.30
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	12.17	35.01	28.90
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	69.59	51.71	56.49
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	6.37	15.52	13.21
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	16.13	16.25	16.22
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	13.14	10.52	11.29
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	4.28	1.72	2.48
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	11.82	4.18	6.13
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	2.02	1.51
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	368	313	327

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=218	Non-ST Population N=597	Total Population N=815
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	42.47	49.86	48.11
25	Men who are literate (%)	82.10	73.68	76.47
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	10.77	17.25	15.72
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	29.57	59.18	52.19
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	39.61	42.75	42.04
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	25.74	20.27	21.70
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	36.53	52.41	48.55
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	67.63	69.37	68.97
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	32.93	39.72	38.18
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	86.42	81.78	82.74
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	7.27	9.60	9.07
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	2.72	5.84	5.13
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	58.05	62.16	61.24
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	62.65	70.54	68.60
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	25.50	37.90	34.85
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	14.65	26.32	23.45
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	35.31	39.79	38.65
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1404	1939	1797
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2322	3064	2875
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	6.02	10.45	9.49
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	81.34	89.46	87.63

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=218	Non-ST Population N=597	Total Population N=815
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	73.84	72.55	72.87
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	71.56	67.04	68.18
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	6.65	7.82	7.53
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.32	7.91	6.25
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.00	7.61	5.59
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	50.53	69.78	65.04
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(0.00)	20.10	17.24
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	92.13	86.16	87.40
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	95.36	96.33
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	92.13	93.82	93.47
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	100.00	92.30	93.90
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	61.89	76.61	73.30
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	0.00	8.40	6.32
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	nca	95.67	95.67
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	nca	51.47	51.47
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	nca	26.17	26.17
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	nca	16.01	16.01
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.17	1.95	2.00
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	65.62	60.54
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	65.62	60.54
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	22.37	19.73	20.36
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	55.30	60.76	59.35
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(40.93)	68.03	61.85
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	13.40	18.12	17.06
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	44.50	45.92	45.54
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	31.86	35.59	34.59
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	12.13	11.04	11.33
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	59.31	57.78	58.19

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=218	Non-ST Population N=597	Total Population N=815
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	50.71	46.45	47.47
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	18.66	27.40	24.47
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	1.66	5.59	4.65
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	2.13	11.94	8.65
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	75.37	63.78	66.31
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	90.66	76.47	79.92
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(100.00)	77.13	80.70
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	90.96	76.50	79.96
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.42	5.10	4.70
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.91	1.96	1.71
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.76	3.42	3.87
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.76	3.42	3.87
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.89	6.99	6.73
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.73	1.48	1.54
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.90	0.50	0.59
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.39	9.24	8.95
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.26	0.83
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.06	0.71
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	67.97	72.63	71.38
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	25.19	36.50	33.83
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	40.17	48.57	47.09

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Sahibganj District

Jharkhand

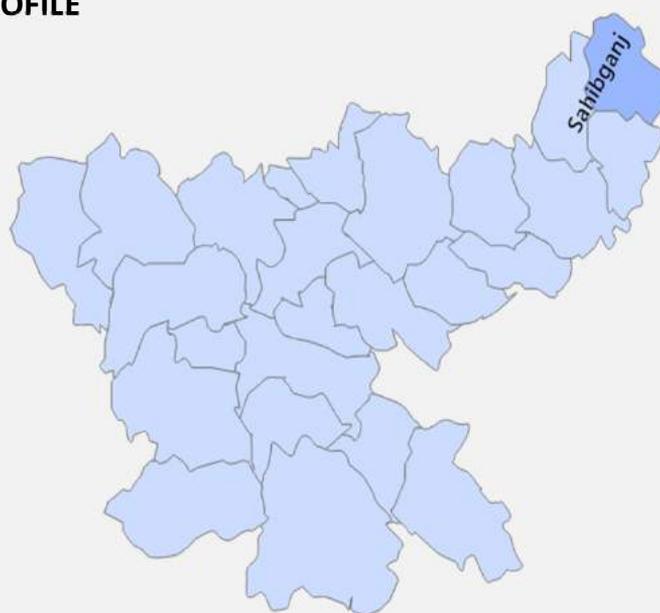


District: SAHIBGANJ | State: JHARKHAND

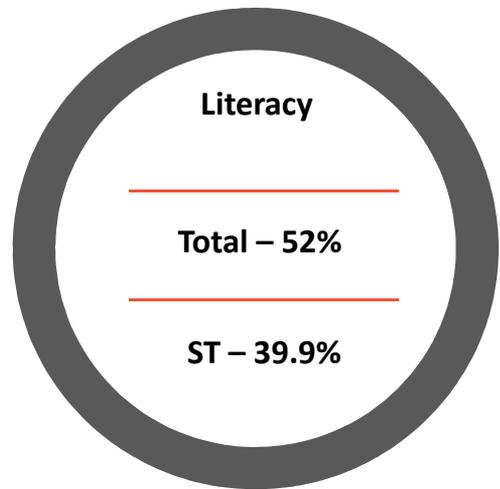
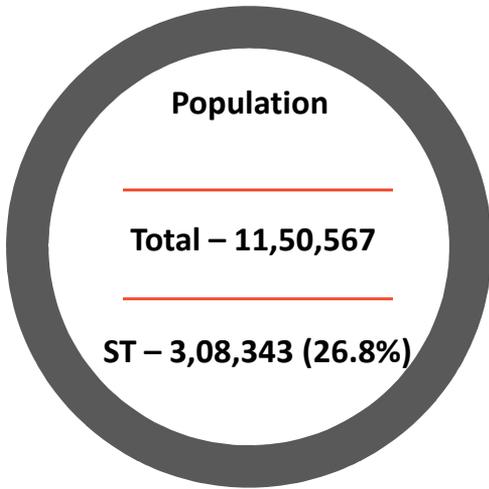
India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

SAHIBGANJ: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Sahibganj has a population of 11,50,567 of which 3,08,343 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (26.8%)¹. Only 2% of the ST population as against 13.8% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Sahibganj has nine tehsils and 27.7% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 558 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 952 females for all ages and 960 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1010 and 982 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 34.6% in the district while it is 48.2% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 52% whereas it is 39.9% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 31.2%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Agricultural labour.



¹ District Census Handbook, Sahibganj (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Jharkhand, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: SAHIBGANJ | State: JHARKHAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=283	Non-ST Population N=631	Total Population N=914
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	38.92	56.79	51.51
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1040	952	977
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	800	827	820
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	51.45	56.22	54.88
5	Households with electricity (%)	48.70	82.99	72.39
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	74.06	79.17	77.59
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	10.76	30.92	24.69
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	86.62	56.39	65.74
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	1.95	15.98	11.64
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	5.07	7.46	6.72
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	86.41	87.75	87.37
12	Households have BPL card (%)	51.49	50.71	50.95
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.29	6.19	4.68
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	54.33	86.76	76.74
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	3.76	35.14	25.44
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	76.56	29.22	43.86
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	9.85	39.26	30.78
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	15.08	9.16	10.99
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	8.31	18.34	13.67
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	4.37	10.98	7.90
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	23.08	13.47	17.21
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	13.61	3.24	7.27
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	899	414	554

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=283	Non-ST Population N=631	Total Population N=914
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	30.38	52.38	45.88
25	Men who are literate (%)	51.11	63.99	60.67
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	6.35	19.75	15.79
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	13.95	42.96	34.39
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	54.60	31.31	37.00
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	11.50	14.36	13.54
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	29.86	43.47	39.87
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	23.52	39.33	34.59
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	16.28	29.28	25.38
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	82.10	70.28	72.58
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	18.81	16.94	17.50
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	8.55	7.77	8.01
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	33.48	56.72	49.64
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	12.08	23.51	19.98
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	5.92	8.13	7.45
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	1.63	4.03	3.29
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.08	89.20	90.81
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	53.13	65.99	62.48
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	634	971	878
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2262	2526	2454
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	7.80	15.46	12.84
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	90.02	77.74	81.48

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=283	Non-ST Population N=631	Total Population N=914
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	44.54	49.59	48.15
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	38.38	43.36	41.94
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	4.77	7.96	7.05
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.94	2.91	2.92
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.39	1.79	1.42
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	36.97	47.63	44.33
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	70.77	47.28	53.47
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	51.59	66.76	62.24
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	93.63	95.53
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	69.26	79.63	76.54
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	68.01	78.67	75.50
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	61.59	43.91	48.82
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	5.43	3.17	3.80
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(49.89)	82.85	69.77
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(24.95)	31.48	28.89
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(22.77)	31.27	27.90
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(0.00)	23.10	13.94
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.25	1.96	1.76
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	52.58	50.79
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	68.08	54.66
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	13.94	13.96	13.95
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	28.00	30.15	29.50
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	*	38.75	33.01
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	2.34	7.30	5.93
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	57.30	47.43	50.22
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	28.44	23.02	24.56
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	13.38	9.16	10.35
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	56.43	47.05	49.71

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=283	Non-ST Population N=631	Total Population N=914
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	42.05	26.98	31.48
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	29.99	21.84	24.02
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	4.75	8.89	7.66
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	8.29	11.46	10.61
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	77.42	67.72	70.42
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	75.11	57.28	62.61
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	37.40	55.25	51.16
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	73.27	57.15	61.89
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.70	3.74	4.02
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.09	2.09	1.80
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	13.46	4.66	7.01
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.35	2.38	3.17
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.88	5.29	5.17
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.34	0.42	0.40
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.65	0.75	1.31
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.55	11.00	10.35
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.59	2.18	2.29
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.28	0.94
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	21.87	21.25	21.44
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	23.84	18.58	20.13
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	2.72	6.94	5.46

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Pakur District
Jharkhand

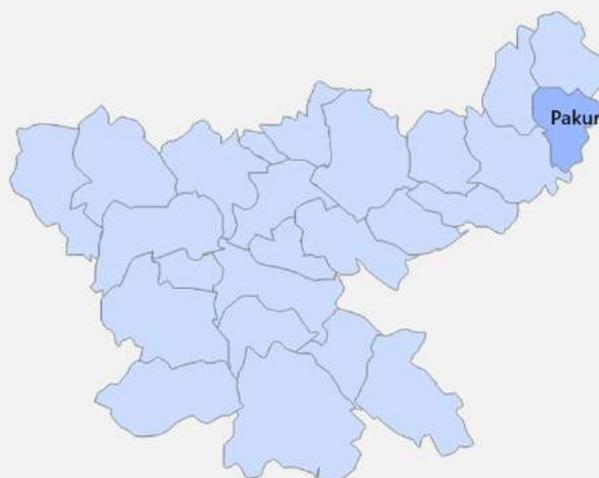


District: PAKUR | State: JHARKHAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

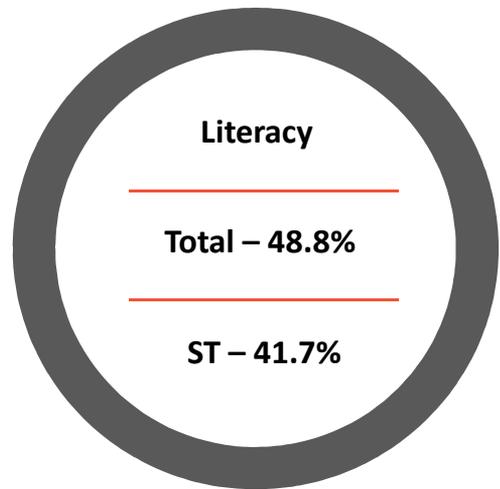
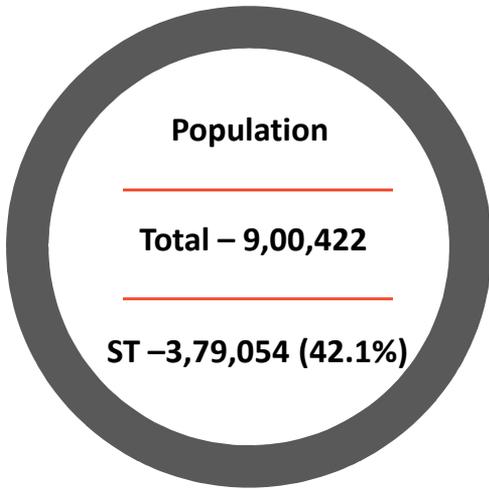
PAKUR: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Pakur has a population of 9,00,422 of which 3,79,054 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (42.1%)¹. Only 0.7% of the ST population as against 7.5% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Pakur has six tehsils and 15.8% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 497 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 989 females for all ages and 975 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1027 and 982 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 38% in the district while it is 46.9% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 48.8% whereas it is 41.7% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 32.3%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Agricultural labour.



¹ District Census Handbook, Pakur (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Jharkhand, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: PAKUR | State: JHARKHAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=390	Non-ST Population N=523	Total Population N=913
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	42.77	58.31	51.32
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1087	976	1023
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1016	898	945
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	72.11	69.35	70.52
5	Households with electricity (%)	61.52	90.25	77.63
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	83.67	93.75	89.32
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	3.77	20.92	13.39
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	95.71	76.08	84.70
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	0.26	11.40	6.51
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	20.43	13.52	16.56
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	86.52	89.15	88.00
12	Households have BPL card (%)	68.24	62.33	64.93
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.55	3.34	2.11
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	58.21	87.04	74.37
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	2.76	31.09	18.64
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	77.64	36.53	54.59
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	12.54	24.26	19.09
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.03	8.18	9.87
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	4.92	22.65	15.67
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	5.46	6.70	6.21
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	10.25	16.70	12.14
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	10.52	0.00	7.44
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	648	221	406

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=390	Non-ST Population N=523	Total Population N=913
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	27.55	47.78	39.14
25	Men who are literate (%)	74.26	69.21	71.20
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	9.18	14.22	12.07
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	12.03	39.23	27.62
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	40.74	42.80	41.87
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	19.90	15.43	17.15
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	11.00	20.93	16.81
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	29.06	39.52	35.00
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	20.89	32.32	27.38
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	84.66	81.00	82.25
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	22.51	17.95	19.92
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	9.53	10.09	9.85
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	62.72	67.58	65.57
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	25.07	33.25	29.74
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	12.11	6.93	9.15
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	4.57	3.87	4.17
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	87.41	94.38	91.45
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	61.45	63.44	62.76
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	870	598	693
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2384	1801	2001
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	9.80	13.23	11.44
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	81.81	85.62	84.05

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=390	Non-ST Population N=523	Total Population N=913
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	36.62	58.46	49.40
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	33.36	50.95	43.65
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	10.21	3.21	6.12
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.35	3.59	2.66
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.00	0.60	0.41
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	46.97	55.61	51.90
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	46.50	52.04	49.26
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	70.57	69.65	70.06
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	98.18	100.00	99.18
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	80.29	93.34	87.48
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	97.95	89.33	93.21
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	64.73	60.57	62.26
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	5.50	4.42	4.87
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	52.78	58.78	55.99
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	44.79	40.00	42.23
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	7.40	32.14	20.63
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	7.40	24.02	16.29
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	9.82	3.35	6.02
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	42.10	58.06	47.33
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	20.62	15.54	18.95
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	12.86	9.66	10.79
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	48.87	34.23	40.63
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(33.46)	29.24	31.29
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	3.20	7.10	5.32
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	47.64	54.99	51.84
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	23.90	24.40	24.19
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	9.05	10.30	9.76
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	44.61	48.59	46.88

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=390	Non-ST Population N=523	Total Population N=913
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	47.38	30.45	37.75
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	44.24	25.67	33.19
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	1.85	8.83	5.82
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	nca	10.45	6.22
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	82.45	68.57	74.28
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	79.42	65.68	71.60
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	70.48	59.16	63.41
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	78.92	65.22	71.08
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.51	3.68	3.61
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.91	1.91	1.48
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.30	5.31	4.50
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.53	4.03	3.02
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.22	5.10	5.58
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.85	0.33	0.55
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.62	1.02	0.85
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.73	9.56	10.03
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.53	2.53	2.12
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	34.59	41.07	38.22
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	25.15	17.22	20.61
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	17.15	35.13	25.75

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Dhanbad District
Jharkhand



District: DHANBAD | State: JHARKHAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

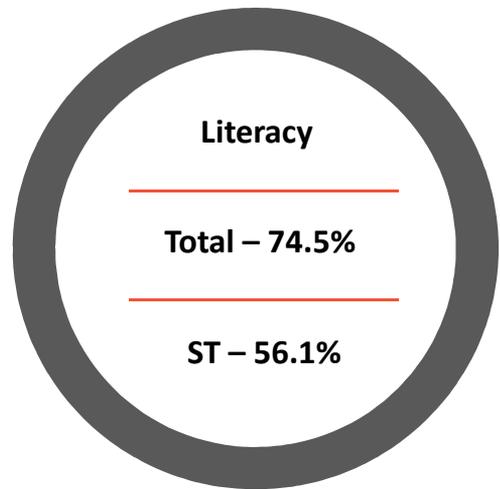
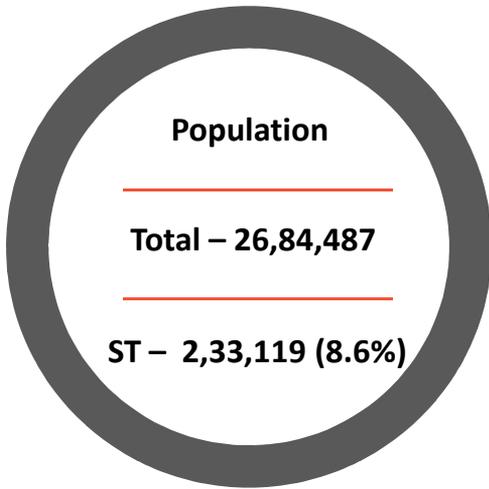
DHANBAD: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Dhanbad has a population of 26,84,487 of which 2,33,119 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (8.6%)¹. Only 15% of the ST population as against 58.1% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Dhanbad has eight tehsils and 10.4% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 1316 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 909 females for all ages and 916 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 988 and 977 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 14.5% in the district while it is 33.2% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 74.5% whereas it is 56.1% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 42.7%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, Dhanbad (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Jharkhand, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: DHANBAD | State: JHARKHAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=232	Non-ST Population N=1583	Total Population N=1815
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	53.75	68.09	66.29
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	925	955	952
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1006	918	929
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	48.71	71.63	68.39
5	Households with electricity (%)	89.29	96.85	95.91
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	70.25	80.11	78.89
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	10.77	31.08	28.55
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	88.27	59.55	63.13
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	7.27	22.40	20.52
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	13.93	10.36	10.80
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	85.18	84.80	84.85
12	Households have BPL card (%)	40.41	30.36	31.61
13	Households having access to internet (%)	4.25	13.06	11.96
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	77.85	90.66	89.06
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	33.79	69.82	65.33
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	48.51	36.88	38.33
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	22.83	49.64	46.30
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.31	12.15	12.17
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	17.89	6.77	8.16
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	15.41	2.60	4.21
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	6.11	5.38
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	4.50	3.96
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	307	156	176

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=232	Non-ST Population N=1583	Total Population N=1815
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	48.35	70.78	68.29
25	Men who are literate (%)	79.82	86.93	86.20
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	18.24	33.53	31.82
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	50.81	79.91	76.67
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	36.62	28.98	29.92
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	10.77	6.60	7.03
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	43.88	63.77	61.54
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	36.43	51.44	49.77
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	24.52	38.26	36.73
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.05	0.05
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	65.81	50.17	51.42
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	19.50	10.96	11.91
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.96	5.24	5.32
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	42.27	69.33	66.43
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	15.84	43.87	40.16
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	6.93	22.45	20.39
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	3.56	14.34	12.92
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.12	90.07	91.00
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	40.60	16.67	18.85
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1816	2139	2088
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3660	8549	8104
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	8.84	17.48	15.60
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	72.97	44.56	47.61

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (l)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=232	Non-ST Population N=1583	Total Population N=1815
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	43.67	68.60	65.40
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	23.22	21.18	21.44
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	9.64	11.34	11.13
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.74	19.82	17.62
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.46	12.57	11.85
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	38.86	56.44	54.11
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	75.47	61.47	63.88
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	88.42	70.42	73.49
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.43	99.15	98.69
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	92.06	89.01	89.53
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	92.79	83.17	84.81
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	51.57	47.19	47.82
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	7.22	7.06	7.08
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(74.12)	79.98	79.20
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(26.76)	41.86	39.86
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(22.83)	13.11	14.40
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(0.00)	6.94	6.02
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	7.94	6.35	6.56
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(73.07)	77.20	76.55
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(36.65)	32.24	32.94
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	11.63	16.61	16.16
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	17.62	20.41	20.06
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	*	57.74	59.02
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	12.47	6.78	7.64
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	49.23	36.79	38.46
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	34.13	27.17	28.10
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	14.97	11.00	11.54
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	56.29	40.49	42.60

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=232	Non-ST Population N=1583	Total Population N=1815
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	33.31	30.57	30.88
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	25.02	23.71	23.85
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	8.08	15.52	14.70
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	3.46	11.37	10.52
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	80.62	67.66	69.49
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	74.73	62.57	63.92
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(47.74)	52.87	52.19
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	73.75	62.28	63.56
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.19	6.19	6.30
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.87	3.45	3.39
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.24	8.57	7.89
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	3.15	2.81
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.61	4.96	4.92
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.03	0.99	1.00
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.34	0.64	0.61
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.38	7.72	7.36
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.30	1.16
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	12.59	16.54	16.05
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	16.03	12.97	13.31
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	7.88	10.33	10.00

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Bokaro District
Jharkhand



District: BOKARO | State: JHARKHAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

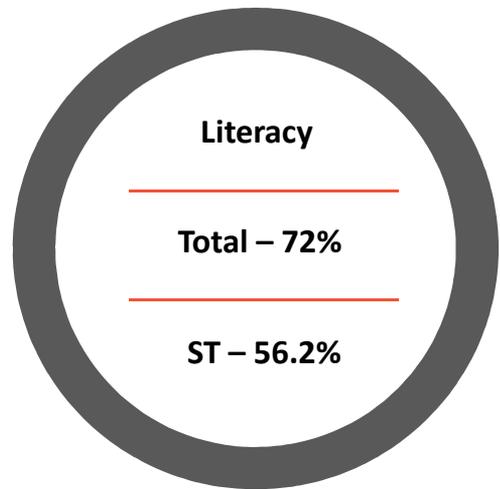
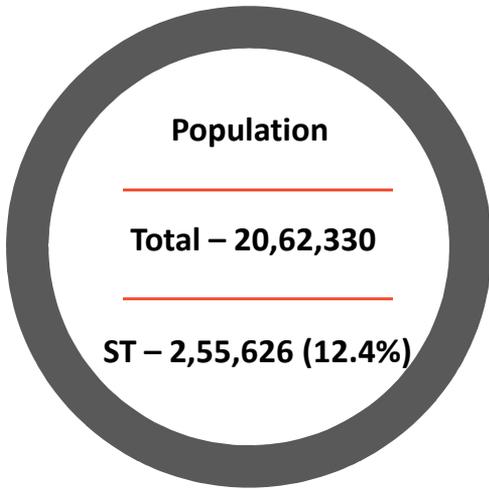
BOKARO: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Bokaro has a population of 20,62,330 of which 2,55,626 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (12.4%)¹. Only 28.7% of the ST population as against 47.7% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Bokaro has nine tehsils and 19.8% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 715 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 922 females for all ages and 923 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 978 and 973 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 17.9% in the district while it is 30.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 72% whereas it is 56.2% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 44.2%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, Bokaro (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Jharkhand, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: BOKARO | State: JHARKHAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=285	Non-ST Population N=1474	Total Population N=1759
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	57.07	65.04	63.78
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1070	957	973
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1021	909	926
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	46.37	68.21	65.04
5	Households with electricity (%)	81.76	88.32	87.29
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	74.78	80.75	79.81
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	21.21	38.46	35.75
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	77.41	56.23	59.56
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	9.56	30.03	26.82
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	12.45	16.19	15.61
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	85.24	85.52	85.48
12	Households have BPL card (%)	31.99	27.17	27.92
13	Households having access to internet (%)	4.25	8.53	7.86
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	83.38	91.43	90.17
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	39.39	64.07	60.20
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	49.65	41.69	42.94
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	21.93	44.94	41.27
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.50	9.67	9.96
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	15.00	6.72	8.25
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	nca	3.51	2.86
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	21.06	16.20	17.08
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	nca	1.33	1.09
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	211	241	236

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=285	Non-ST Population N=1474	Total Population N=1759
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	52.71	65.35	63.34
25	Men who are literate (%)	8.50	13.31	12.96
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	28.71	37.31	35.94
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	53.62	67.36	65.17
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	31.22	30.56	30.64
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.34	6.49	6.29
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	59.92	67.52	66.36
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	51.05	55.03	54.44
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	40.44	46.42	45.53
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.76	0.46	0.50
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	72.32	72.65	72.61
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	17.90	17.44	17.51
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	9.33	8.56	8.68
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	76.20	75.57	75.67
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	36.28	38.87	38.46
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	22.39	23.93	23.68
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	19.49	16.17	16.70
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	80.63	84.89	84.15
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	25.61	31.30	30.63
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3035	2474	2542
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	6360	7942	7757
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	21.56	10.78	13.44
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	63.30	52.60	54.32

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=285	Non-ST Population N=1474	Total Population N=1759
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	47.81	65.26	62.46
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	26.01	33.79	32.55
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	19.60	8.82	10.55
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.11	13.89	13.44
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.40	5.21	5.10
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	57.30	59.46	59.12
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	46.41	46.22	46.28
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	67.26	66.00	66.22
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	90.87	84.86	85.88
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	75.78	89.25	86.97
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	47.57	48.58	48.41
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	6.29	4.09	4.45
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(88.79)	64.89	70.34
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(62.38)	51.97	54.34
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(36.86)	15.04	20.02
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(36.86)	7.65	14.32
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.71	2.58	2.28
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	73.93	70.24
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	63.28	60.12
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	12.43	13.88	13.67
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	22.23	23.16	23.03
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	*	57.07	62.45
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	6.30	7.39	7.22
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	41.64	39.46	39.78
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	44.25	35.60	36.86
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	25.81	16.24	17.64
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	61.39	48.94	50.75

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=285	Non-ST Population N=1474	Total Population N=1759
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	34.43	30.05	30.76
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	27.11	19.78	20.31
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	6.01	13.28	12.12
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	9.09	14.65	14.24
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	77.07	73.20	73.84
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	83.83	70.18	72.38
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(41.92)	77.71	73.69
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	82.99	70.40	72.41
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.34	5.68	5.47
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.23	2.54	2.49
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	13.69	8.30	8.69
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.63	1.64	1.85
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.23	6.42	6.23
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.17	0.89	0.94
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.58	0.80	0.76
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.36	7.74	8.15
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.55	1.14	1.24
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	4.63	1.71	1.92
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	21.68	30.37	29.00
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	13.14	10.61	11.01
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	26.33	26.76	26.68

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Lohardaga District

Jharkhand



District: LOHARDAGA | State: JHARKHAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

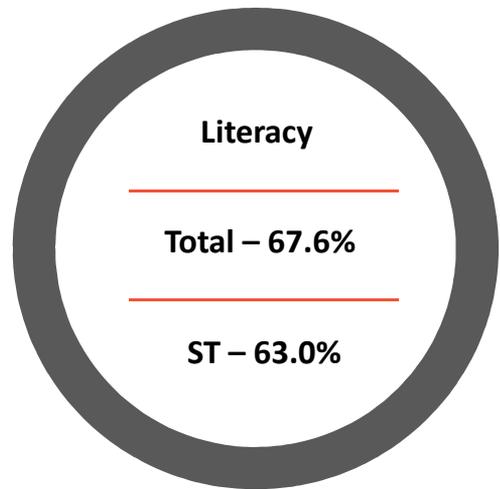
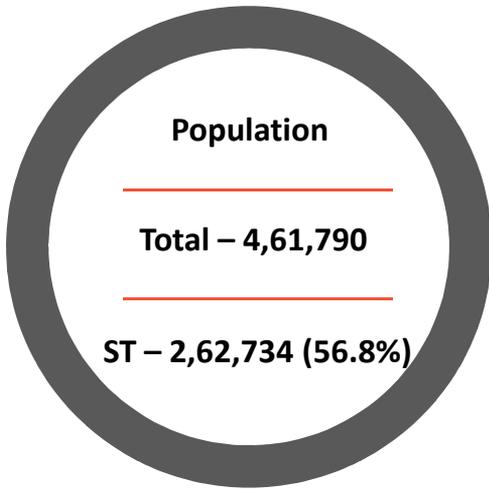
LOHARDAGA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Lohardaga has a population of 4,61,790 of which 2,62,734 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (56.8%)¹. Only 5.4% of the ST population as against 12.4% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Lohardaga has seven tehsils and 33.6% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 307 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 985 females for all ages and 970 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1008 and 974 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 43.5% in the district while it is 49.5% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 67.6% whereas it is 63.0% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 52.8%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Lohardaga (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Jharkhand, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: LOHARDAGA | State: JHARKHAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 541	Non-ST Population N= 356	Total Population N= 897
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	56.24	66.68	60.20
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1053	966	1018
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1067	1007	1043
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	73.57	83.57	77.72
5	Households with electricity (%)	75.98	91.55	81.93
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	67.53	77.06	71.17
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	9.68	35.24	19.45
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	88.09	58.33	76.71
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	6.92	27.72	14.87
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	16.21	14.58	15.59
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	88.71	89.31	88.95
12	Households have BPL card (%)	48.78	40.82	45.74
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.61	5.65	2.54
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	79.64	88.38	82.98
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	9.70	35.21	19.45
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	75.01	55.75	67.65
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	21.49	36.42	27.31
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	10.98	12.52	11.57
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	0.00	11.89	4.62
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	4.78	7.41	5.80
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	9.24	5.45	7.63
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	11.47	0.00	6.60
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	513	162	375

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 541	Non-ST Population N= 356	Total Population N= 897
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	53.59	70.5	60.04
25	Men who are literate (%)	75.18	89.56	80.94
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	25.28	42.95	32.01
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	27.47	50.47	36.23
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	32.58	23.54	29.05
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	12.01	5.59	9.60
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	36.03	60.19	45.25
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	23.10	26.13	24.31
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	16.95	20.86	18.51
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.23	0.00	0.14
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	87.03	70.53	80.20
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	21.55	22.69	22.00
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	8.85	9.48	9.10
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	63.44	66.96	64.95
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	14.19	20.78	16.68
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	18.16	30.69	22.88
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	4.51	8.59	6.05
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	85.08	92.98	88.10
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	59.05	49.38	54.84
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1304	2179	1637
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2082	6098	3830
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	0.00	16.43	3.67
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	66.84	55.72	62.06

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

• Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 541	Non-ST Population N= 356	Total Population N= 897
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	64.83	82.29	71.77
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	57.09	56.59	56.89
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	4.38	1.65	3.29
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.67	14.31	7.90
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.25	8.20	4.60
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	43.45	64.20	51.26
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	26.78	30.86	28.02
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	56.38	65.02	59.98
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.29	100.00	96.08
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	80.10	84.84	82.08
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	74.12	82.66	77.68
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	54.17	69.73	60.36
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	4.88	4.43	4.70
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	51.63	84.86	64.03
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	53.21	71.49	60.03
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	23.62	13.37	19.80
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	23.62	0.00	14.81
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	0.59	0.23
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	20.37	13.78	17.43
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	55.71	55.06	55.45
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	16.44	33.02	23.43
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	6.67	7.15	6.86
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	42.47	40.6	41.69
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	36.73	17.89	28.89
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	13.17	8.97	11.42
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	54.73	38.86	48.13

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 541	Non-ST Population N= 356	Total Population N= 897
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	37.19	31.30	34.93
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	25.66	25.77	25.70
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	4.15	14.29	8.05
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	7.73	18.85	11.99
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	71.09	57.09	65.43
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	75.25	51.59	66.19
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	88.22	61.68	76.29
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	75.80	52.15	66.67
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.71	5.19	3.67
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.07	2.28	1.53
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.69	9.61	7.80
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	6.70	2.56
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.26	5.73	4.83
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.52	1.55	1.53
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.26	0.81	1.09
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.57	4.20	7.49
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	8.39	4.23	6.77
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	45.41	54.48	48.88
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	12.21	12.02	12.13
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	8.76	20.46	13.18

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Purbi Singhbhum District
Jharkhand

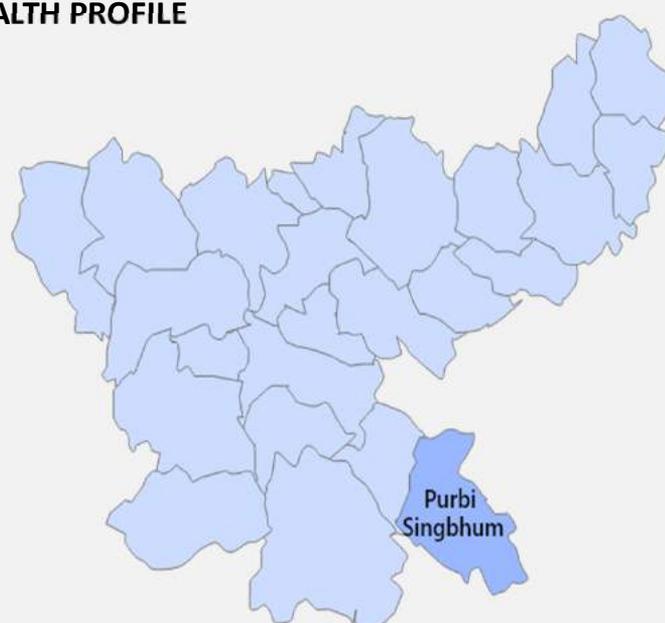


District: PURBI SINGHBHUM | State: JHARKHAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

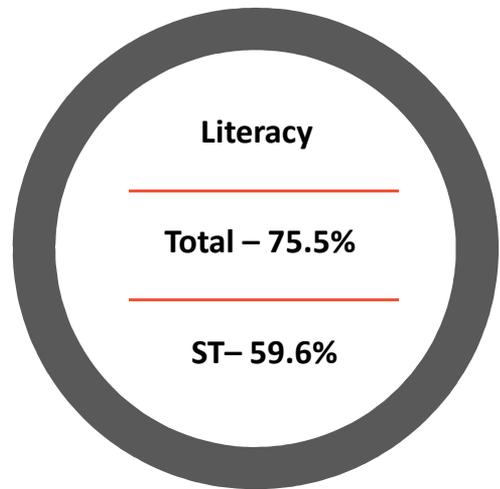
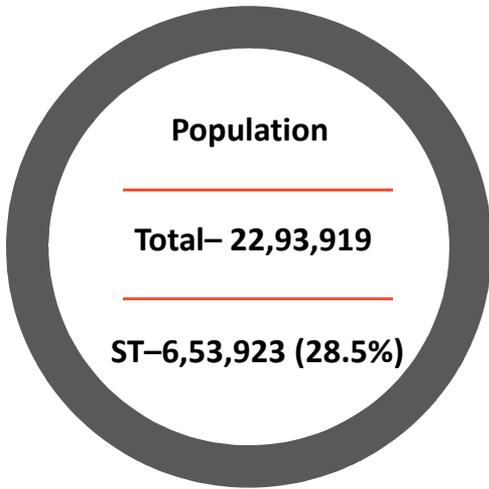
PURBI SINGHBHUM : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Purbi Singhbhum has a population of 22,93,919 of which 6,53,923 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (28.5%)¹. Only 21.2% of the ST population as against 55.5% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Purbi Singhbhum has 11 tehsils and 30.3% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 644 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 949 females for all ages and 923 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1006 and 968 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 19.8% in the district while it is 34.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 75.5% whereas it is 59.6% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 47.5%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



1 District Census Handbook, Purbi Singhbhum (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Jharkhand, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: PURBI SINGHBHUM | State: JHARKHAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=707	Non-ST Population N=1032	Total Population N=1739
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	59.87	76.66	70.17
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1001	1004	1003
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	914	867	890
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	81.22	88.93	85.36
5	Households with electricity (%)	85.29	95.44	91.51
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	83.27	94.64	90.24
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	24.37	55.41	43.40
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	69.58	32.99	47.14
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	18.32	54.28	40.37
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	14.58	23.00	19.75
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	84.93	86.17	85.69
12	Households have BPL card (%)	44.10	24.98	32.38
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.37	14.72	9.55
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	78.50	90.90	86.11
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	34.42	69.85	56.14
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	53.76	31.01	39.81
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	31.33	63.26	50.96
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	7.63	9.80	8.96
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	5.70	0.00	1.84
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	3.13	4.45	4.02
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	3.56	8.61	6.82
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	1.89	1.22
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	310	93	178

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=707	Non-ST Population N=1032	Total Population N=1739
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	61.49	78.16	71.42
25	Men who are literate (%)	80.08	88.30	84.93
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	30.95	51.72	43.32
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	56.33	78.94	69.80
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	34.88	19.58	26.67
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	11.40	7.52	9.04
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	53.78	75.31	66.08
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	22.97	39.42	32.89
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	14.97	26.87	22.14
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.31	0.19
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	69.19	54.74	58.91
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	20.15	14.49	16.74
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	10.12	6.96	8.21
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	79.34	80.35	79.90
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	44.55	56.42	50.60
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	14.26	16.01	15.15
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	8.86	10.93	9.91
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	93.33	88.17	91.05
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	39.15	23.07	30.58
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1717	831	1321
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	5540	6282	5935
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	5.54	0.00	3.49
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	52.73	39.28	45.23

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=707	Non-ST Population N=1032	Total Population N=1739
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	78.12	85.14	81.70
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	55.10	43.88	49.38
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	5.87	2.47	4.13
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.78	22.02	16.02
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.05	5.60	6.40
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	38.74	52.43	45.72
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	58.14	22.34	44.41
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	69.40	68.42	68.90
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	98.18	100.00	99.11
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	83.82	94.41	89.23
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	82.53	90.02	86.35
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	43.88	49.55	46.82
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	9.97	7.86	8.90
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	75.00	66.77	71.32
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	53.15	69.03	60.25
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	21.32	48.45	33.45
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	21.32	48.45	33.45
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.66	1.18	0.92
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	nca	nca
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	100.00	82.76
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	14.92	11.58	13.17
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	23.15	26.87	25.07
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	46.12	39.80	43.08
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	15.21	12.21	13.60
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	44.39	34.70	39.34
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	44.27	37.27	40.62
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	18.55	21.12	19.89
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	55.54	44.52	49.80

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=707	Non-ST Population N=1032	Total Population N=1739
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	22.51	18.70	20.22
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	17.54	12.99	14.83
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	11.00	20.08	16.44
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	13.50	14.10	13.86
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	77.11	58.29	67.45
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	73.12	62.26	66.65
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	69.05	59.63	64.58
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	72.95	62.19	66.59
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.06	6.46	5.07
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.74	3.01	2.49
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	9.86	6.48	7.85
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.10	3.31	4.44
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.50	5.20	5.32
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.69	1.73	1.31
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.55	0.74	1.07
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.91	10.41	9.80
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.70	0.00	0.69
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.78	0.53	0.63
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	23.35	21.86	22.44
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	13.28	6.32	9.14
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	20.37	21.94	21.02

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Latehar District
Jharkhand



District: LATEHAR | State: JHARKHAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

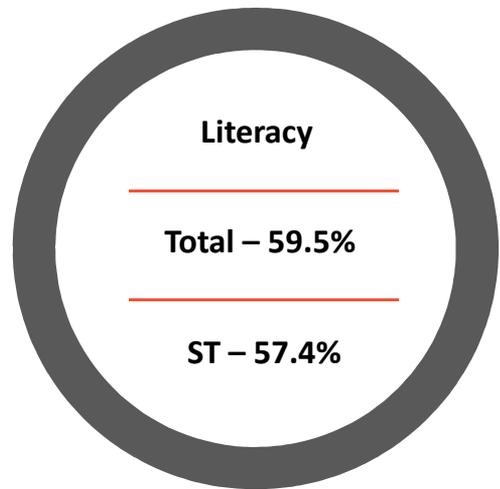
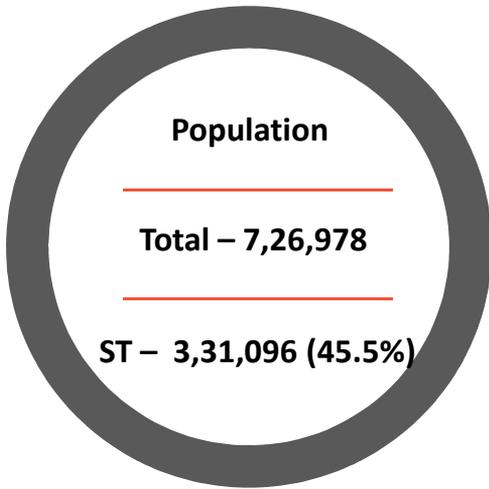
LATEHAR: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Latehar has a population of 7,26,978 of which 3,31,096 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (45.5%)¹. Only 2.1% of the ST population as against 7.1% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Latehar has nine tehsils and 56% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 169 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 967 females for all ages and 968 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 989 and 966 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 37.3% in the district while it is 41.9% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 59.5% whereas it is 57.4% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 46.6%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Agricultural labour.



1 District Census Handbook, Latehar (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Jharkhand, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: LATEHAR | State: JHARKHAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 423	Non-ST Population N= 470	Total Population N= 893
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	54.36	59.74	57.19
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	993	1007	1000
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	887	839	862
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	59.32	64.26	62.09
5	Households with electricity (%)	40.45	65.03	53.31
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	70.24	81.88	76.33
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	7.34	16.24	12.00
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	91.77	79.09	85.14
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	1.68	8.33	5.16
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	27.92	30.74	29.39
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	84.49	84.37	84.43
12	Households have BPL card (%)	66.67	61.52	63.98
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.00	1.97	1.03
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	73.79	81.71	77.93
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	6.54	17.37	12.20
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	75.58	61.32	68.12
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	14.05	26.88	20.81
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	13.54	10.00	11.69
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	13.12	17.17	15.23
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	4.03	3.05	3.52
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	7.70	15.37	10.74
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	7.02	4.91	6.19
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	485	610	551

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 423	Non-ST Population N= 470	Total Population N= 893
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	44.49	57.58	51.37
25	Men who are literate (%)	55.66	84.79	72.90
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	14.01	25.48	20.04
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	19.86	41.95	31.47
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	39.46	36.75	37.97
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.31	10.72	8.53
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	23.86	42.61	33.66
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	28.45	23.70	25.99
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	24.30	18.63	21.36
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.24	0.30	0.27
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	89.20	82.57	86.02
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	24.77	18.82	21.68
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	8.66	8.52	8.58
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	54.20	61.44	58.41
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	9.03	20.94	15.02
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	6.62	10.18	8.41
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	1.87	4.85	3.37
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	85.28	82.24	83.82
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	46.68	39.15	42.00
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1152	1147	1149
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3160	5975	4907
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	5.29	5.56	5.38
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	76.41	66.12	70.42

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 423	Non-ST Population N= 470	Total Population N= 893
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	40.48	61.51	51.26
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	36.82	47.14	42.11
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	10.29	7.06	8.63
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.48	9.84	6.25
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.47	5.73	5.20
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	37.72	44.90	41.33
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	65.53	59.77	63.36
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	58.53	45.78	52.72
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	89.47	78.09	84.29
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	78.50	62.24	71.09
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	75.67	63.88	70.30
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	53.67	54.35	54.01
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	6.22	9.35	7.81
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	45.87	53.75	50.65
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	46.13	54.00	50.91
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	15.09	47.67	34.87
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	15.09	32.24	25.50
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.31	5.07	5.68
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	62.37	89.32	74.56
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	52.68	39.18	46.57
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	14.09	13.27	13.62
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	24.86	38.38	31.63
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(52.04)	52.78	52.48
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	9.11	10.05	9.58
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	46.84	42.29	44.18
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	30.51	27.89	28.97
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	11.83	9.83	10.66
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	43.28	44.81	44.17

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) -Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 423	Non-ST Population N= 470	Total Population N= 893
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	31.92	28.33	30.04
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	26.12	31.32	29.21
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	3.70	11.68	7.88
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	10.66	12.69	11.87
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	58.33	43.35	50.67
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	60.20	47.44	53.48
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	59.13	66.55	63.63
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	60.16	48.42	53.93
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.47	2.50	2.01
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.50	1.05	0.80
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	12.12	3.74	7.17
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.87	2.51	3.88
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.39	3.99	5.12
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.37	0.89	1.12
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.07	1.94	1.53
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.28	8.72	8.54
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	4.52	2.67
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.73	0.00	1.12
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	40.52	49.80	45.37
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	15.63	16.85	16.27
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	21.12	22.34	21.78

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Ramgarh District

Jharkhand



District: RAMGARH | State: JHARKHAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

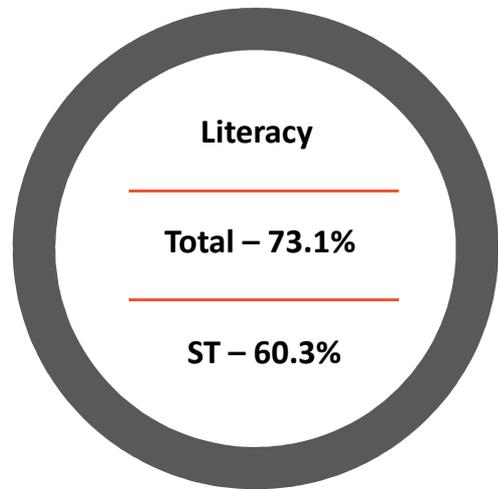
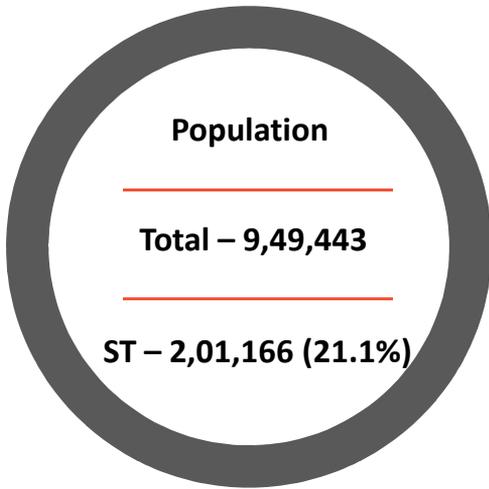
RAMGARH: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Ramgarh has a population of 9,49,443 of which 2,01,166 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (21.1%)¹. Only 28.1% of the ST population as against 44.1% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Ramgarh has six tehsils and 24.5% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 708 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 921 females for all ages and 927 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 974 and 972 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 17.1% in the district while it is 24.5% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 73.1% whereas it is 60.3% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 49.5%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, Ramgarh (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Jharkhand, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: RAMGARH | State: JHARKHAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 414	Non-ST Population N= 1342	Total Population N= 1756
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	57.39	70.76	67.46
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1056	990	1005
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1130	924	971
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	45.82	65.09	59.98
5	Households with electricity (%)	91.83	95.87	94.89
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	61.75	69.74	67.79
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	18.74	45.88	39.27
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	79.57	45.00	53.42
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	5.07	21.91	17.81
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	26.56	20.10	21.67
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	88.21	89.06	88.85
12	Households have BPL card (%)	42.58	29.69	32.83
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.54	6.18	5.05
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	82.97	92.75	90.37
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	36.09	71.47	62.86
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	61.54	49.74	52.61
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	27.82	54.54	48.25
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	10.57	12.77	12.23
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	4.12	4.69	4.57
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	10.98	3.44	5.05
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	5.08	3.49	3.85
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	4.81	3.72
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	583	143	249

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) -Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 414	Non-ST Population N= 1342	Total Population N=1756
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	62.67	77.97	74.45
25	Men who are literate (%)	69.45	85.95	82.16
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	23.08	43.72	38.96
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	59.29	74.88	71.29
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	27.22	27.97	27.79
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.26	11.31	10.14
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	59.85	69.83	67.50
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	42.56	46.02	45.23
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	35.27	35.24	35.25
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.10	0.08
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	81.78	65.51	68.96
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	14.14	15.20	14.96
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	9.41	8.46	8.68
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	67.74	65.98	66.37
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	25.14	36.88	34.06
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	11.60	21.64	19.23
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	7.37	12.63	11.37
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.63	91.04	91.95
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	40.07	41.55	41.26
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1365	1708	1629
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4269	7489	6863
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	6.33	25.74	18.56
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	71.05	59.05	61.69

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

• Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 414	Non-ST Population N= 1342	Total Population N= 1756
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	57.58	76.13	71.49
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	45.27	47.30	46.79
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	19.53	7.38	10.42
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.10	17.98	16.01
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.14	6.10	6.11
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	51.76	55.30	54.45
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	50.14	54.76	53.23
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	62.86	66.92	66.05
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.92	99.15	98.68
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	89.17	84.88	85.80
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	84.04	95.26	92.86
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	44.87	50.54	49.16
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	7.14	11.44	10.38
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	53.25	56.29	55.78
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	51.28	36.40	38.92
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	19.97	8.82	10.71
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	19.97	8.82	10.71
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.12	2.73	2.83
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	82.80	69.36	73.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	18.73	4.89	8.64
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	14.14	13.42	13.57
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	38.37	35.26	36.00
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(74.57)	37.14	46.00
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	4.78	6.80	6.35
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	41.18	37.83	38.69
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	26.23	31.77	30.34
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	8.46	10.39	9.89
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	46.37	46.21	46.25

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 414	Non-ST Population N= 1342	Total Population N= 1756
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	38.52	25.89	28.78
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	24.29	24.24	24.25
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	4.18	15.36	12.81
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	7.97	12.20	11.23
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	73.46	71.16	71.70
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	75.87	65.26	67.71
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	74.96	60.53	64.07
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	75.83	65.07	67.56
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.31	5.01	4.85
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.74	2.41	2.25
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.03	10.12	8.73
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.10	5.66	4.85
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.55	4.73	4.69
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.99	0.81	1.08
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.43	0.35	0.37
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.94	8.22	9.52
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.00	2.88	2.68
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.84	0.65
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	27.37	28.82	28.46
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	14.24	13.14	13.39
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	18.90	30.16	27.40

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Dumka District
Jharkhand



District: DUMKA | State: JHARKHAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

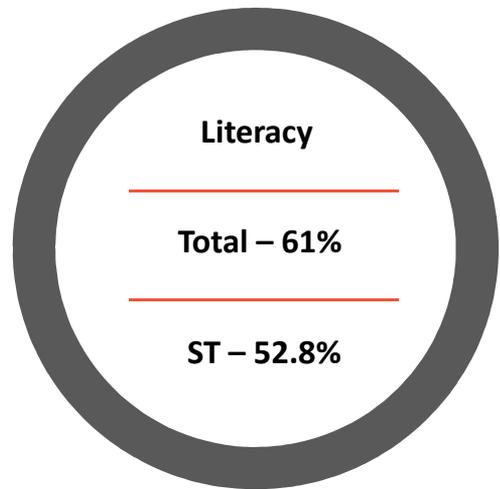
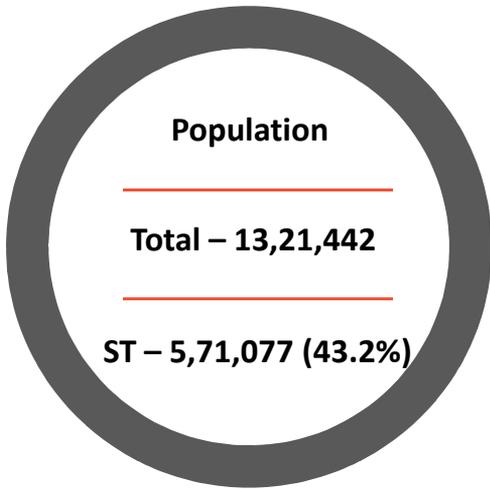
DUMKA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Dumka has a population of 13,21,442 of which 5,71,077 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (43.2%)¹. Only 0.9% of the ST population as against 6.8% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Dumka has 10 tehsils and 15.3% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 351 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 977 females for all ages and 966 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1024 and 979 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 39.4% in the district while it is 47.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 61% whereas it is 52.8% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 41.5%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Agricultural labour.



¹ District Census Handbook, Dumka (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Jharkhand, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: DUMKA | State: JHARKHAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 414	Non-ST Population N= 504	Total Population N= 918
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	51.72	63.02	58.01
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1044	988	1012
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	909	1102	1021
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	57.97	51.81	54.32
5	Households with electricity (%)	51.60	83.04	69.11
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	86.91	90.73	89.03
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	8.67	14.89	12.13
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	90.53	81.28	85.38
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	1.52	14.85	8.95
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	4.07	4.32	4.21
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	87.53	88.08	87.85
12	Households have BPL card (%)	63.76	39.78	50.40
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.00	2.26	1.26
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	65.22	81.82	74.47
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	3.04	25.02	15.28
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	81.80	69.48	74.94
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	9.15	24.27	17.57
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.64	13.89	13.33
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	9.12	15.49	12.79
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	2.85	4.58	3.84
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	20.79	11.48	15.14
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	3.45	2.99	3.17
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	785	407	569

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 414	Non-ST Population N= 504	Total Population N= 918
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	43.73	57.96	51.81
25	Men who are literate (%)	60.78	82.84	72.17
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	8.93	21.15	15.86
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	9.46	39.46	26.49
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	47.20	47.24	47.22
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.95	18.44	14.80
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	31.96	44.93	38.86
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	18.26	48.60	36.33
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	10.16	39.69	27.75
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.40	0.24
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	75.49	79.78	78.94
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	25.42	14.68	19.02
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	9.30	7.19	8.05
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	69.09	74.68	72.31
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	31.33	27.33	29.04
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	12.43	15.49	14.18
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	7.73	5.60	6.51
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	84.67	85.26	85.00
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	61.85	44.39	49.50
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	588	962	844
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1562	4238	3455
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	15.19	26.26	19.68
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	87.52	77.97	82.02

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 414	Non-ST Population N= 504	Total Population N= 918
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	38.01	64.99	54.27
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	35.87	53.01	46.20
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	9.82	5.88	7.45
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.31	7.33	4.94
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.00	1.46	1.01
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	48.93	59.56	55.01
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	61.71	35.08	50.38
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	68.99	81.34	76.00
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.18	97.17	97.18
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	96.55	93.25	94.68
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	87.42	88.37	87.96
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	48.49	51.25	50.09
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	1.99	6.42	4.65
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	55.99	52.59
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	47.44	45.50
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	15.28	24.40
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	15.28	18.83
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.65	2.85	2.37
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	65.76	61.38
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	51.36	50.98
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	17.10	20.25	19.15
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	26.27	34.81	31.42
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	*	58.90	50.23
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	13.64	22.06	18.80
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	37.72	47.85	43.79
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	43.56	40.03	41.44
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	24.17	20.27	21.83
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	53.88	53.23	53.49

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 414	Non-ST Population N= 504	Total Population N= 918
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	42.16	33.59	37.29
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	25.98	8.89	17.16
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	2.25	5.53	4.12
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	1.97	14.26	8.31
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	81.80	70.49	75.12
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	68.56	60.64	64.04
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	60.44	54.58	57.40
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	68.11	60.36	63.71
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.92	6.83	4.71
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.42	1.04	0.78
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.33	7.05	7.67
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.36	1.28	3.74
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.40	8.59	7.64
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.97	1.24	1.12
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.44	1.00	0.76
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.78	2.85	4.76
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.79	2.66	3.21
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	3.19	1.65
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	36.22	37.01	36.66
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	16.07	16.13	16.10
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	13.75	13.24	13.46

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (l)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Jamtara District
Jharkhand

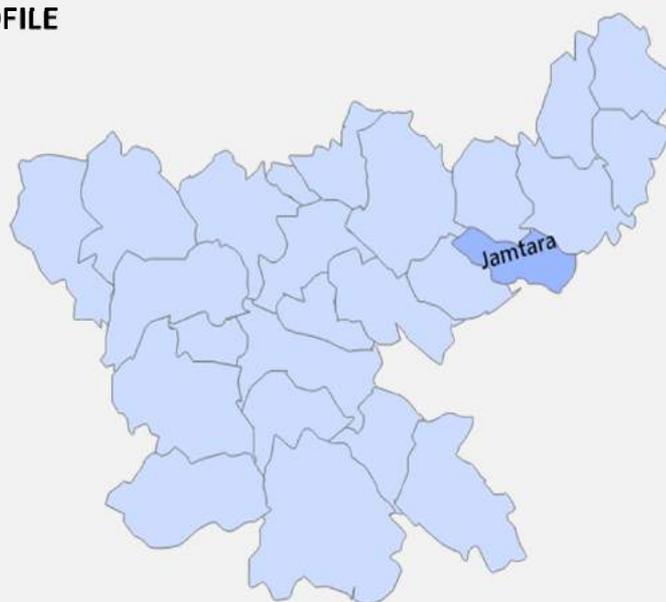


District: JAMTARA | State: JHARKHAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

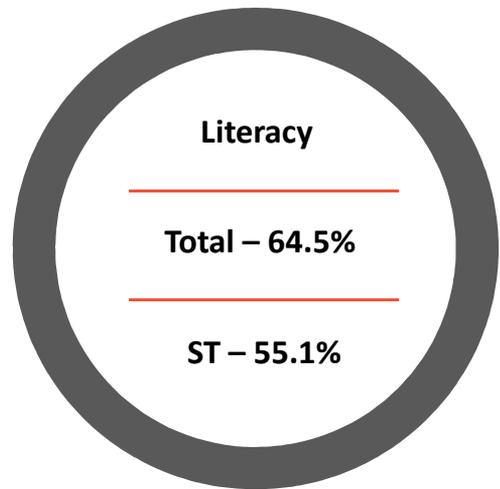
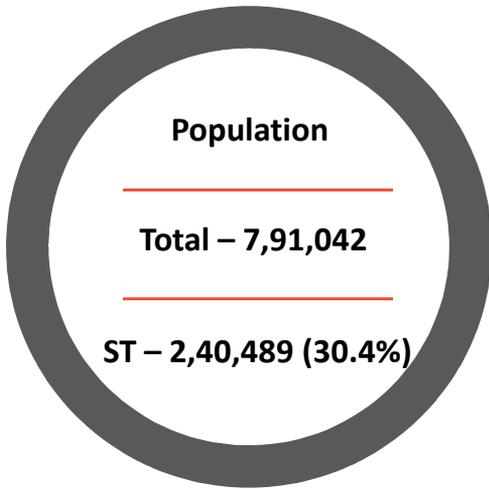
JAMTARA : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Jamtara has a population of 7,91,042 of which 2,40,489 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (30.4%)¹. Only 1.4% of the ST population as against 9.5% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Jamtara has six tehsils and 5.5% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 437 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 954 females for all ages and 954 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1003 and 978 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 28.9% in the district while it is 40.9% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 64.5% whereas it is 55.1% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 42.4%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Agricultural labour.



¹ District Census Handbook, Jamtara (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Jharkhand, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: JAMTARA | State: JHARKHAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=274	Non-ST Population N=651	Total Population N=925
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	46.90	60.19	56.32
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1037	989	1002
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	920	914	915
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	48.24	54.80	53.26
5	Households with electricity (%)	63.67	88.65	81.44
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	90.65	90.23	90.35
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	9.63	15.76	13.99
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	89.50	80.46	83.07
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	0.33	5.04	3.68
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	12.66	11.43	11.79
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	90.48	90.61	90.58
12	Households have BPL card (%)	59.00	47.92	51.12
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.33	2.10	1.59
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	67.27	86.55	80.98
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	7.43	34.29	26.54
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	78.68	60.87	66.02
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	7.38	24.01	19.18
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	14.49	10.99	12.00
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	6.24	14.30	11.20
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	8.12	5.47	6.49
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	23.22	7.52	12.20
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	5.80	5.38	5.50
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	790	222	383

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=274	Non-ST Population N=651	Total Population N=925
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	39.24	50.08	46.88
25	Men who are literate (%)	57.80	88.24	78.78
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	9.44	17.46	15.09
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	15.49	47.36	37.95
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	40.83	46.45	44.73
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	9.18	21.23	17.50
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	24.93	39.56	35.07
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	30.96	48.98	44.02
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	12.71	30.10	25.31
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	66.57	66.48	66.49
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	19.14	16.08	16.92
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	7.92	7.89	7.90
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	73.02	73.24	73.19
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	18.52	32.85	29.28
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	15.71	13.81	14.28
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	4.00	10.91	9.19
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	85.12	82.01	82.86
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	46.31	57.67	55.38
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	518	1342	1164
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1402	2877	2579
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	12.40	12.30	12.33
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	85.00	79.17	80.58

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=274	Non-ST Population N=651	Total Population N=925
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	50.54	63.61	60.58
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	46.98	55.68	53.66
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	14.59	13.27	13.58
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.28	4.99	4.13
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.61	4.26	3.72
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	49.14	47.73	48.08
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	40.90	43.91	42.94
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	72.20	59.14	62.44
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	93.15	94.88
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	85.73	78.34	80.21
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	82.46	72.37	74.92
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	46.27	45.82	45.92
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	2.82	6.08	5.35
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	66.38	66.23
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	59.29	55.77
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	33.03	32.59
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	24.52	25.08
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.94	3.71	3.31
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	65.96	70.41
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	27.38	23.80
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	21.95	13.52	15.23
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	48.46	28.07	32.94
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(40.94)	42.70	42.39
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	11.66	8.20	9.08
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	44.13	44.13	44.13
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	29.41	29.92	29.81
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	15.55	11.73	12.58
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	46.96	49.30	48.78

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=274	Non-ST Population N=651	Total Population N=925
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	33.64	36.90	35.94
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	24.17	21.99	22.67
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	3.11	7.32	6.08
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	1.88	11.60	8.56
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	83.44	70.69	73.58
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	73.62	60.98	64.74
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	70.34	57.60	60.72
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	73.49	60.80	64.54
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.77	6.19	5.48
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.65	3.11	2.68
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.94	11.41	9.70
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.09	3.63	3.15
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.31	6.73	6.01
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.15	1.18	1.17
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.59	0.46	0.80
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.64	4.24	5.31
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.94	0.88	1.21
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.78	1.22
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	41.85	34.78	36.82
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	24.18	26.80	26.03
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	23.72	26.67	25.86

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Ranchi District
Jharkhand

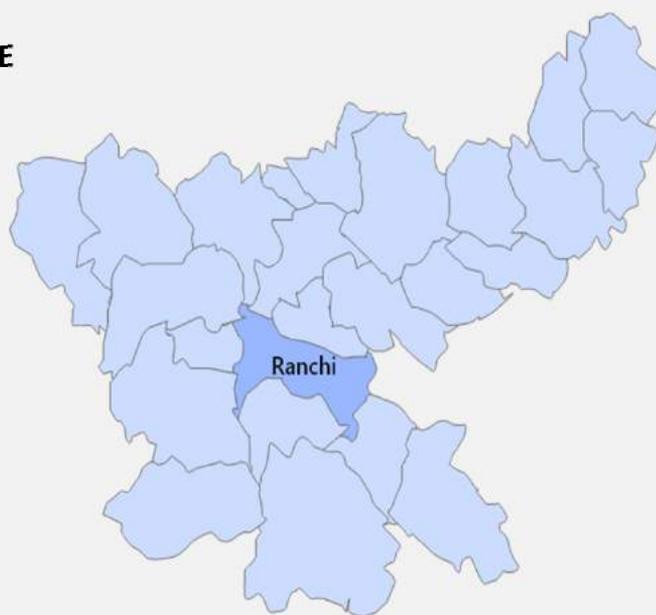


District: RANCHI | State: JHARKHAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

RANCHI: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Ranchi has a population of 29,14,253 of which 10,42,016 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (35.7%)¹. Only 24.2% of the ST population as against 43.1% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Ranchi has 18 tehsils and 22.8% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 572 persons per square kilometer. For every 1000 males, there are 949 females for all ages and 938 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1002 and 966 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 28.1% in the district while it is 38.5% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 76.1% whereas it is 67.9% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 58.4%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Ranchi (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Jharkhand, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 29,14,253

ST–10,42,016(35.7%)



Literacy

Total – 76.1%

ST – 67.9%

Public health facilities in the District³

274

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

58

18

Primary Health Centres



Community Health Centres

13

1

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: RANCHI | State: JHARKHAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=616	Non-ST Population N=1057	Total Population N=1673
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	64.30	74.37	70.55
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1056	937	979
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1139	966	1026
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	71.98	78.79	76.18
5	Households with electricity (%)	88.32	94.60	92.21
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	66.90	80.00	75.01
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	22.07	47.44	37.78
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	70.32	37.85	50.22
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	20.69	50.36	39.05
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	8.01	5.50	6.46
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	87.58	85.95	86.55
12	Households have BPL card (%)	50.40	33.14	39.71
13	Households having access to internet (%)	6.58	18.45	13.93
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	83.38	90.72	87.92
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	31.90	69.03	54.88
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	66.11	47.77	54.75
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	20.93	50.86	39.47
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	13.46	12.30	12.74
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	2.07	5.04	3.82
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	4.40	2.59
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	5.19	6.33	5.85
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	6.65	3.63	4.90
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	373	228	282

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=616	Non-ST Population N=1057	Total Population N=1673
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	64.72	77.57	72.99
25	Men who are literate (%)	75.58	91.46	85.53
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	36.81	49.16	44.75
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	54.99	75.10	67.92
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	29.35	26.93	27.86
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.40	10.56	8.94
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	68.17	82.17	76.75
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	37.25	47.68	44.25
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	22.71	30.97	28.25
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.33	0.13	0.19
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	64.21	59.36	60.67
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	18.99	17.58	18.05
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	10.95	7.89	8.90
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	76.94	79.30	78.47
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	30.16	45.36	39.87
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	30.32	35.98	33.93
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	15.59	18.36	17.36
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.21	90.01	92.11
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	45.08	31.57	35.76
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1335	1893	1676
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4853	7242	6502
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	18.09	13.66	16.01
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	48.76	39.04	42.45

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=616	Non-ST Population N=1057	Total Population N=1673
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	66.55	82.89	76.87
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	48.07	37.95	41.68
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	8.14	5.71	6.61
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.55	25.71	21.23
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.09	16.45	12.47
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	51.20	61.71	57.91
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	38.15	42.49	40.50
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	73.82	64.07	67.70
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.77	98.59	98.28
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	93.18	93.30	93.26
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	85.57	85.30	85.40
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	55.58	54.24	54.71
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	6.52	8.07	7.51
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	57.60	69.70	65.86
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	38.00	39.51	39.03
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	7.36	7.12	7.20
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	7.36	3.58	4.78
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.07	3.29	3.21
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(68.26)	77.56	74.31
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(29.01)	33.85	32.16
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	15.18	15.94	15.68
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	39.26	37.83	38.36
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(52.69)	65.36	60.48
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	8.65	6.16	7.07
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	47.83	36.71	40.66
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	26.07	27.80	27.18
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	6.80	7.84	7.47
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	48.25	41.39	43.83

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=616	Non-ST Population N=1057	Total Population N=1673
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	35.72	25.37	29.10
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	31.35	24.89	27.27
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	8.25	20.33	15.98
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	7.98	17.78	14.16
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	76.09	59.75	65.71
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	74.78	58.33	64.38
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	80.09	64.66	68.32
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	74.92	58.63	64.53
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.20	6.91	6.29
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.30	2.82	2.64
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.34	4.96	3.99
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.18	3.43	2.60
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.86	7.46	7.60
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.77	2.18	2.03
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.83	0.45	0.95
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.40	7.10	9.44
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.29	3.45	3.02
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.14	1.40	1.30
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	27.01	31.38	29.72
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	11.78	7.84	9.25
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	9.72	18.66	14.59

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Khunti District
Jharkhand

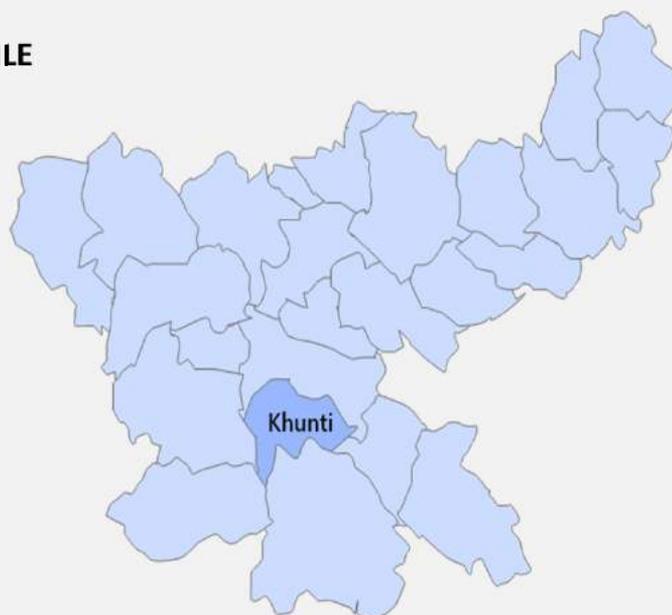


District: KHUNTI | State: JHARKHAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

KHUNTI : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Khunti has a population of 5,31,885 of which 3,89,626 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (73.2%)¹. Only 4.6% of the ST population as against 8.4% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Khunti has six tehsils and 35.7% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 210 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 997 females for all ages and 964 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1011 and 975 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 44.7% in the district while it is 47.4% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 63.8% whereas it is 61.2% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 51.1%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Khunti (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Jharkhand, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 5,31,885

ST – 3,89,626 (73.2%)



Literacy

Total – 63.8%

ST – 61.2%

Public health facilities in the District³

100

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

8

7

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

5

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: KHUNTI | State: JHARKHAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=649	Non-ST Population N=256	Total Population N=905
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	54.42	68.74	58.51
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	979	965	975
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1068	1120	1082
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	74.55	81.37	76.43
5	Households with electricity (%)	63.34	82.76	68.63
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	49.83	63.35	53.51
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	10.00	24.63	13.99
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	88.05	68.33	82.68
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	3.84	16.72	7.34
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	4.90	5.20	4.98
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	87.27	87.9	87.45
12	Households have BPL card (%)	55.45	47.14	53.19
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.82	1.96	1.13
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	71.21	87.26	75.58
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	8.16	30.48	14.24
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	85.07	66.07	79.90
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	18.81	42.02	25.12
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	7.39	11.07	8.39
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	3.90	nca	2.53
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	3.67	nca	2.39
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	14.77	nca	9.38
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	8.82	nca	5.60
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	214	242	222

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=649	Non-ST Population N=256	Total Population N=905
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	53.43	73.47	59.21
25	Men who are literate (%)	72.59	66.22	71.6
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	21.96	40.05	27.18
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	24.32	52.43	32.42
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	25.64	33.08	27.78
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.33	1.88	6.38
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	52.08	68.78	57.01
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	31.19	51.88	37.55
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	15.68	30.54	20.24
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	85.46	72.82	80.05
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	20.31	16.4	19.11
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	9.03	9.53	9.19
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	78.27	72.44	76.67
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	42.51	44.38	43.01
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	22.61	29.26	24.37
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	11.81	17.98	13.45
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	93.37	91.68	92.91
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	50.81	39.73	47.31
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	642	1806	967
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1447	7555	3379
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	1.26	18.95	4.22
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	84.94	73.22	81.73

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=649	Non-ST Population N=256	Total Population N=905
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	62.52	80.94	67.72
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	58.12	62.71	59.42
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	8.44	8.42	8.44
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.99	14.28	6.18
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.97	10.36	5.88
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	47.65	57.56	50.28
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	37.85	49.01	40.13
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	69.68	79.20	72.69
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.95	89.62	95.31
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	93.57	94.62	93.90
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	89.39	94.97	91.15
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	61.72	67.25	63.29
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	6.78	2.86	5.68
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	71.86	62.97	70.60
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	58.87	29.51	54.70
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	52.96	0.00	45.45
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	47.34	0.00	40.63
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	0.80	0.23
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	11.07	24.52	15.46
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	28.89	32.97	30.05
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	29.66	28.27	29.28
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	16.02	6.00	13.00
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	37.79	45.27	40.09
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	46.40	35.21	42.96
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	28.70	24.01	27.25
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	56.76	47.20	53.82

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=649	Non-ST Population N=256	Total Population N=905
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	26.88	22.41	25.57
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	14.81	24.5	16.35
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	2.78	10.77	5.13
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	3.26	12.44	4.71
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	66.26	60.62	64.65
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	66.46	58.97	64.27
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	64.37	42.55	60.01
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	66.37	58.53	64.11
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.80	5.55	5.73
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.90	2.54	2.08
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.21	9.42	8.40
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.56	3.99	1.95
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.64	7.76	6.96
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.50	1.20	1.41
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.08	0.89	1.03
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.10	9.87	5.86
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.55	1.28	2.35
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.61	0.00	1.36
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	33.81	37.13	34.72
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	23.80	18.69	22.33
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	19.09	28.29	21.31

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

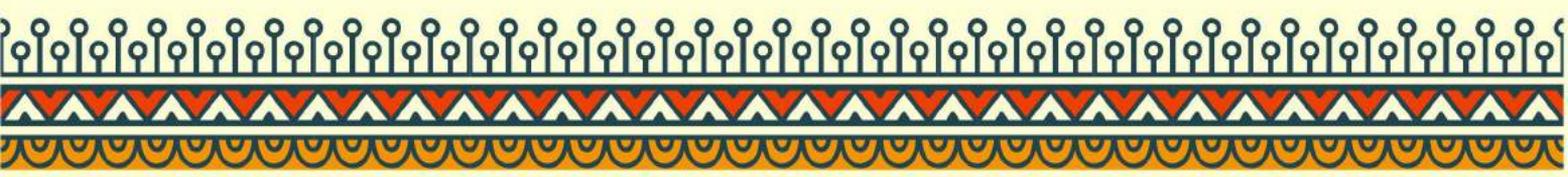
'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Gumla District
Jharkhand



District: GUMLA | State: JHARKHAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

GUMLA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Gumla has a population of 10,25,213 of which 7,06,754 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (68.9%)¹. Only 3.3% of the ST population as against 6.3% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Gumla has 12 tehsils and 26.9% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 191 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 993 females for all ages and 963 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1005 and 969 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 43.6% in the district while it is 45.7% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 65.7% whereas it is 63.8% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 54.3%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Gumla (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Jharkhand, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 10,25,213

ST – 7,06,754 (68.9%)



Literacy

Total – 65.7%

ST – 63.8%

Public health facilities in the District³

231

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

15

0

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

10

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: GUMLA | State: JHARKHAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 490	Non-ST Population N= 425	Total Population N= 915
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	63.12	68.96	65.90
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1030	1053	1041
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1050	960	1007
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	54.97	64.21	59.35
5	Households with electricity (%)	74.05	80.44	77.00
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	36.05	60.78	47.50
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	12.26	20.96	16.28
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	86.31	72.88	80.09
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	4.05	18.16	10.58
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	26.60	25.89	26.27
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	84.60	86.61	85.55
12	Households have BPL card (%)	50.38	43.83	47.35
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.91	1.61	1.23
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	75.96	85.46	80.36
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	6.43	24.45	14.76
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	73.25	65.35	69.59
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	23.58	36.68	29.83
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	15.74	15.50	15.63
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	8.26	0.00	4.43
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	4.74	7.32	5.93
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	2.50	11.95	6.80
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	10.18	3.48	7.14
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	451	294	377

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) -Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 490	Non-ST Population N= 425	Total Population N= 915
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	65.22	71.14	68.00
25	Men who are literate (%)	84.84	80.02	82.28
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	24.73	33.59	28.88
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	30.61	48.06	38.78
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	25.35	26.39	25.80
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	11.21	8.63	9.98
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	49.88	63.55	56.13
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	23.50	28.91	26.00
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	14.25	17.33	15.68
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.55	0.43	0.49
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	84.91	72.57	78.49
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	23.00	27.29	24.99
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	9.48	12.42	10.84
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	65.25	70.77	67.77
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	24.03	24.80	24.39
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	17.29	22.68	19.77
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	5.54	7.07	6.25
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	83.57	83.90	83.72
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	62.43	57.74	60.09
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1054	1036	1045
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1682	5258	3466
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	5.29	3.12	4.50
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	89.65	79.26	84.92

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 490	Non-ST Population N= 425	Total Population N= 915
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	63.07	76.52	69.26
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	57.62	65.12	61.07
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	6.90	4.24	5.67
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.85	12.37	7.23
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.86	8.64	5.19
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	52.76	44.23	48.83
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	22.13	16.34	21.06
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	59.58	57.94	58.82
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.47	92.59	93.06
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	73.55	78.43	75.83
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	83.58	83.35	83.47
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	62.64	73.19	67.51
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	10.67	9.36	10.06
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	53.83	48.50	51.54
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	57.56	29.83	45.63
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	24.91	16.58	21.33
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	24.91	11.00	18.93
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.09	0.57	1.39
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	0.00	45.14
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	0.00	17.92
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	16.82	16.41	16.62
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	25.37	38.35	31.70
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(15.18)	62.68	32.24
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	9.26	7.11	8.27
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	49.84	41.60	45.82
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	34.03	29.25	31.70
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	10.51	11.35	10.92
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	53.12	41.89	47.65

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 490	Non-ST Population N= 425	Total Population N= 915
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	30.29	24.37	27.50
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	25.87	22.90	24.32
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	4.20	11.50	7.64
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	3.21	12.74	8.18
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	73.49	74.05	73.75
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	74.47	64.11	69.60
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	80.58	57.33	70.48
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	74.78	63.81	69.64
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.61	3.39	3.51
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.68	1.41	1.55
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.01	4.68	4.83
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.62	0.00	1.73
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.21	6.97	6.03
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.83	0.80	0.81
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.93	1.58	1.23
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	10.74	5.61
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.67	0.87
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.54	0.81
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	37.38	47.05	41.86
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	18.32	18.84	18.57
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	24.70	29.40	26.94

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (j)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Simdega District
Jharkhand

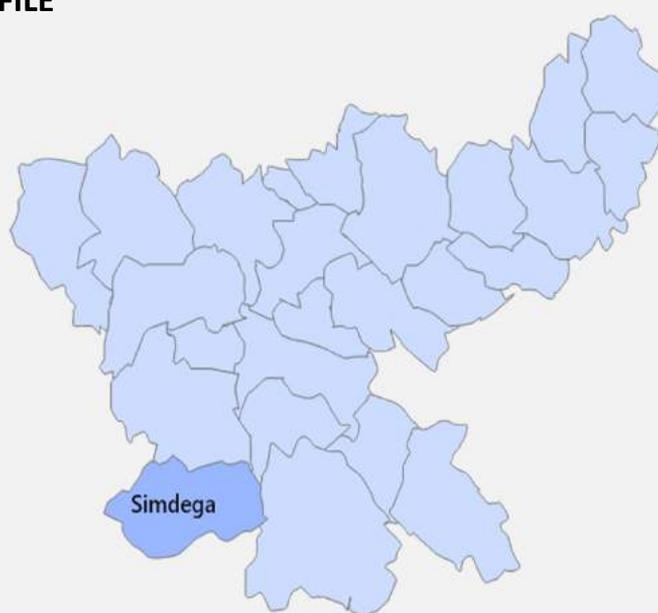


District: SIMDEGA | State: JHARKHAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

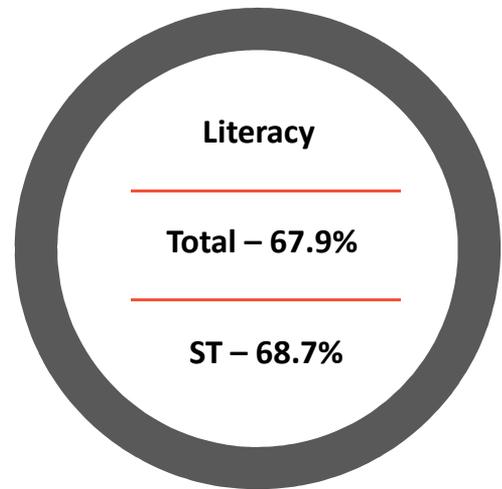
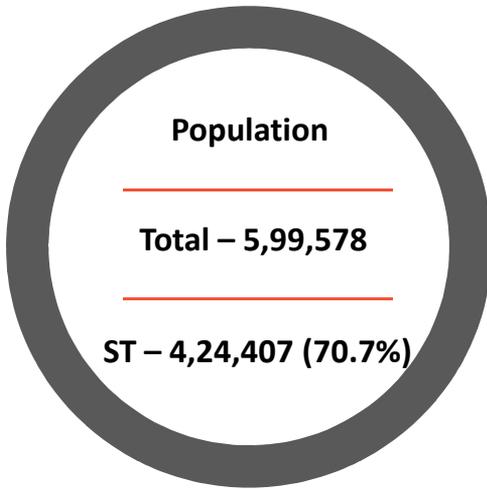
SIMDEGA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Simdega has a population of 5,99,578 of which 4,24,407 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (70.7%)¹. Only 4.6% of the ST population as against 7.1% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Simdega has 10 tehsils and 32.8% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 159 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 997 females for all ages and 969 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1006 and 969 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 43.0% in the district while it is 44.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 67.9% whereas it is 68.7% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 61.5%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Simdega (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Jharkhand, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: SIMDEGA | State: JHARKHAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 603	Non-ST Population N= 273	Total Population N= 876
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	60.44	58.98	59.94
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1006	1049	1020
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1245	924	1122
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	56.03	63.49	58.61
5	Households with electricity (%)	49.62	65.94	54.86
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	57.00	65.16	59.62
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	7.18	11.30	8.50
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	91.38	84.48	89.17
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	3.53	10.23	5.68
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	10.61	10.59	10.60
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	88.04	88.71	88.26
12	Households have BPL card (%)	54.12	52.07	53.46
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.42	0.00	0.29
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	76.67	84.10	79.05
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	9.28	17.43	11.90
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	77.95	62.23	72.91
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	16.53	23.72	18.82
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.55	11.01	11.38
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	7.89	10.49	8.73
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	12.65	5.52	10.35
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	32.70	25.54	30.64
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	13.97	4.02
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	444	392	427

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 603	Non-ST Population N= 273	Total Population N= 876
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	59.84	56.51	58.62
25	Men who are literate (%)	70.35	78.28	72.84
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	26.47	22.20	24.91
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	18.02	25.53	20.77
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	23.30	6.92	16.37
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.53	6.27	5.31
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	58.73	58.49	58.62
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	22.11	32.00	25.66
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	15.25	22.98	18.02
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.70	0.00	0.45
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	91.79	78.74	85.72
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	25.51	26.40	25.83
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	9.60	7.80	8.96
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	63.59	62.17	63.10
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	11.70	15.05	12.82
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	7.51	6.70	7.24
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	1.48	2.06	1.67
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	88.62	90.82	89.37
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	64.53	52.05	59.23
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	720	2141	1296
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1055	2615	1717
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	10.88	3.05	8.99
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	90.20	84.66	88.30

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 603	Non-ST Population N= 273	Total Population N= 876
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	42.63	62.05	49.17
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	40.31	53.76	44.84
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	7.48	4.30	6.41
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.16	10.72	4.38
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.98	11.34	5.17
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	35.30	41.74	37.46
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	39.19	43.70	40.37
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	52.51	62.89	56.87
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	98.30	88.27	94.09
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	70.71	85.34	76.84
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	86.85	84.64	85.92
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	59.34	50.30	56.12
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	4.15	4.23	4.17
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	39.02	60.82	46.69
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	41.99	43.19	42.41
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	10.15	25.54	15.56
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	10.15	25.54	15.56
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.76	0.00	1.15
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	nca	51.83
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	nca	23.32
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	11.85	16.98	13.77
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	35.34	31.82	34.11
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(46.06)	82.67	61.78
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	19.89	16.12	18.38
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	40.87	36.18	39.21
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	36.97	36.30	36.73
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	15.16	14.76	15.02
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	47.77	48.09	47.88

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 603	Non-ST Population N= 273	Total Population N= 876
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	31.66	28.08	30.35
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	29.25	30.45	29.6
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	2.65	7.42	4.40
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	0.00	4.01	1.15
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	80.13	79.31	79.84
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	80.65	74.74	78.49
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	75.99	61.91	71.75
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	80.44	74.31	78.21
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.98	5.69	4.60
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.82	2.23	1.97
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	15.14	6.62	12.66
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.80	3.43	2.98
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.58	3.22	5.35
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.81	2.24	2.60
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.88	1.23	1.01
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.73	12.20	9.74
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	5.97	0.00	4.24
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	41.04	52.41	44.69
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	15.80	11.39	14.18
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	12.42	32.64	18.36

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Pashchimi Singhbhum District
Jharkhand

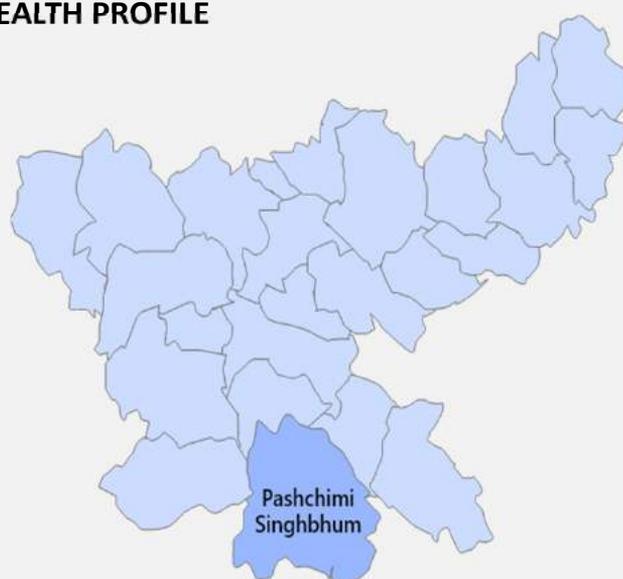


District: PASHCHIMI SINGHBHUM | State: JHARKHAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

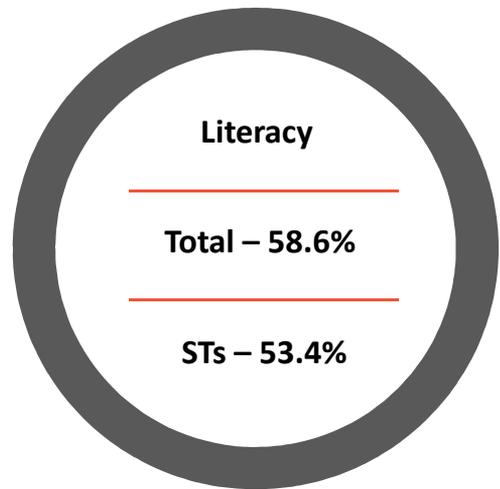
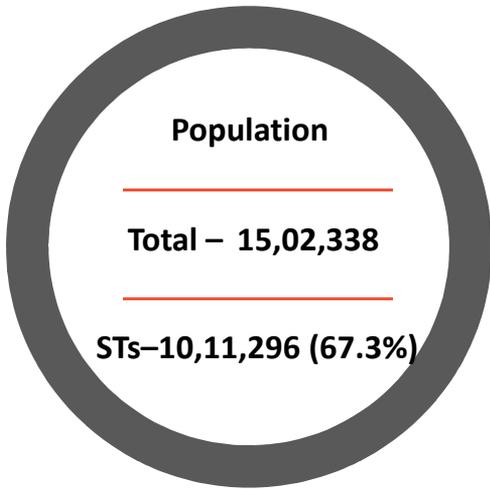
PASCHIMI SINGHBUM: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Pashchimi Singhbhum has a population of 15,02,338 of which 10,11,296 belong to Scheduled Tribes (STs) (67.3%)¹. Only 5.7% of the ST population as against 14.5% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Pashchimi Singhbhum has 18 tehsils and 46.6% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 208 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 1005 females for all ages and 983 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1019 and 992 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 40.1% in the district while it is 43.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 58.6% whereas it is 53.4% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 40.8%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Agricultural labour.



¹ District Census Handbook, Pashchimi Singhbhum (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Jharkhand, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: PASHCHIMI SINGHBHOOM | State: JHARKHAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=633	Non-ST Population N=247	Total Population N=880
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	47.02	60.97	50.86
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1053	1047	1052
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1071	755	1010
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	53.57	66.64	55.99
5	Households with electricity (%)	60.83	87.02	67.99
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	64.07	81.80	68.91
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	9.88	32.63	16.10
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	88.90	58.84	80.68
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	2.87	28.96	10.00
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	3.34	8.15	4.66
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	79.47	84.76	80.86
12	Households have BPL card (%)	53.78	46.74	51.85
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.33	1.35	0.61
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	59.42	79.69	64.96
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	8.36	41.65	17.46
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	79.02	46.20	70.05
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	9.04	33.29	15.85
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	14.86	19.82	16.21
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	19.22	6.77	14.58
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	7.18	3.05	5.64
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	18.30	13.99	17.16
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	15.59	0.00	11.48
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	833	829	832

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=633	Non-ST Population N=247	Total Population N=880
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	41.95	67.44	49.77
25	Men who are literate (%)	65.36	76.28	69.58
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	12.88	37.90	20.55
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	15.44	58.97	28.79
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	26.46	13.59	22.37
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	10.96	5.54	9.11
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	36.27	69.01	47.05
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	11.06	28.88	15.93
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	7.80	25.56	12.65
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.23	0.00	0.17
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	90.34	80.11	85.09
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	27.55	21.32	25.85
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	10.34	7.34	9.52
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	38.51	66.18	47.25
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	7.56	35.85	12.61
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	9.07	19.18	10.88
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	2.66	13.35	4.57
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	89.42	87.18	88.98
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	63.14	46.13	57.23
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1074	982	1049
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1790	5391	3040
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	4.06	0.00	3.79
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	82.42	47.35	71.34

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=633	Non-ST Population N=247	Total Population N=880
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	30.43	73.35	37.41
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	27.93	45.99	30.87
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	4.14	2.63	3.89
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.15	18.34	3.94
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.95	2.80	1.40
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	28.04	52.51	32.41
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	63.58	100.00	64.20
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	46.51	64.76	49.71
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	90.02	100.00	91.77
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	66.89	100.00	72.70
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	60.90	100.00	67.75
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	35.55	42.24	36.67
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	4.42	3.04	4.19
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	37.84	100.00	45.38
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	44.84	100.00	51.53
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	17.10	44.73	20.46
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	17.10	44.73	20.46
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.27	0.00	0.23
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	nca	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	12.41	12.36	12.39
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	33.76	18.52	31.47
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	47.96	62.79	49.84
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	0.95	10.69	2.39
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	62.34	45.94	59.41
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	38.72	32.13	37.54
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	14.63	5.84	13.06
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	68.42	59.61	66.85

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=633	Non-ST Population N=247	Total Population N=880
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	35.53	25.90	32.46
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	23.64	28.12	25.25
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	4.55	19.56	9.34
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	2.71	19.36	8.69
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	84.57	80.37	83.92
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	76.11	65.26	72.67
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	74.80	72.52	74.43
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	76.00	65.53	72.79
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.75	5.92	4.41
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.49	3.36	2.06
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.69	23.74	12.29
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.66	10.95	5.69
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.93	10.17	7.93
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.63	2.76	2.67
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.82	1.24	1.64
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.43	14.99	10.79
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.14	3.63	3.96
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.19	0.00	0.76
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	33.99	46.68	37.46
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	17.94	10.21	15.56
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	0.81	7.08	2.07

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Saraikela-kharsawan District
Jharkhand

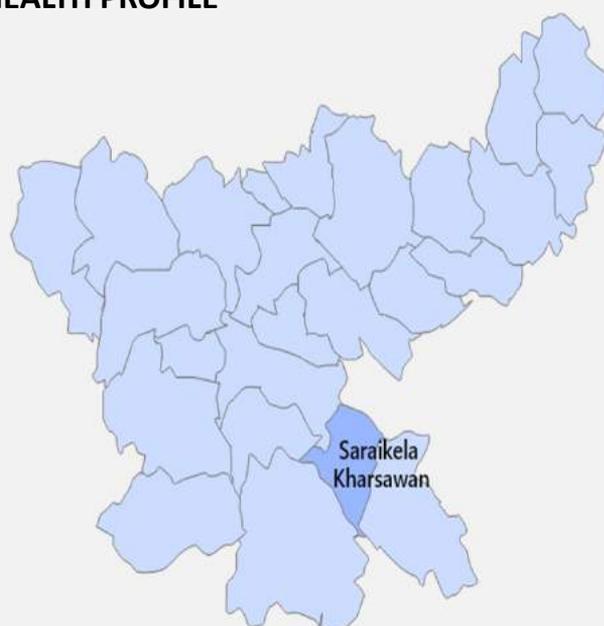


District: SARAIKELA-KHARSAWAN | State: JHARKHAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

SARAIKELA-KHARSAWAN :SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Saraikela-Kharsawan has a population of 10,65,056 of which 3,74,642 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (35.1%)¹. Only 7.8% of the ST population as against 24.2% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Saraikela-Kharsawan has nine tehsils and 21.6% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 401 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 956 females for all ages and 943 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1002 and 964 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 28.1% in the district while it is 37.7% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 67.7% whereas it is 57.2% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 43.8%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



1 District Census Handbook, Saraikela-Kharsawan (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Jharkhand, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 10,65,056

ST – 3,74,642 (35.1%)



Literacy

Total – 67.7%

ST – 57.2%

Public health facilities in the District³

180

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

18

4

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

6

1

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: SARAIKELA-KHARSAWAN | State: JHARKHAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=344	Non-ST Population N=492	Total Population N=836
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	54.46	70.86	64.83
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	940	934	936
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	783	999	898
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	64.71	77.09	71.79
5	Households with electricity (%)	83.99	86.38	85.51
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	71.85	85.69	80.67
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	8.39	37.54	26.95
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	87.70	52.67	65.39
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	5.05	36.21	24.90
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	8.51	11.56	10.46
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	82.77	83.42	83.18
12	Households have BPL card (%)	60.07	44.23	49.98
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.48	8.12	5.71
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	72.58	89.43	83.31
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	15.48	55.17	40.76
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	75.17	48.93	58.46
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	15.76	41.47	32.10
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	13.61	14.97	14.48
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	24.49	7.10	12.09
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	3.84	1.75	2.35
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	3.50	11.05	7.90
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	11.26	10.07	10.57
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	732	234	417

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=344	Non-ST Population N=492	Total Population N=836
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	45.17	69.03	60.03
25	Men who are literate (%)	73.30	81.91	78.24
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	22.16	39.42	32.90
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	32.26	63.25	51.56
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	33.01	33.28	33.17
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	13.25	15.99	14.77
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	40.03	59.98	51.50
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	18.68	33.40	28.38
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	13.49	21.64	18.86
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	80.70	54.34	60.12
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	26.95	21.47	23.34
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	11.35	9.18	9.92
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	68.54	73.21	71.34
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	22.50	28.40	25.87
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	20.48	27.23	24.33
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	3.25	9.42	6.77
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.21	92.73	94.68
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	42.50	33.43	37.02
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1492	1098	1277
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3796	6455	5404
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	5.47	5.67	5.56
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	49.89	42.76	45.62

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=344	Non-ST Population N=492	Total Population N=836
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	58.94	68.09	64.05
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	43.03	39.87	41.27
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	8.01	7.26	7.59
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.80	11.30	7.98
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.48	3.44	3.46
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	49.48	57.77	54.21
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	50.46	39.06	44.58
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	67.68	63.07	65.10
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.67	97.76	97.72
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	92.48	90.52	91.38
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	95.06	88.34	91.29
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	51.23	58.26	55.17
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	5.13	4.46	4.76
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(63.09)	91.16	77.90
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(65.87)	54.73	59.99
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(45.89)	14.60	29.38
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(32.63)	14.60	23.12
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	1.05	0.59
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	33.43	33.43
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	66.57	66.57
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	14.92	12.29	13.37
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	47.33	40.88	43.57
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(59.58)	58.64	58.95
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	3.85	6.04	5.07
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	51.90	39.93	45.11
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	24.90	22.07	23.30
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	10.36	7.86	8.94
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	61.31	45.92	52.58

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=344	Non-ST Population N=492	Total Population N=836
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	44.07	29.20	34.81
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	29.47	19.41	23.89
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	3.23	17.88	12.36
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	19.96	15.72	17.61
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	86.16	78.52	81.79
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	84.12	76.21	79.18
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	70.39	67.95	68.78
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	83.65	75.89	78.79
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.24	8.23	7.48
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.29	3.90	3.67
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	12.97	14.81	13.97
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	11.29	3.94	7.29
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.79	7.26	7.46
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.36	1.39	1.75
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.48	1.39	1.80
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.56	8.14	12.78
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.41	0.00	0.63
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	37.97	25.82	30.23
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	15.28	13.01	13.86
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	9.95	1.39	4.95

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Jharsuguda District

Odisha

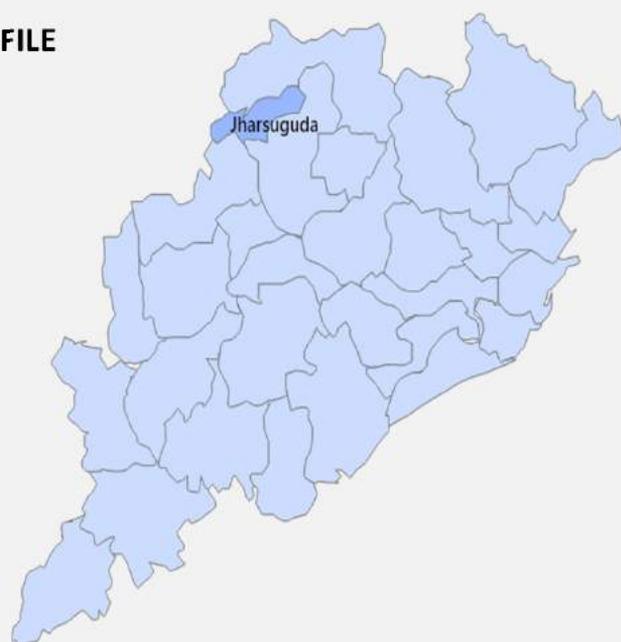


District: JHARSUGUDA | State: ODISHA

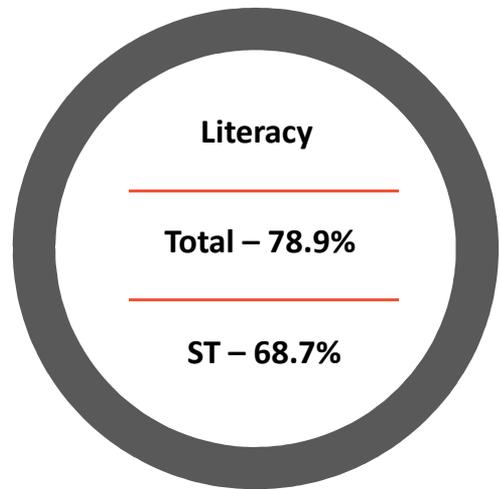
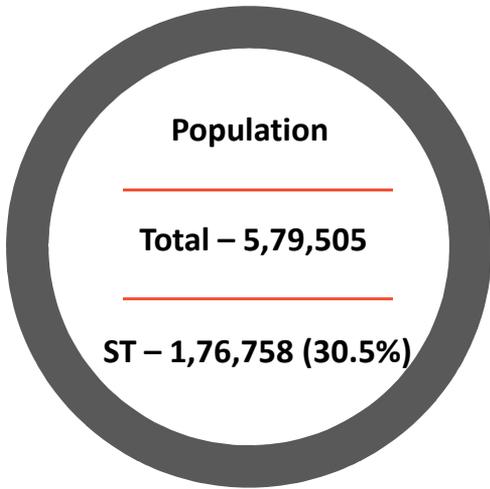
India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

JHARSUGUDA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Jharsuguda has a population of 5,79,505 of which 1,76,758 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (30.5%)¹. Only 20.7% of the ST population as against 39.9% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Jharsuguda has 10 tehsils and 15.7% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 274 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 953 females for all ages and 943 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1002 and 984 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 26.8% in the district while it is 38.2% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 78.9% whereas it is 68.7% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 58.7%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, Jharsuguda (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Odisha, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: JHARSUGUDA | State: ODISHA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=597	Non-ST Population N=1264	Total Population N=1861
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	65.29	79.87	74.73
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1017	980	993
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	961	1035	1007
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	91.56	95.36	94.06
5	Households with electricity (%)	85.00	95.41	91.80
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	89.59	92.12	91.25
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	23.10	49.39	40.28
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	74.81	42.84	53.92
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	7.32	38.90	27.96
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	51.14	38.65	42.98
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	79.19	79.56	79.43
12	Households have BPL card (%)	41.13	24.08	29.99
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.58	14.16	10.14
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	82.12	91.49	88.25
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	20.67	59.61	46.12
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	55.68	37.89	44.05
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	26.56	47.49	40.26
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	13.79	13.27	13.45
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	4.35	3.84	4.03
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	3.42	0.89	1.81
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	2.72	9.06	6.74
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	363	94	188

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=597	Non-ST Population N=1264	Total Population N=1861
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	67.42	80.86	76.10
25	Men who are literate (%)	77.97	91.27	87.05
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	21.57	43.87	35.98
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	78.75	90.19	86.14
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.57	10.98	11.21
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.92	1.36	2.35
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	42.74	65.53	56.75
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	72.77	74.59	73.98
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	33.67	32.38	32.81
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	82.33	70.52	74.30
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	3.56	5.35	4.75
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	2.11	2.64	2.46
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	80.50	77.82	78.79
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	66.23	79.09	74.45
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	50.38	49.42	49.76
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	33.03	38.44	36.49
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.88	99.15	98.68
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	78.11	60.52	66.77
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2667	3715	3278
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2873	6181	5005
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	52.96	25.40	38.39
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	85.26	71.66	76.58

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=597	Non-ST Population N=1264	Total Population N=1861
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	93.80	96.01	95.20
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	87.56	70.68	76.90
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.30	1.55	1.46
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.64	30.48	22.80
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.94	19.85	15.27
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	91.25	90.66	90.87
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(45.58)	59.59	54.45
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	80.49	78.19	79.07
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	98.01	93.90	95.47
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	94.92	91.20	92.62
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	95.12	90.70	92.39
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	67.94	75.33	72.64
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	10.53	4.07	6.44
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	68.51	100.00	81.12
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	54.33	86.20	67.10
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	4.03	0.00	2.42
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	4.03	0.00	2.42
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	0.33	0.21
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	nca	nca
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	21.87	20.53	21.03
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	71.26	73.56	72.70
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	40.49	57.65	50.20
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	11.95	7.35	8.98
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	47.35	27.98	34.86
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	23.26	25.63	24.79
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	6.78	6.59	6.66
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	42.08	33.41	36.49

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=597	Non-ST Population N=1264	Total Population N=1861
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	38.09	22.24	27.86
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	34.81	23.63	27.27
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	8.06	24.42	18.62
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	6.52	20.54	15.97
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	74.16	62.44	66.80
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	74.74	66.56	69.46
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	51.77	65.46	59.51
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	73.98	66.53	69.19
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.71	9.27	8.35
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.64	4.52	3.85
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	11.31	11.17	11.21
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.22	3.85	3.32
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.83	5.82	5.47
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.24	0.79	1.31
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.14	0.32	0.25
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.21	6.70	7.19
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.91	0.61
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.30	0.63	0.85
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	82.17	74.60	77.22
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	31.91	20.83	24.75
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	12.83	20.20	16.84

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Sambalpur District

Odisha



District: SAMBALPUR | State: ODISHA

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

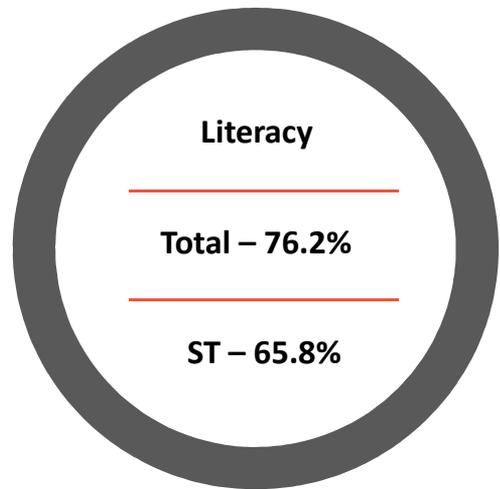
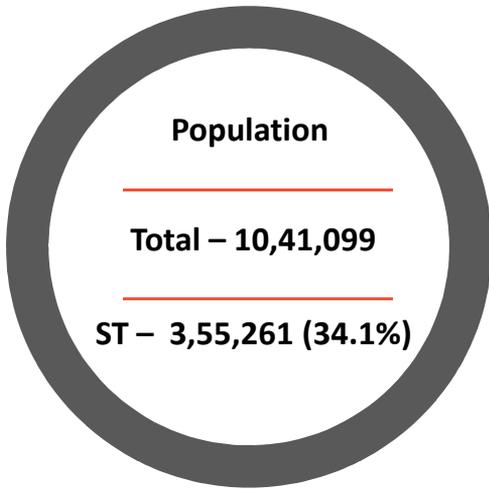
SAMBALPUR: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Sambalpur has a population of 10,41,099 of which 3,55,261 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (34.1%)¹. Only 10.4% of the ST population as against 29.6% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Sambalpur has 20 tehsils and 49.7% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 157 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 976 females for all ages and 940 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1001 and 958 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 37.5% in the district while it is 49.2% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 76.2% whereas it is 65.8% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 55.6%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



1 District Census Handbook, Sambalpur (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Odisha, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: SAMBALPUR | State: ODISHA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=302	Non-ST Population N=600	Total Population N=902
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	61.27	77.6	72.38
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	988	1061	1037
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	873	1031	973
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	95.62	95.76	95.72
5	Households with electricity (%)	77.34	92.78	87.63
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	87.11	87.50	87.37
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	18.88	41.03	33.65
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	80.43	54.20	62.95
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	4.87	31.68	22.74
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	58.48	46.51	50.50
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	68.62	67.97	68.18
12	Households have BPL card (%)	42.65	31.01	34.89
13	Households having access to internet (%)	3.45	8.97	7.13
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	76.30	88.79	84.63
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	15.75	48.31	37.46
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	58.86	43.03	48.30
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	12.22	26.60	21.75
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	14.61	15.80	15.41
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	8.20	7.64	7.80
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	3.84	3.11	3.32
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	9.65	6.04	7.39
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	4.82	2.89	3.62
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	331	290	303

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=302	Non-ST Population N=600	Total Population N=902
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	59.44	78.14	72.23
25	Men who are literate (%)	70.49	88.03	82.57
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	13.32	31.72	25.90
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	62.8	86.11	78.74
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	5.87	13.91	11.32
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.00	3.91	2.83
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	40.6	50.12	47.23
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	58.17	61.33	60.34
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	33.94	32.91	33.23
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.20	0.14
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	84.35	69.52	73.89
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	11.39	10.34	10.67
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	6.33	2.82	3.92
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	69.25	73.42	71.94
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	85.18	81.74	82.96
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	43.22	43.70	43.53
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	38.57	33.23	35.12
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.49	99.40	99.07
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	83.16	73.74	76.86
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2708	2604	2642
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3074	3691	3487
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	30.28	25.88	28.34
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	90.05	77.07	81.65

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=302	Non-ST Population N=600	Total Population N=902
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	81.08	95.13	90.25
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	77.73	79.51	78.89
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.19	1.59	1.80
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.12	22.98	19.90
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	16.93	17.83	17.52
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	84.91	81.58	82.76
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	59.84	81.22	68.58
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	60.36	80.61	74.38
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	82.84	97.66	93.10
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	71.16	93.17	86.40
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	77.32	90.57	86.50
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	44.09	56.83	52.44
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	8.09	8.98	8.67
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(86.10)	67.22	73.36
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(73.80)	88.69	83.85
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(22.50)	18.25	19.63
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(22.50)	18.25	19.63
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.93	0.55	1.38
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	100.00	79.53
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	20.07	20.62	20.44
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	69.10	63.46	65.37
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(20.34)	84.86	55.57
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	4.41	7.06	6.24
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	46.98	36.77	40.23
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	34.89	25.40	28.62
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	9.63	4.73	6.39
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	55.36	40.21	45.34

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=302	Non-ST Population N=600	Total Population N=902
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	34.94	24.96	28.13
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	30.61	17.42	21.42
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	6.69	21.55	16.84
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	12.13	17.00	15.53
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	71.34	69.13	69.91
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	81.23	69.23	73.05
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(52.35)	78.80	70.70
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	80.47	69.49	72.99
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.05	6.80	6.88
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.13	3.98	4.03
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	10.98	8.21	9.05
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.35	7.10	6.57
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.06	6.46	6.02
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.70	1.95	2.50
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.97	0.79	0.85
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.63	10.22	9.74
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	3.47	2.42
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.21	0.84
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	92.08	93.01	92.70
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	23.09	20.43	21.27
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	11.50	23.06	19.09

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Debagarh District

Odisha

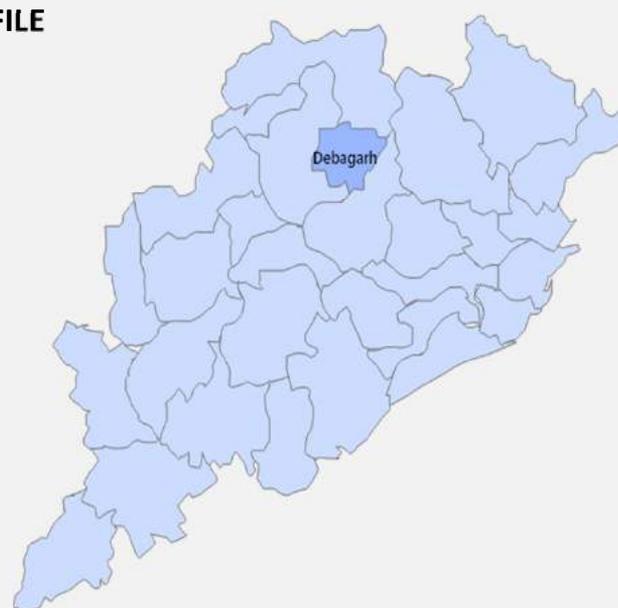


District: DEBAGARH | State: ODISHA

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

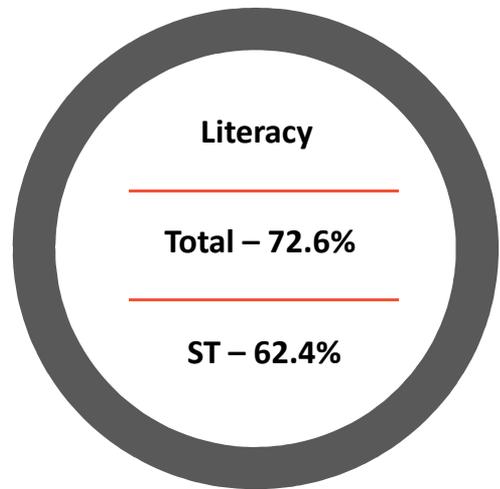
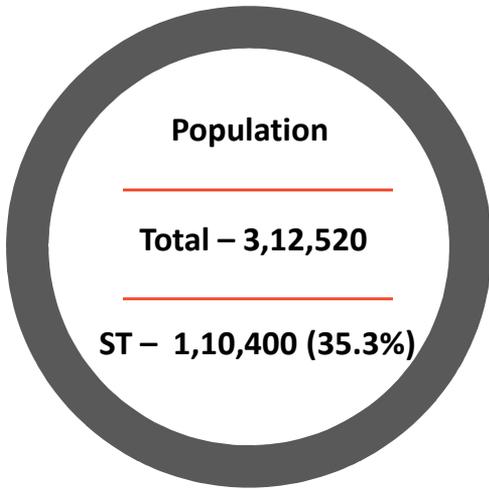
DEBAGARH: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Debagarh has a population of 3,12,520 of which 1,10,400 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (35.3%)¹. Only 4.9% of the ST population as against 7.2% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Debagarh has four tehsils and 50.2% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 106 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 975 females for all ages and 927 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1003 and 974 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 47.3% in the district while it is 49.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 72.6% whereas it is 62.4% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 51.7%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Agricultural labour.



¹ District Census Handbook, Debagarh (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Odisha, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: DEBAGARH | State: ODISHA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=321	Non-ST Population N=595	Total Population N=916
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	60.36	74.35	69.27
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1089	1033	1053
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1245	1044	1136
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	54.08	73.21	65.05
5	Households with electricity (%)	72.46	86.64	81.52
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	83.15	86.97	85.59
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	22.70	35.58	30.93
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	75.54	60.53	65.95
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	3.35	9.74	7.43
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	51.47	51.87	51.73
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	71.26	78.49	75.82
12	Households have BPL card (%)	55.99	40.50	46.10
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.47	4.50	3.77
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	57.01	77.16	69.88
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	11.57	46.41	33.82
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	60.05	64.41	62.83
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	21.51	25.60	24.09
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	13.67	13.54	13.59
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	9.70	15.70	13.60
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	10.54	14.27	12.96
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	3.13	1.87
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	5.28	12.48	9.59
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	118	258	206

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=321	Non-ST Population N=595	Total Population N=916
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	53.68	75.75	66.83
25	Men who are literate (%)	60.47	93.58	80.49
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	14.07	33.42	25.60
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	55.37	66.67	62.10
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	19.23	26.39	23.52
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	16.40	10.08	12.69
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	36.12	41.72	39.44
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	47.13	43.11	44.74
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	17.78	16.35	16.93
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.32	0.19
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	86.22	74.95	79.74
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	15.17	19.39	17.68
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.71	5.95	5.85
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	46.02	60.76	53.52
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	54.90	61.66	58.36
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	29.41	38.32	33.97
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	13.38	26.09	19.88
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.43	97.35	96.89
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	71.38	69.16	70.20
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2435	4858	3661
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2910	7033	5100
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	28.69	19.36	25.02
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	94.82	84.24	89.44

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8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=321	Non-ST Population N=595	Total Population N=916
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	81.61	88.66	85.29
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	78.82	78.22	78.51
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.92	2.71	2.81
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.98	10.86	8.53
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.82	7.67	6.30
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	80.15	81.87	81.03
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	31.56	24.90	29.04
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	64.21	73.65	68.41
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	92.48	96.66
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	91.00	89.15	90.18
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	90.14	81.82	86.44
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	67.57	70.74	69.23
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	12.17	13.86	13.05
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	45.78	74.97	61.86
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	49.05	77.15	64.52
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	15.55	3.44	8.88
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	0.00	3.44	1.89
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.14	2.65	2.40
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	80.69
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	43.08	34.23
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	16.02	12.82	14.29
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	67.10	77.37	72.41
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(19.35)	58.18	34.94
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	9.90	13.36	11.56
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	40.64	28.27	33.39
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	22.27	18.22	19.90
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	4.30	5.78	5.17
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	45.12	32.06	37.47

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=321	Non-ST Population N=595	Total Population N=916
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	40.42	25.39	31.47
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	26.81	16.19	20.27
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	6.06	14.1	10.85
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	0.36	15.98	10.75
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	35.92	25.96	30.81
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	48.28	38.8	42.69
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	30.41	47.84	41.09
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	47.57	39.19	42.62
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.89	6.75	5.58
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.38	2.94	2.30
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	10.27	9.18	9.61
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.56	0.00	2.58
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.44	9.52	9.89
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.63	2.05	1.88
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.22	1.11	1.55
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	20.42	15.32	17.32
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	7.04	4.29
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.74	0.00	1.07
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	93.64	94.34	94.09
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	25.99	26.65	26.38
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	23.15	24.62	24.03

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Sundargarh District
Odisha



District: SUNDARGARH | State: ODISHA

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

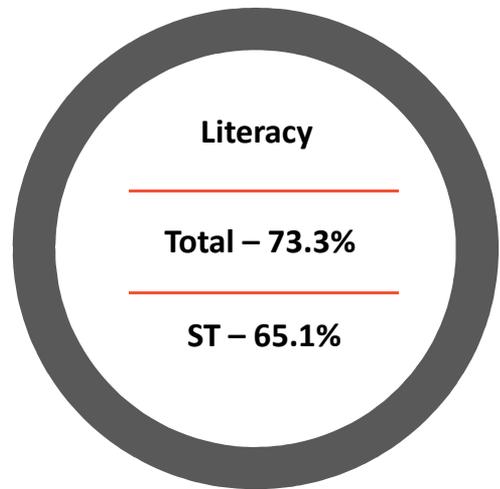
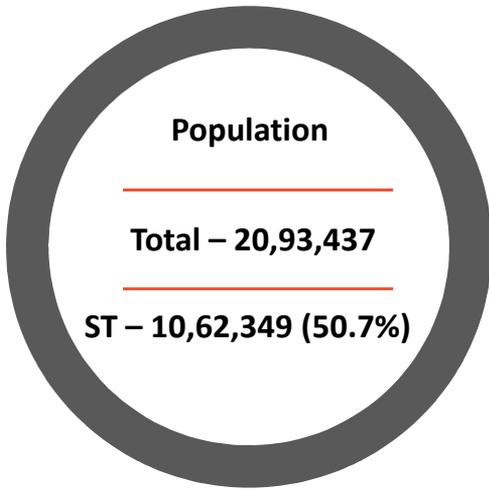
SUNDARGARH: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Sundargarh has a population of 20,93,437 of which 10,62,349 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (50.7%)¹. Only 14.5% of the ST population as against 35.3% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Sundargarh has 30 tehsils and 44.0% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 216 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 973 females for all ages and 946 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1016 and 971 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 28.0% in the district while it is 34.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 73.3% whereas it is 65.1% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 56.4%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, Sundargarh (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Odisha, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: SUNDARGARH | State: ODISHA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=853	Non-ST Population N=957	Total Population N=1810
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	63.01	78.07	69.95
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1084	990	1039
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1035	1037	1036
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	75.71	83.90	79.25
5	Households with electricity (%)	81.27	91.01	85.95
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	85.84	92.95	89.25
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	24.92	51.92	37.90
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	72.24	41.87	57.64
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	8.44	42.08	24.61
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	58.02	42.94	50.77
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	75.25	75.89	75.55
12	Households have BPL card (%)	56.61	31.63	44.61
13	Households having access to internet (%)	4.59	18.62	11.33
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	81.74	91.25	86.31
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	21.91	61.98	41.17
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	68.14	36.77	53.07
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	24.51	51.30	37.30
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	10.77	11.29	11.02
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	16.10	3.43	10.00
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	3.12	2.60	2.87
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	11.67	3.18	7.20
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	6.29	1.65	3.85
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	478	398	440

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=853	Non-ST Population N=957	Total Population N=1810
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	61.59	76.17	68.57
25	Men who are literate (%)	80.78	88.22	84.63
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	27.37	43.18	34.94
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	67.86	85.72	76.41
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	15.36	15.39	15.37
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.84	7.29	6.56
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	48.97	70.89	59.16
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	62.60	64.02	63.29
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	32.24	33.20	32.71
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.12	0.06
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	85.93	71.20	78.67
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	8.81	10.41	9.59
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	3.63	3.80	3.71
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	73.44	78.83	75.77
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	79.14	82.59	80.65
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	34.68	51.59	42.06
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	26.04	43.53	33.67
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.10	95.93	97.15
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	80.13	66.43	73.94
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1438	1983	1660
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1694	2824	2204
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	19.57	46.54	27.24
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	91.02	78.55	85.63

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=853	Non-ST Population N=957	Total Population N=1810
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	85.23	92.09	88.25
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	81.63	75.13	78.77
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.48	1.04	1.84
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.44	17.34	10.68
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.61	11.10	7.91
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	87.26	85.92	86.68
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	45.28	56.60	48.80
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	85.41	85.36	85.39
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.82	100.00	97.76
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	93.28	98.54	95.73
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	95.82	95.58	95.71
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	61.08	70.70	65.46
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	3.69	8.71	5.94
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	60.89	84.39	76.32
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	82.51	69.03	73.65
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	37.97	28.38	31.67
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	37.97	22.47	27.79
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.10	1.41	1.24
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	45.80	72.39
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	81.26	90.46
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	18.40	18.52	18.45
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	73.63	83.64	77.94
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	53.85	84.83	65.46
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	14.59	14.29	14.46
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	38.30	35.72	37.18
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	36.35	25.05	31.44
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	11.89	5.81	9.25
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	48.82	38.11	44.17

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=853	Non-ST Population N=957	Total Population N=1810
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	30.65	23.38	27.22
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	12.25	18.08	15.23
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	7.27	20.58	13.57
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	5.57	21.87	13.91
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	80.04	69.94	75.57
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	75.73	67.46	71.85
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	58.58	47.64	52.62
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	75.39	66.93	71.40
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.23	5.93	5.56
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.96	2.85	2.38
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.04	10.70	8.90
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.05	6.64	5.36
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.88	7.56	7.20
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.07	2.12	1.57
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.41	1.62	0.98
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.15	12.98	11.09
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.07	1.72	2.39
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.50	1.34	1.42
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	82.04	69.86	76.19
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	23.00	22.16	22.60
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	23.50	35.23	29.01

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Kendujhar District
Odisha



District: KENDUJHAR | State: ODISHA

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

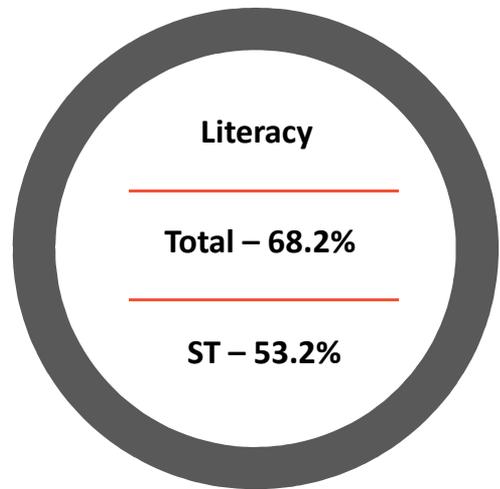
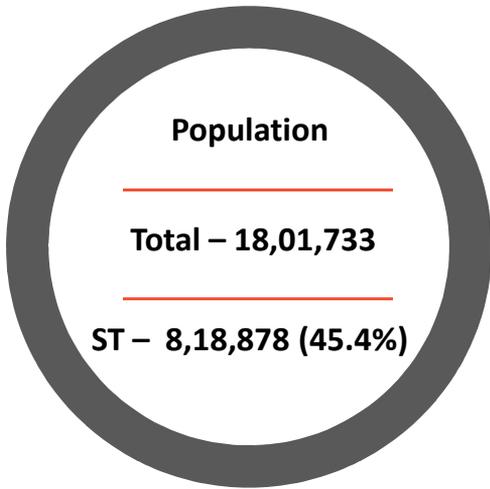
KENDUJHAR: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Kendujhar has a population of 18,01,733 of which 8,18,878 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (45.4%)¹. Only 7.2% of the ST population as against 14.0% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Kendujhar has 24 tehsils and 21.9% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 217 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 988 females for all ages and 967 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1017 and 983 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 30.0% in the district while it is 38.7% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 68.2% whereas it is 53.2% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 41.6%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Agricultural labour.



¹ District Census Handbook, Kendujhar (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Odisha, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: KENDUJHAR | State: ODISHA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=461	Non-ST Population N=453	Total Population N=914
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	50.99	77.06	64.06
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1031	1071	1050
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	830	863	843
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	56.38	79.17	65.99
5	Households with electricity (%)	67.38	82.45	74.96
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	80.36	90.27	85.35
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	9.69	31.25	20.54
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	87.98	62.46	75.14
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	6.46	26.30	16.44
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	50.57	45.09	47.81
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	58.81	64.49	61.56
12	Households have BPL card (%)	64.66	47.63	56.09
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.82	8.18	5.52
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	63.85	80.85	72.40
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	17.78	40.92	29.42
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	67.63	60.12	63.85
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	16.06	36.65	26.50
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.95	12.44	12.69
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	2.37	4.75	3.42
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	11.97	9.35	10.81
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	7.81	9.22	8.59
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	4.82	3.03	3.82
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	404	311	359

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=461	Non-ST Population N=453	Total Population N=914
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	56.63	76.67	66.28
25	Men who are literate (%)	86.94	86.70	86.83
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	17.60	39.39	28.10
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	56.11	80.21	67.72
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	30.58	25.89	28.72
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	22.33	6.74	14.96
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	44.84	65.42	53.78
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	39.10	40.58	39.81
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	16.55	14.32	15.48
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	82.46	68.01	75.52
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	26.00	26.92	26.44
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	10.23	6.40	8.39
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	49.64	65.55	56.63
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	35.45	45.03	39.43
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	43.13	48.20	45.24
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	17.38	21.23	18.98
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.97	95.63	95.24
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	76.06	63.45	70.13
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2142	4428	3132
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2199	5829	3905
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	27.09	24.21	26.39
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	83.31	76.16	80.17

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=461	Non-ST Population N=453	Total Population N=914
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	65.99	81.43	72.20
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	64.09	69.31	66.19
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.84	2.06	3.12
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.82	16.92	12.08
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.19	17.52	15.01
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	67.74	72.79	69.84
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	47.38	59.19	51.19
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	72.16	86.61	77.59
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	85.59	96.45	89.66
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	79.11	89.78	83.12
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	79.80	90.67	83.88
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	71.00	68.15	69.84
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	21.32	20.76	21.10
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	48.56	66.72	55.68
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	55.56	57.28	56.23
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	15.97	9.19	13.31
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	12.12	9.19	10.97
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.34	5.78	5.52
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	23.16	78.42	46.23
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	23.16	30.11	26.06
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	28.18	19.50	24.36
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	52.84	62.22	56.53
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(15.24)	31.58	20.80
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	7.95	13.96	10.23
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	51.56	34.67	44.55
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	19.06	18.89	18.99
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	5.66	4.79	5.30
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	52.82	32.31	44.30

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=461	Non-ST Population N=453	Total Population N=914
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	35.37	22.28	28.97
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	18.29	21.88	19.91
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	7.56	20.62	13.95
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	30.04	14.30	22.94
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	38.12	25.06	32.82
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	44.55	36.18	40.48
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	48.36	26.96	40.28
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	44.79	35.79	40.47
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.59	9.19	7.84
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.94	4.20	3.54
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.58	0.00	4.64
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.19	0.00	1.72
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.51	10.61	11.60
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.99	2.60	2.28
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.75	2.11	1.92
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.51	7.07	11.10
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.70	5.11	4.89
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.09	2.32	1.65
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	89.11	89.30	89.20
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	34.14	27.94	31.15
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	27.20	19.09	23.70

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Mayurbhanj District
Odisha



District: MAYURBHANJ | State: ODISHA

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

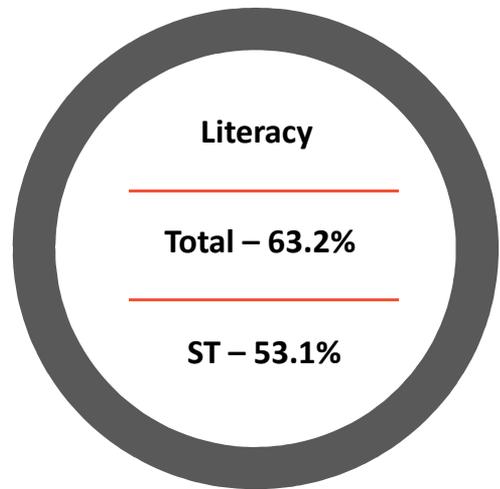
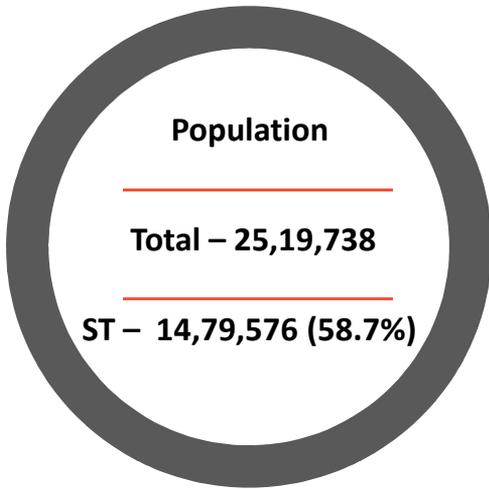
MAYURBHANJ: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Mayurbhanj has a population of 25,19,738 of which 14,79,576 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (58.7%)¹. Only 2.7% of the ST population as against 7.7% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Mayurbhanj has 31 tehsils and 39.3% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 242 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 1006 females for all ages and 960 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1025 and 974 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 41.6% in the district while it is 47.3% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 63.2% whereas it is 53.1% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 41.4%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Agricultural labour.



¹ District Census Handbook, Mayurbhanj (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Odisha, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: MAYURBHANJ | State: ODISHA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=477	Non-ST Population N=441	Total Population N=918
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	51.12	69.14	59.32
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1037	1019	1029
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	979	965	974
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	74.66	86.96	79.5
5	Households with electricity (%)	65.59	83.48	73.87
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	78.96	84.34	81.45
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	6.67	31.37	18.10
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	91.23	60.29	76.91
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	2.92	17.12	9.50
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	40.09	39.63	39.88
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	63.84	69.54	66.40
12	Households have BPL card (%)	68.07	49.11	59.29
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.29	5.68	3.32
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	60.35	81.29	70.04
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	7.54	33.81	19.70
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	65.70	52.42	59.55
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	21.52	42.03	31.08
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	13.55	10.08	11.94
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	11.50	2.76	7.71
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	nca	0.00
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	7.27	5.88	6.78
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	3.98	nca	2.57
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	556	492	528

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=477	Non-ST Population N=441	Total Population N=918
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	47.31	72.06	58.27
25	Men who are literate (%)	71.28	91.9	81.62
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	15.03	34.46	23.63
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	39.94	73.78	54.92
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	34.13	38.37	35.98
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	17.16	14.33	16.09
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	34.54	47.59	39.85
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	38.80	43.99	41.15
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	15.00	19.85	17.20
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.27	0.32	0.30
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	88.58	77.18	82.84
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	16.11	16.19	16.15
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	6.87	3.98	5.56
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	61.38	76.94	67.33
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	68.82	76.24	71.62
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	33.98	35.84	34.68
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	21.69	28.88	24.40
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.42	92.69	94.37
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	76.25	74.54	75.56
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3029	3003	3019
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3181	4145	3573
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	36.85	21.79	34.34
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	86.16	83.13	85.00

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
 - Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=477	Non-ST Population N=441	Total Population N=918
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	79.93	93.73	84.88
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	78.88	89.18	82.58
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	6.31	2.25	4.85
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.12	9.03	7.81
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.03	6.86	8.19
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	82.92	84.52	83.52
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	61.33	36.83	57.08
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	71.00	75.11	72.69
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	86.47	91.50	88.54
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	83.29	83.35	83.31
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	86.47	91.50	88.54
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	72.46	74.44	73.18
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	15.62	17.61	16.35
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	51.26	79.45	62.36
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	51.40	67.26	57.65
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	15.00	25.66	19.20
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	12.32	21.02	15.75
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	2.50	0.91
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	70.15	70.15
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	30.18	27.24	29.09
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	56.89	64.97	60.09
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	50.45	58.33	52.93
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	7.94	6.11	7.25
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	52.56	28.50	43.48
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	17.78	16.13	17.16
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	4.76	5.33	4.98
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	50.84	32.09	43.77

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=477	Non-ST Population N=441	Total Population N=918
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	36.23	26.52	31.90
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	21.19	11.83	16.40
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	3.94	14.56	8.67
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	7.94	24.39	16.36
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	40.60	24.87	34.79
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	47.96	35.11	42.21
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	40.19	54.85	45.59
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	47.58	35.81	42.35
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.92	7.94	7.93
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.89	2.93	3.46
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	10.87	8.32	9.56
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.06	3.72	2.92
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.06	6.85	10.28
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.04	2.06	2.05
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.95	2.08	1.45
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.14	10.72	11.89
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.43	2.92	3.17
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	89.58	89.34	89.47
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	29.87	29.36	29.65
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	26.3	17.46	22.42

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Gajapati District

Odisha

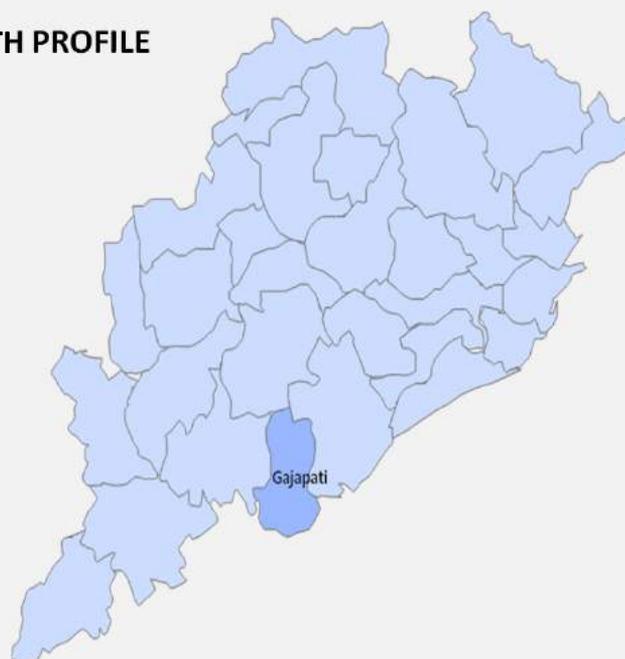


District: GAJAPATI | State: ODISHA

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

GAJAPATI: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Gajapati has a population of 5,77,817 of which 3,13,714 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (54.3%)¹. Only 1.5% of the ST population as against 12.2% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Gajapati has 10 tehsils and 58.3% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 134 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 1043 females for all ages and 967 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1065 and 981 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 46.8% in the district while it is 53.7% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 53.5% whereas it is 43.7% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 32.8%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Agricultural labour.



¹ District Census Handbook, Gajapati (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Odisha, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 5,77,817

ST – 3,13,714 (54.3%)



Literacy

Total – 53.5%

ST – 43.7%

Public health facilities in the District³

136

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

19

3

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

8

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: GAJAPATI | State: ODISHA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=430	Non-ST Population N=478	Total Population N=908
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	43.47	61.32	53.30
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1008	1041	1026
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	699	914	800
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	75.30	90.87	82.88
5	Households with electricity (%)	78.34	94.86	87.69
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	52.41	82.12	69.24
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	26.61	47.00	38.15
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	72.10	51.72	60.56
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	2.79	31.78	19.21
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	52.36	44.84	48.10
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	77.96	78.69	78.36
12	Households have BPL card (%)	53.00	31.97	41.09
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.70	3.93	2.53
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	60.94	82.97	73.42
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	43.14	65.53	55.82
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	55.74	24.92	38.29
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	5.23	20.21	13.77
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.95	13.51	12.83
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	13.73	7.63	10.16
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	13.65	8.17	10.44
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	14.72	3.23	8.20
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	9.28	0.00	4.02
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	434	645	549

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) -Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=430	Non-ST Population N=478	Total Population N=908
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	32.22	55.33	45.03
25	Men who are literate (%)	58.66	66.70	63.08
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	7.73	24.05	16.77
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	39.08	72.84	57.78
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	25.37	27.83	26.60
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	13.43	6.30	9.42
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	19.10	40.62	30.59
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	58.02	71.90	65.77
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	32.14	56.36	45.66
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.31	0.00	0.14
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	89.35	86.94	87.74
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	10.45	7.65	8.88
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.91	3.79	4.73
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	68.15	68.77	68.47
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	40.29	58.1	49.13
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	26.79	17.94	22.40
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	11.52	13.44	12.47
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	92.58	96.25	94.51
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	78.11	69.19	72.95
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2249	2847	2567
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2185	3440	2911
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	19.66	18.67	19.32
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	87.36	78.97	82.93

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=430	Non-ST Population N=478	Total Population N=908
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	54.36	72.49	63.34
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	53.15	60.41	56.75
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	10.00	2.7	6.38
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.34	13.67	8.97
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.17	12.77	10.60
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	65.47	66.42	65.94
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	46.81	58.47	51.40
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	44.28	48.74	46.36
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	74.57	80.15	77.17
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	54.42	80.15	66.40
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	68.97	73.38	71.03
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	50.10	50.80	50.45
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	5.60	6.49	6.04
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	54.44	77.24	66.64
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	55.17	69.82	63.00
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	23.39	9.61	16.02
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	23.39	9.61	16.02
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.41	0.53	0.97
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	75.21	100.00	81.95
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	37.06	100.00	54.15
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	15.45	12.38	13.73
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	72.41	74.49	73.43
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	40.72	52.20	45.99
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	4.14	5.54	4.82
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	41.50	24.65	32.46
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	19.11	17.78	18.40
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	4.28	5.28	4.82
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	40.10	25.21	32.12

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=430	Non-ST Population N=478	Total Population N=908
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	27.17	18.26	22.18
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	17.79	15.89	16.75
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	4.84	16.27	11.24
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	9.58	17.02	13.67
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	64.88	50.64	57.65
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	67.26	53.14	59.39
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	39.77	37.33	38.58
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	65.89	52.54	58.48
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.46	7.17	5.96
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.75	3.12	2.51
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.98	6.31	4.80
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	2.73	1.49
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.45	4.44	4.45
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.87	0.35	0.58
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.28	0.37	0.33
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.69	7.07	8.26
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	4.31	2.36
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	90.21	91.06	90.69
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	31.90	21.20	25.97
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	13.96	20.53	16.93

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Kandhamal District

Odisha



District: KANDHAMAL | State: ODISHA

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

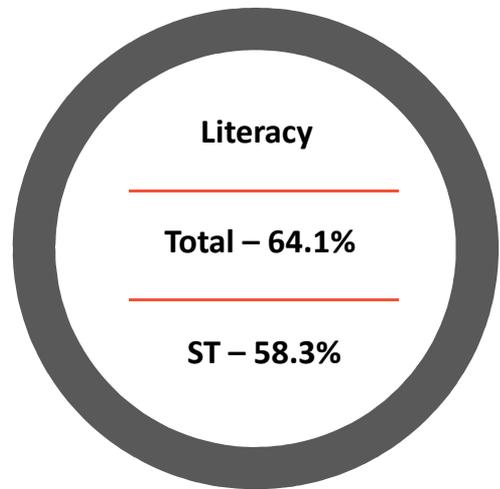
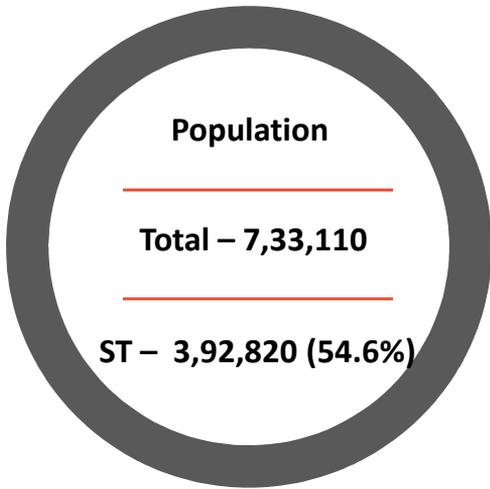
KANDHAMAL: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Kandhamal has a population of 7,33,110 of which 3,92,820 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (53.6%)¹. Only 3.1% of the ST population as against 9.9% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Kandhamal has 17 tehsils and 65.0% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 91 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 1037 females for all ages and 962 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1062 and 973 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 43.4% in the district while it is 47.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 64.1% whereas it is 58.3% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 45.6%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Agricultural labour.

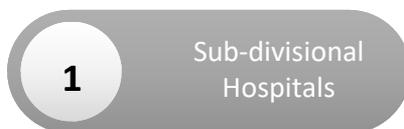


¹ District Census Handbook, Kandhamal (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Odisha, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: KANDHAMAL | State: ODISHA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=496	Non-ST Population N=442	Total Population N=938
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	55.33	62.35	58.71
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1037	1097	1066
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1048	1066	1057
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	81.04	73.01	77.20
5	Households with electricity (%)	70.37	85.46	77.62
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	55.15	68.12	61.39
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	12.70	20.56	16.48
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	86.54	77.42	82.15
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	2.13	11.09	6.44
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	61.28	62.34	61.79
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	70.85	70.48	70.67
12	Households have BPL card (%)	42.34	42.51	42.42
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.72	4.13	2.88
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	56.39	65.43	60.73
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	32.14	43.34	37.53
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	60.44	31.24	46.40
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	10.47	24.36	17.21
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.35	17.14	14.13
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	9.74	8.70	9.10
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	7.69	4.78	5.89
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	7.23	6.49	6.83
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	2.51	0.00	1.14
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	497	377	440

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=496	Non-ST Population N=442	Total Population N=938
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	49.15	62.85	55.92
25	Men who are literate (%)	79.98	87.38	83.03
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	13.43	22.84	18.08
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	53.96	74.26	63.99
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	26.47	19.80	23.01
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.85	13.66	9.05
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	25.83	31.83	28.81
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	61.46	59.24	60.36
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	75.02	70.83	72.94
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.42	0.21
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	89.99	83.61	86.68
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	7.72	12.17	9.93
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	3.84	4.94	4.39
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	72.77	71.28	72.01
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	65.59	64.00	64.80
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	43.58	46.47	45.02
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	31.64	32.24	31.94
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.84	92.21	95.01
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	90.04	85.72	87.80
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2467	3114	2798
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2467	3124	2807
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	38.49	36.09	37.44
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	89.36	90.18	89.78

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=496	Non-ST Population N=442	Total Population N=938
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	70.09	75.29	72.65
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	70.09	73.37	71.71
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	7.54	2.62	5.12
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.72	11.27	7.95
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.73	14.07	10.43
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	84.97	84.64	84.80
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	39.52	58.50	47.88
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	71.58	75.70	73.47
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	92.03	96.14	93.91
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	90.41	96.14	93.04
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	84.35	84.12	84.24
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	79.84	77.43	78.70
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	8.04	10.08	9.04
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	84.03	79.31	81.46
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	78.52	67.92	72.74
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	24.17	26.70	25.55
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	24.17	10.30	16.60
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.23	1.29	2.28
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(78.24)	58.57	72.81
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(22.56)	29.28	24.41
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	25.67	20.33	23.08
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	56.87	52.67	54.82
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(39.51)	33.13	36.02
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	10.41	8.65	9.56
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	39.00	37.68	38.35
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	20.48	25.80	23.13
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	6.16	10.67	8.41
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	40.46	45.75	43.09

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=496	Non-ST Population N=442	Total Population N=938
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	29.34	26.90	28.15
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	21.70	26.59	23.77
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	5.14	11.31	8.17
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	6.00	8.29	6.97
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	45.68	40.12	43.03
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	56.47	49.13	52.86
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	39.73	56.69	49.53
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	55.86	49.51	52.71
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.28	3.80	3.53
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.08	1.42	1.75
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.45	10.82	6.56
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.74	5.39	2.70
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	3.32	4.38	3.85
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.34	0.54	0.94
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.13	0.93	0.53
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	0.97	3.39	1.99
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.19	0.00	1.26
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.69	0.72
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	98.61	94.18	96.48
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	33.65	28.54	31.13
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	15.55	16.52	15.99

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Balangir District

Odisha



District: BALANGIR | State: ODISHA

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

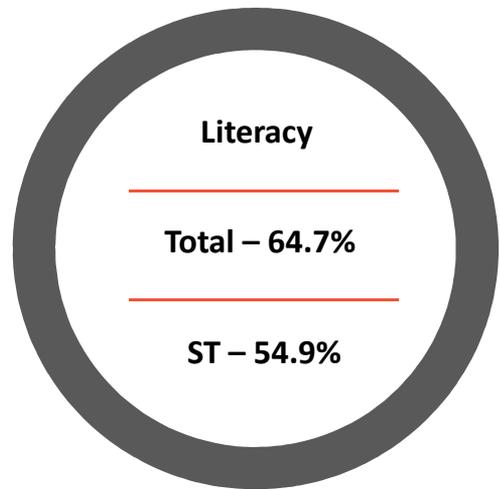
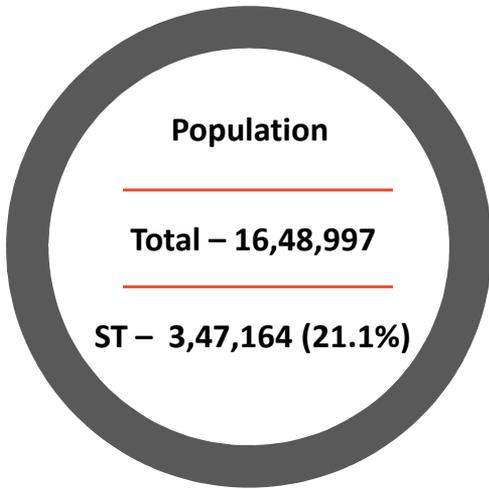
BALANGIR: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Balangir has a population of 16,48,997 of which 3,47,164 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (21.1%)¹. Only 3.6% of the ST population as against 12.0% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Balangir has 12 tehsils and 36.6% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 251 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 987 females for all ages and 955 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1013 and 969 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 30.6% in the district while it is 36.4% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 64.7% whereas it is 54.9% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 42.3%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Agricultural labour.



¹ District Census Handbook, Balangir (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Odisha, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: BALANGIR | State: ODISHA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=206	Non-ST Population N=723	Total Population N=929
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	59.24	66.58	64.91
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1075	1018	1030
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1035	1064	1058
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	67.66	74.03	72.52
5	Households with electricity (%)	71.28	85.69	82.61
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	91.73	94.58	93.97
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	6.72	16.13	14.11
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	93.28	81.70	84.18
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	4.34	10.46	9.15
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	48.84	50.48	50.13
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	67.24	74.56	72.92
12	Households have BPL card (%)	57.10	58.60	58.28
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.50	4.48	3.63
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	72.43	81.71	79.73
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	17.07	38.51	33.93
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	64.42	54.89	56.93
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	11.79	18.72	17.23
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	10.36	9.63	9.79
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	25.87	10.85	14.11
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	8.42	2.72	4.21
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	7.46	5.92	6.32
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	487	149	224

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=206	Non-ST Population N=723	Total Population N=929
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	61.16	62.12	61.92
25	Men who are literate (%)	84.90	85.81	85.57
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	14.60	23.45	21.55
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	69.25	72.37	71.70
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	8.89	16.38	14.69
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.40	4.39	3.94
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	32.54	33.22	33.07
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	64.00	65.60	65.25
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	24.91	35.24	32.96
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	76.97	86.34	84.64
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	10.39	7.33	8.00
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	1.64	3.68	3.23
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	76.12	73.23	73.92
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	68.32	79.08	76.53
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	46.05	50.07	49.12
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	26.40	36.86	34.38
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	71.35	80.57	78.57
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	4517	3948	4073
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4432	4426	4427
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	36.18	33.88	34.74
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	93.24	86.95	88.45

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

• Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=206	Non-ST Population N=723	Total Population N=929
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	78.55	89.63	87.07
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	77.31	87.12	84.86
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	8.50	3.05	4.31
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.28	12.29	11.60
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.40	12.52	12.07
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	83.27	88.58	87.32
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	58.73	58.79	58.77
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	92.29	93.15	92.95
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	100.00	97.50	98.07
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	100.00	95.66	96.65
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	40.55	51.61	49.05
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	8.24	8.94	8.78
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(100.00)	87.21	89.95
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(100.00)	83.33	86.90
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(31.73)	17.51	20.56
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(31.73)	17.51	20.56
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	nca	nca	nca
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	nca	nca
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	25.24	24.72	24.84
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	81.14	81.66	81.53
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	*	62.28	60.38
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	12.32	5.62	7.26
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	53.82	41.60	44.43
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	32.35	24.18	26.07
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	6.40	10.47	9.53
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	55.74	41.42	44.74

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=206	Non-ST Population N=723	Total Population N=929
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	37.28	30.25	31.76
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	25.39	18.85	20.58
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	5.31	12.48	10.94
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	5.77	13.44	11.41
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	70.53	66.43	67.39
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	69.61	58.76	61.09
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(68.73)	57.11	59.49
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	69.59	58.71	61.05
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.34	6.89	6.55
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.43	3.33	2.71
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.10	10.81	9.56
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.10	5.78	5.86
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.50	6.42	7.08
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.85	1.58	1.42
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.51	0.40
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.29	5.20	8.66
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	2.00	1.47
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.04	0.77
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	93.39	95.63	95.15
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	28.67	25.20	25.95
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	14.47	24.80	22.36

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Nuapada District

Odisha

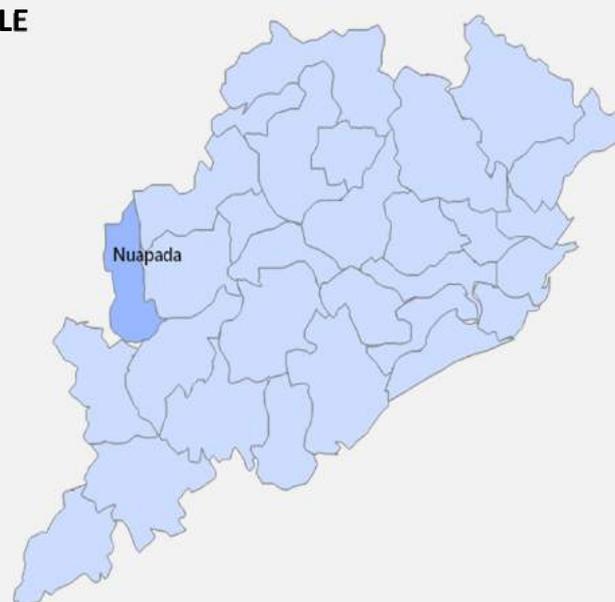


District: NUAPADA | State: ODISHA

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

NUAPADA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Nuapada has a population of 6,10,382 of which 2,06,327 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (33.8%)¹. Only 1.1% of the ST population as against 5.6% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Nuapada has six tehsils and 24.1% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 158 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 1021 females for all ages and 981 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1054 and 1004 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 44.5% in the district while it is 50.9% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 57.3% whereas it is 51.0% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 37.7%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Agricultural labour.



¹ District Census Handbook, Nuapada (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Odisha, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 6,10,382

ST – 2,06,327 (33.8%)



Literacy

Total – 57.3%

ST – 51.0%

Public health facilities in the District³

90

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

17

5

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

5

1

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: NUAPADA | State: ODISHA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=329	Non-ST Population N=603	Total Population N=932
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	52.14	60.01	57.24
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	983	1073	1040
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	760	1148	999
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	63.14	68.48	66.70
5	Households with electricity (%)	76.42	85.46	82.27
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	3.29	5.89	4.97
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	11.98	24.75	20.24
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	86.74	72.59	77.59
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	2.27	12.17	8.67
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	57.51	53.83	55.13
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	74.65	75.05	74.91
12	Households have BPL card (%)	72.46	55.86	61.72
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.10	4.94	3.93
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	75.85	81.48	79.49
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	0.00	0.34	0.22
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	77.40	64.71	69.19
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	18.53	22.09	20.83
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.83	14.87	13.09
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	12.25	2.22	5.70
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	4.21	2.14	2.86
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	12.12	10.06	10.49
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	1.59	1.26
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	316	138	201

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=329	Non-ST Population N=603	Total Population N=932
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	42.86	53.96	49.92
25	Men who are literate (%)	72.53	81.75	78.18
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	13.38	23.56	19.86
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	57.89	62.63	60.91
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	18.08	18.73	18.47
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.74	2.58	2.64
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	18.44	25.82	22.96
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	55.76	60.45	58.8
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	26.98	33.25	31.05
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	77.59	82.80	81.04
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	10.58	7.68	8.69
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	3.98	2.88	3.27
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	70.11	75.44	73.54
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	71.19	77.94	75.51
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	31.89	50.41	43.74
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	21.93	37.72	32.03
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.51	100.00	99.10
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	77.94	78.14	78.07
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2248	4078	3478
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2345	5125	4226
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	43.89	38.68	41.58
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	90.75	87.30	88.53

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=329	Non-ST Population N=603	Total Population N=932
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	76.20	89.11	84.73
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	75.45	86.02	82.43
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	6.99	2.42	3.97
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.15	7.27	6.55
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.83	7.07	6.99
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	81.27	80.19	80.58
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	60.7	41.43	52.56
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	73.56	90.35	83.80
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	90.32	97.47	94.68
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	83.79	94.82	90.52
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	80.26	92.57	87.77
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	60.73	56.64	58.06
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	7.81	3.94	5.25
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	90.95	86.13	88.56
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	60.73	68.17	64.42
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	39.81	28.49	34.20
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	27.93	28.49	28.21
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.26	0.73	1.93
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(100.00)	49.47	87.31
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(100.00)	49.47	87.31
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	20.12	15.77	17.27
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	78.30	89.73	85.66
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(83.6)	61.41	69.55
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	6.29	1.71	3.49
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	39.15	36.79	37.59
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	34.67	22.10	26.36
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	12.99	7.32	9.24
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	45.03	37.46	40.03

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=329	Non-ST Population N=603	Total Population N=932
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	42.97	28.79	33.97
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	31.83	24.51	27.35
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	2.01	8.05	5.84
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	2.10	15.07	10.04
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	76.68	58.05	64.60
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	69.98	60.59	64.02
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	66.09	62.40	63.59
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	69.82	60.68	64.00
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.81	7.43	6.12
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.10	3.37	2.90
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	10.84	4.46	6.93
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.07	2.07	2.85
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.07	4.26	4.92
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.5	0.32
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.82	0.48	0.60
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	2.01	7.03	5.09
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.06	2.07	2.07
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	3.37	2.06
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	91.04	92.84	92.21
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	25.25	24.72	24.91
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	8.13	21.22	16.39

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Kalahandi District
Odisha



District: KALAHANDI | State: ODISHA

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

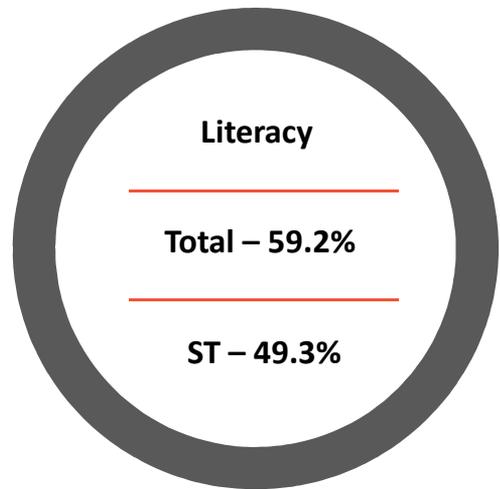
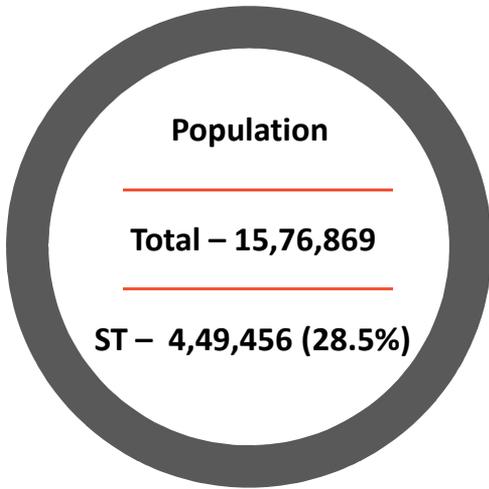
KALAHANDI: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Kalahandi has a population of 15,76,869 of which 4,49,456 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (28.5%)¹. Only 1.9% of the ST population as against 7.7% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Kalahandi has 13 tehsils and 30.6% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 199 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 1003 females for all ages and 957 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1032 and 981 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 38.6% in the district while it is 45.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 59.2% whereas it is 49.3% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 35.8%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Agricultural labour.



1 District Census Handbook, Kalahandi (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Odisha, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: KALAHANDI | State: ODISHA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=256	Non-ST Population N=661	Total Population N=917
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	44.11	53.74	50.87
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1014	983	992
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	772	952	898
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	82.87	78.45	79.67
5	Households with electricity (%)	58.38	70.58	67.14
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	92.95	93.78	93.55
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	8.66	17.33	14.88
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	90.90	80.54	83.46
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	3.81	8.39	7.10
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	49.45	50.82	50.43
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	65.27	66.38	66.06
12	Households have BPL card (%)	48.75	49.15	49.04
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.82	2.69	2.45
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	63.18	72.73	70.04
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	17.18	24.87	22.70
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	51.64	53.44	52.93
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	13.24	19.82	17.94
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.59	9.75	10.55
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	5.86	2.00	3.05
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	nca	2.78	2.02
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	29.97	18.31
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	nca	3.12	1.91
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	94	304	244

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=256	Non-ST Population N=661	Total Population N=917
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	39.57	48.67	46.13
25	Men who are literate (%)	65.76	76.92	73.61
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	14.34	20.35	18.67
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	58.88	61.68	60.90
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	18.39	22.84	21.66
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.75	6.05	5.20
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	20.12	33.40	29.94
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	56.23	63.61	61.55
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	19.79	35.13	30.84
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	82.26	81.78	81.89
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	12.16	8.18	9.29
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.60	3.07	3.78
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	71.55	77.72	76.14
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	41.86	48.62	46.74
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	36.37	31.99	33.21
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	14.41	13.40	13.68
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	93.86	97.79	96.74
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	68.33	66.07	66.59
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2833	4385	4025
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3539	6998	6203
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	29.28	12.52	19.40
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	88.06	87.18	87.41

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=256	Non-ST Population N=661	Total Population N=917
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	61.40	79.46	74.52
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	54.00	69.37	65.17
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	11.80	4.36	6.39
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.26	12.36	9.87
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.05	14.39	12.50
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	76.46	68.90	71.00
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	78.13	34.79	52.58
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	93.66	86.04	88.24
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	97.61	98.30
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	100.00	92.62	94.75
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	100.00	97.61	98.30
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	77.92	77.09	77.31
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	13.42	6.19	8.22
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	90.53	77.33	83.38
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	91.35	92.74	92.1
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	18.12	45.90	33.17
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	9.47	45.90	29.21
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	0.94	0.68
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	48.99	48.99
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	26.18	16.40	19.02
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	75.15	70.63	71.86
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(42.87)	57.75	51.13
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	3.77	3.22	3.38
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	35.79	36.95	36.64
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	26.57	24.10	24.77
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	9.56	8.80	9.00
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	40.50	39.38	39.68

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=256	Non-ST Population N=661	Total Population N=917
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	36.26	33.43	34.22
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	18.52	35.50	30.43
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	6.61	10.79	9.63
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	11.58	15.12	14.06
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	68.50	67.28	67.62
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	76.09	65.61	68.53
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(100.00)	63.38	73.69
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	76.96	65.53	68.71
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.26	3.57	4.32
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.62	1.60	1.61
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	12.56	6.71	8.44
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.38	5.41	5.70
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.17	5.32	5.28
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.06	0.94	1.25
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.73	0.12	0.29
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.74	6.05	7.74
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.97	1.35	1.83
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	96.98	95.07	95.61
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	24.03	20.57	21.54
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	23.88	30.81	28.65

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Rayagada District
Odisha



District: RAYAGADA | State: ODISHA

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

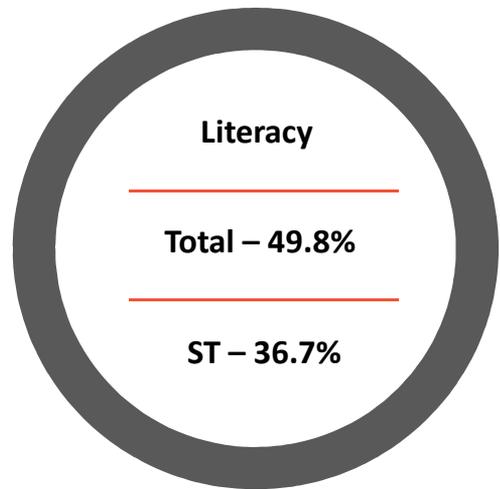
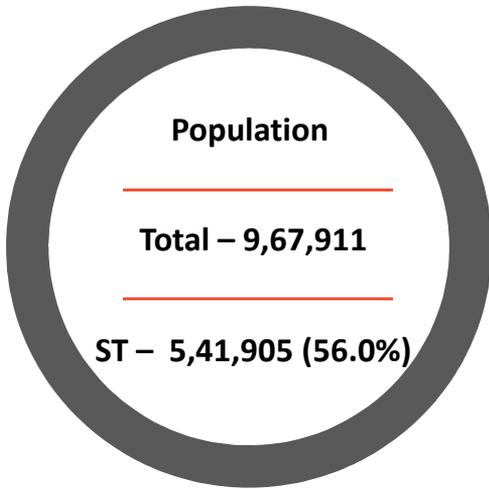
RAYAGADA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Rayagada has a population of 9,67,911 of which 5,41,905 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (56.0%)¹. Only 3.6% of the ST population as against 15.2% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Rayagada has 15 tehsils and 44.5% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 137 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 1051 females for all ages and 965 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1092 and 963 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 42.2% in the district while it is 50.2% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 49.8% whereas it is 36.7% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 26.7%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Agricultural labour.



1 District Census Handbook, Rayagada (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Odisha, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: RAYAGADA | State: ODISHA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=481	Non-ST Population N=436	Total Population N=917
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	33.56	55.95	43.76
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1103	1040	1073
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1070	826	967
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	77.17	82.02	79.05
5	Households with electricity (%)	69.63	89.88	79.08
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	90.95	92.51	91.68
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	15.48	32.40	23.37
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	83.94	65.04	75.13
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	3.53	32.58	17.08
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	60.91	46.73	54.30
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	64.55	69.89	66.97
12	Households have BPL card (%)	66.85	42.58	55.53
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.33	10.83	6.30
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	56.61	73.36	64.42
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	29.92	51.27	39.88
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	53.4	28.37	41.72
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	5.34	28.17	15.92
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.81	13.28	13.03
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	18.92	2.58	11.07
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	2.75	3.46	3.09
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	18.63	21.99	20.20
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	4.96	4.08	4.55
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	291	224	261

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=481	Non-ST Population N=436	Total Population N=917
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	24.13	49.96	35.31
25	Men who are literate (%)	46.00	86.34	62.19
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	6.80	20.39	12.68
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	54.33	69.46	60.88
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	41.93	26.12	35.94
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	13.02	7.91	10.92
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	24.97	38.75	30.38
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	51.81	58.9	54.91
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	27.78	37.5	32.02
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	1.91	1.11	1.56
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	99.06	84.18	91.90
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	10.87	10.15	10.56
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.78	5.25	4.98
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	55.57	60.54	57.51
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	55.84	64.70	59.29
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	53.73	44.85	50.27
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	26.64	26.92	26.75
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.88	97.87	96.63
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	78.22	80.22	79.07
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1195	1712	1398
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1195	3494	2164
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	26.02	20.70	24.49
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	94.49	86.55	91.40

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=481	Non-ST Population N=436	Total Population N=917
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	67.60	77.67	71.50
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	67.60	69.43	68.31
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	11.94	4.19	8.94
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.91	11.49	5.00
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.34	9.56	4.58
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	80.50	76.00	78.75
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	57.93	62.86	58.95
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	73.75	68.41	71.22
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.13	93.15	93.14
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	89.36	86.21	87.87
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	75.21	77.98	76.52
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	69.82	71.64	70.55
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	11.31	11.37	11.33
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	72.99	67.13	70.68
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	82.35	67.13	76.35
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	28.62	13.16	22.52
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	28.62	13.16	22.52
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.11	0.81	2.82
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(48.62)	100.00	54.44
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(0.00)	100.00	11.34
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	26.25	19.68	23.65
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	71.40	69.75	70.73
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(29.96)	0.00	22.97
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	8.36	12.75	10.32
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	46.91	38.25	43.48
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	28.80	14.31	23.06
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	8.31	2.40	5.97
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	49.30	31.85	42.39

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=481	Non-ST Population N=436	Total Population N=917
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	38.59	26.22	33.14
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	33.51	25.9	30.38
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	3.20	18.70	10.04
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	7.59	17.24	11.56
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	53.89	44.03	49.92
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	58.06	52.27	55.51
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	49.11	59.04	52.52
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	57.54	52.54	55.36
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.41	6.69	7.10
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.12	3.70	2.81
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	14.96	5.71	11.15
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.81	5.71	5.76
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	3.57	7.33	5.21
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.06	1.17	1.11
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.18	0.99	0.53
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	34.78	31.55	33.45
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	9.93	1.56	6.48
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	96.91	87.46	92.50
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	41.54	30.21	36.63
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	44.28	37.10	41.72

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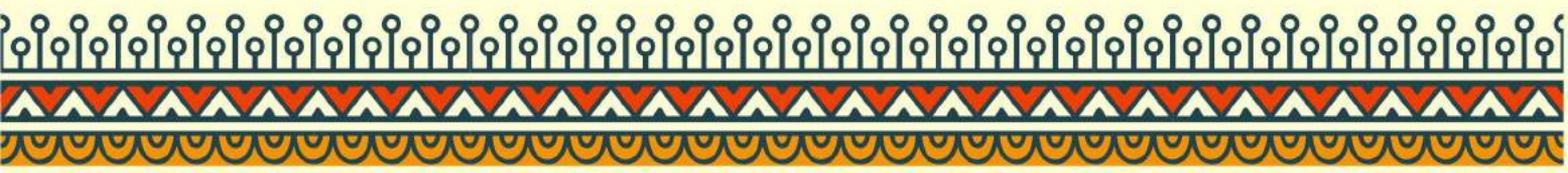
16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Nabarangapur District

Odisha

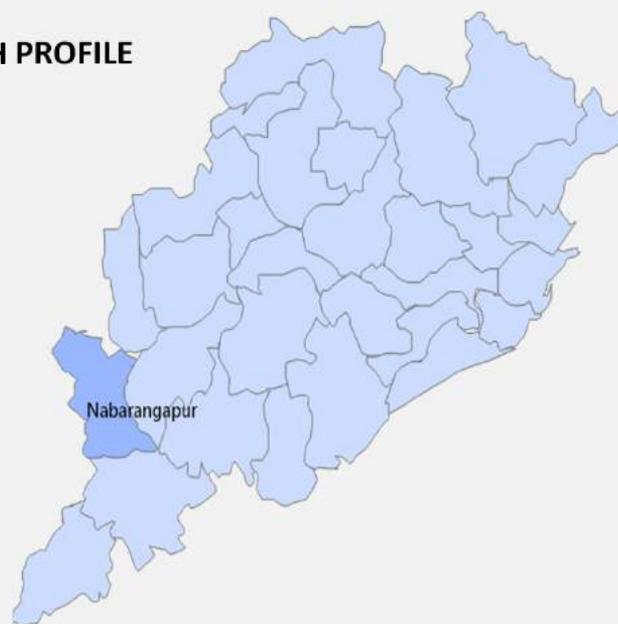


District: NABARANGAPUR | State: ODISHA

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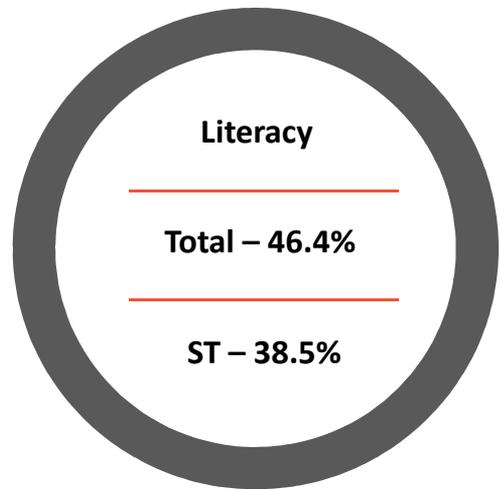
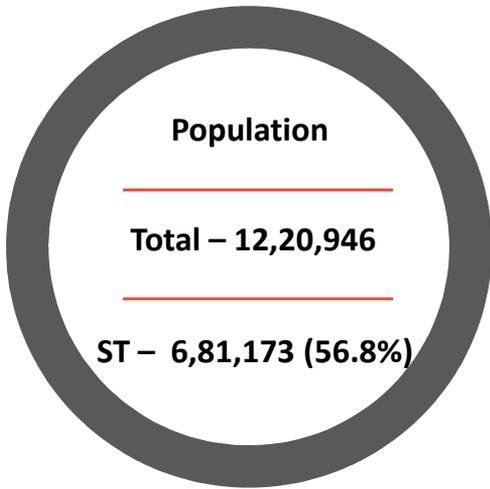
NABARANGAPUR: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Nabarangapur has a population of 12,20,946 of which 6,81,173 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (55.8%)¹. Only 1.9% of the ST population as against 7.2% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Nabarangapur has 12 tehsils and 29.5% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 231 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 1019 females for all ages and 998 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1033 and 1011 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 43.5% in the district while it is 46.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 46.4% whereas it is 38.5% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 28.0%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Agricultural labour.



¹ District Census Handbook, Nabarangapur (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Odisha, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: NABARANGAPUR | State: ODISHA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=519	Non-ST Population N=423	Total Population N=942
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	42.12	56.57	48.56
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1040	1022	1032
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1002	1210	1077
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	60.08	74.53	65.94
5	Households with electricity (%)	62.37	77.08	68.98
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	97.53	99.55	98.44
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	12.05	21.10	16.11
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	86.87	74.65	81.38
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	4.55	14.83	9.16
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	46.23	51.29	48.5
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	69.30	75.80	72.16
12	Households have BPL card (%)	36.78	32.91	35.04
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.18	5.05	2.91
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	58.35	72.33	64.63
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	13.23	26.06	18.99
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	71.91	53.30	63.56
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	11.73	27.42	18.78
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	15.07	19.05	16.86
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	11.53	5.69	8.65
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	2.06	1.99	2.03
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	6.38	18.85	13.44
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	3.53	5.38	4.58
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	191	299	238

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=519	Non-ST Population N=423	Total Population N=942
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	32.56	53.80	41.76
25	Men who are literate (%)	53.55	72.99	61.61
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	5.02	18.02	10.65
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	43.89	63.58	52.42
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	37.09	38.35	37.58
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.26	10.99	9.60
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	12.28	28.04	19.24
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	60.90	69.31	64.44
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	31.81	38.39	34.58
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.33	0.24	0.29
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	90.20	85.66	88.06
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	7.18	7.09	7.14
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	3.17	4.79	3.85
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	66.47	78.56	71.27
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	66.39	76.47	70.46
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	34.53	37.52	35.74
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	24.30	27.63	25.64
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	90.47	94.29	92.03
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	88.12	84.61	86.52
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1097	2236	1602
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1097	2470	1722
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	20.57	34.86	24.93
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	93.00	90.00	91.81

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=519	Non-ST Population N=423	Total Population N=942
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	57.00	76.01	64.32
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	57.00	71.26	62.49
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	4.29	5.69	4.83
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.53	6.65	3.50
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.69	6.37	4.30
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	87.14	85.83	86.61
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	42.95	53.69	46.24
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	66.73	78.22	71.47
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.63	97.18	95.09
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	86.93	89.13	87.84
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	86.58	86.47	86.54
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	81.22	68.94	76.44
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	8.25	4.66	6.87
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	64.97	86.96	70.68
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	54.82	89.46	63.82
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	22.69	44.59	28.38
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	18.90	44.59	25.57
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.42	0.60	1.11
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	51.10	0.00	40.56
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	27.08	28.61	27.70
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	62.79	60.88	62.04
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	41.30	63.90	50.39
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	7.27	18.00	11.49
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	48.37	42.13	45.75
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	39.24	31.42	35.97
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	12.18	10.70	11.56
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	52.13	49.43	51.00

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=519	Non-ST Population N=423	Total Population N=942
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	39.22	32.34	36.17
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	29.82	21.44	26.36
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	2.59	12.09	6.80
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	6.10	10.23	7.80
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	76.44	66.48	72.57
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	76.86	64.48	71.42
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	72.78	75.94	73.75
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	76.65	64.83	71.52
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.64	5.89	6.31
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.28	3.37	2.75
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.26	12.76	8.36
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.99	6.98	4.06
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.87	7.87	9.00
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.39	1.40	1.96
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.60	0.95	0.75
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.24	6.93	6.53
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	2.99	1.23
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.11	1.56	1.30
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	94.23	95.08	94.61
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	37.38	31.87	34.99
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	10.83	7.83	9.65

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Koraput District

Odisha

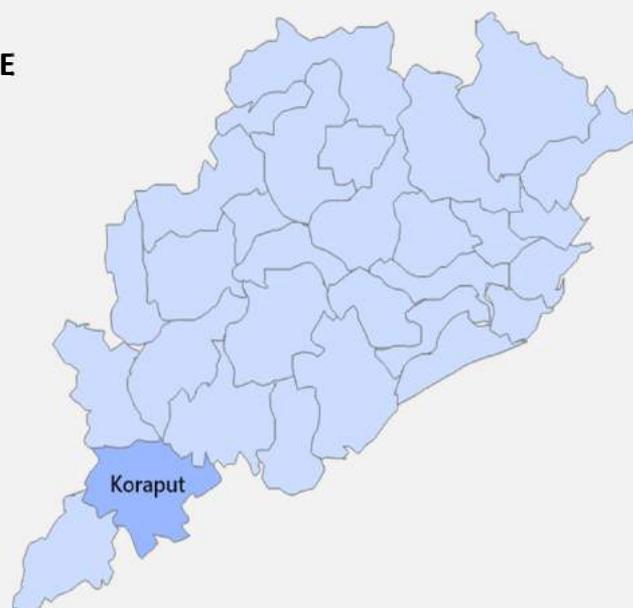


District: KORAPUT | State: ODISHA

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

KORAPUT: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Koraput has a population of 13,79,647 of which 6,97,583 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (50.6%)¹. Only 5.0% of the ST population as against 16.4% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Koraput has 21 tehsils and 23.8% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 157 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 1032 females for all ages and 979 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1068 and 993 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 44.1% in the district while it is 50.6% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 49.2% whereas it is 35.4% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 25.4%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Agricultural labour.



¹ District Census Handbook, Koraput (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Odisha, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 13,79,647

ST – 6,97,583 (50.6%)



Literacy

Total – 49.2%

ST – 35.4%

Public health facilities in the District³

304

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

48

6

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

16

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: KORAPUT | State: ODISHA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=493	Non-ST Population N=436	Total Population N=929
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	35.97	58.14	46.24
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1056	983	1021
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1021	706	872
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	81.45	87.16	83.89
5	Households with electricity (%)	69.95	83.05	76.03
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	86.72	82.32	84.68
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	9.35	28.49	18.23
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	89.47	68.08	79.54
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	5.00	35.26	19.04
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	43.94	40.25	42.23
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	68.47	71.15	69.72
12	Households have BPL card (%)	57.28	40.72	49.60
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.10	8.15	4.91
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	51.75	76.58	63.28
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	26.71	55.27	39.97
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	54.26	39.29	47.31
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	3.44	22.77	12.42
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.99	16.2	14.48
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	18.46	2.76	10.56
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	14.36	9.96	12.15
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	4.51	8.9	7.03
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	11.43	6.02	8.33
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	310	584	436

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=493	Non-ST Population N=436	Total Population N=929
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	25.48	55.27	39.74
25	Men who are literate (%)	63.71	89.34	75.41
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	5.84	24.03	14.54
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	33.67	70.99	51.53
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	33.96	38.06	35.83
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	15.27	9.76	12.56
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	14.42	42.75	27.83
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	53.46	66.10	59.21
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	33.79	44.84	38.81
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.57	0.00	0.31
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	89.54	85.51	87.41
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	11.34	8.33	9.97
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	6.05	4.34	5.27
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	57.84	61.35	59.35
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	56.61	60.78	58.4
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	32.64	31.01	31.94
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	20.78	17.85	19.52
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.05	98.32	98.17
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	71.94	75.02	73.52
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1389	1701	1548
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1376	1669	1525
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	18.15	35.49	22.45
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	94.9	84.53	90.45

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=493	Non-ST Population N=436	Total Population N=929
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	56.98	83.45	68.39
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	56.53	81.66	67.36
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	6.57	3.86	5.40
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.46	6.81	4.34
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.56	6.15	4.91
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	71.61	75.74	73.38
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	40.23	49.81	43.67
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	66.47	68.53	67.12
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	89.26	90.88	89.77
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	78.66	90.88	82.51
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	76.79	73.05	75.61
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	53.71	52.87	53.34
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	1.96	3.00	2.41
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	80.97	54.53
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	60.68	54.85
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	39.07	43.25
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	39.07	43.25
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.98	0.57	1.37
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	62.07
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	0.00	44.17
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	20.37	22.34	21.33
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	71.46	70.34	71.00
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	61.34	41.48	53.65
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	2.75	4.74	3.47
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	46.46	32.22	40.28
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	29.52	27.14	28.49
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	8.38	8.21	8.31
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	47.87	39.82	44.38

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=493	Non-ST Population N=436	Total Population N=929
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	40.09	28.52	34.53
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	26.06	23.46	24.90
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	2.71	18.38	10.24
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	9.87	29.11	18.44
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	74.86	67.25	71.60
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	70.91	55.26	63.39
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	70.66	47.59	60.45
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	70.90	54.93	63.25
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.64	4.81	5.24
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.29	1.30	1.81
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.43	18.07	12.25
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.28	11.32	6.93
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.81	9.46	7.55
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.48	2.24	1.85
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.18	0.90	0.52
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.78	11.36	9.40
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.89	3.33	3.64
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.67	0.00	0.91
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	98.27	89.94	94.4
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	35.99	22.91	29.73
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	12.81	17.08	14.38

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

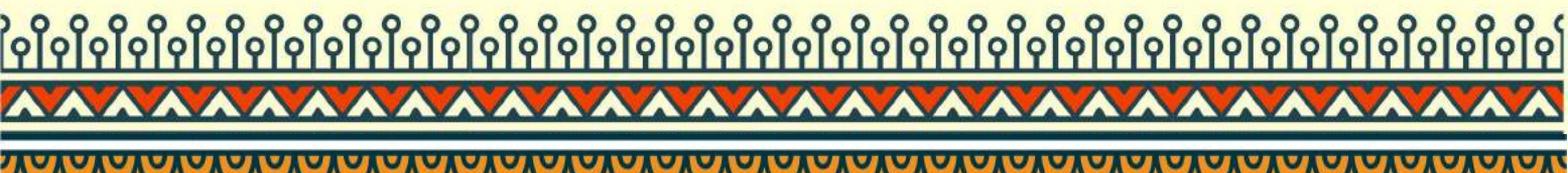
16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Malkangiri District

Odisha



District: MALKANGIRI | State: ODISHA

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

MALKANGIRI: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Malkangiri has a population of 6,13,192 of which 3,54,614 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (57.8%)¹. Only 2.3% of the ST population as against 8.1% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Malkangiri has 11 tehsils and 40.3% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 106 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 1020 females for all ages and 992 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1065 and 1012 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 45.3% in the district while it is 51.0% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 48.5% whereas it is 35.2% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 26.3%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Malkangiri (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Odisha, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 6,13,192

ST – 3,54,614 (57.8%)



Literacy

Total – 48.5%

ST – 35.2%

Public health facilities in the District³

158

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

22

5

Primary Health Centres



Community Health Centres

6

2

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: MALKANGIRI | State: ODISHA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=575	Non-ST Population N=335	Total Population N=910
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	35.85	59.17	44.51
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1007	1058	1025
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	872	1050	925
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	70.75	86.30	75.33
5	Households with electricity (%)	84.82	88.06	85.99
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	86.34	94.60	89.32
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	11.80	25.26	16.66
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	87.13	71.52	81.50
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	1.86	12.25	5.61
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	57.45	61.33	58.85
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	57.05	63.64	59.42
12	Households have BPL card (%)	63.79	57.24	61.42
13	Households having access to internet (%)	3.81	3.87	3.83
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	58.63	75.34	64.66
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	16.15	36.98	23.67
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	76.22	59.91	70.33
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	9.05	23.13	14.18
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	13.30	15.88	14.23
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	16.56	9.11	13.74
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	18.28	7.70	14.27
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	16.41	3.57	11.07
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	15.39	9.39	12.89
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	651	309	528

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=575	Non-ST Population N=335	Total Population N=910
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	24.09	54.27	34.84
25	Men who are literate (%)	47.47	80.36	60.75
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	7.49	19.54	11.78
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	50.49	75.97	59.56
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	38.97	40.88	39.64
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	14.09	13.24	13.76
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	24.37	57.29	36.61
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	47.63	59.80	51.97
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	32.01	39.85	34.80
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	95.16	89.86	92.95
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	12.36	11.02	11.88
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	6.34	5.06	5.89
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	59.80	58.13	59.23
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	67.09	74.10	69.31
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	40.72	36.44	39.36
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	33.63	28.27	31.93
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.84	96.53	95.39
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	87.58	89.56	88.36
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	807	954	864
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	807	948	862
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	33.59	56.16	36.39
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	96.41	95.83	96.21

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
 - Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=575	Non-ST Population N=335	Total Population N=910
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	60.07	85.94	67.79
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	60.07	85.48	67.65
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	11.94	7.28	10.55
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.35	2.04	1.55
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.25	1.84	2.09
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	74.24	89.93	79.22
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	62.67	55.45	60.98
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	71.09	86.71	76.93
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.25	100.00	98.28
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	92.54	96.01	93.84
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	81.14	91.64	85.06
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	62.96	67.33	64.38
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	8.82	12.49	9.97
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	82.48	94.78	87.31
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	88.66	89.30	88.91
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	10.32	10.63	10.44
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	10.32	5.33	8.36
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.38	1.72	1.48
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(58.56)	64.43	60.69
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(43.16)	37.49	41.10
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	31.09	28.40	30.18
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	66.64	68.17	67.10
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	39.70	23.60	37.05
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	15.74	16.65	16.04
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	46.46	44.17	45.71
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	33.11	31.28	32.51
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	10.83	3.45	8.42
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	51.87	51.56	51.77

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) -Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=575	Non-ST Population N=335	Total Population N=910
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	51.26	36.53	45.93
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	33.18	15.57	26.03
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	2.32	13.09	6.22
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	2.75	12.53	6.72
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	77.66	59.47	71.87
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	76.20	62.48	71.24
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	70.38	75.60	71.94
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	75.85	63.07	71.28
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.08	4.58	4.90
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.77	2.49	2.03
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.76	12.45	8.49
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.70	5.14	3.70
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.46	3.65	4.17
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.68	1.20	0.87
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.68	1.09	0.83
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.02	10.06	8.25
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.85	6.75	4.44
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.39	3.80	2.37
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	96.93	96.14	96.64
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	38.04	30.52	35.36
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	43.11	41.05	42.48

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Koriya District
Chhattisgarh

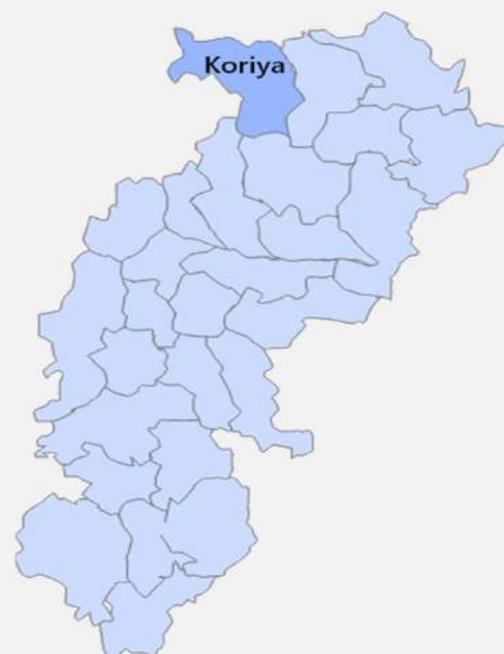


District: KORIYA | State: CHHATTISGARH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

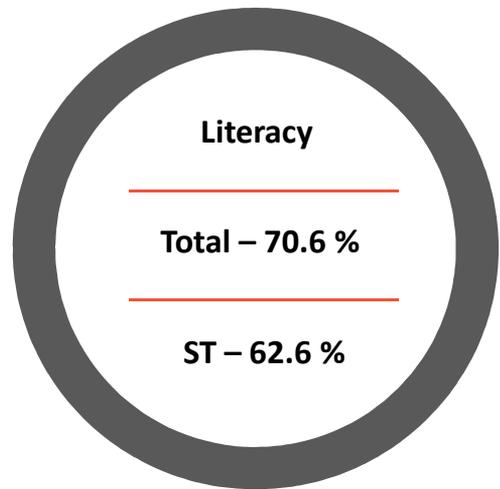
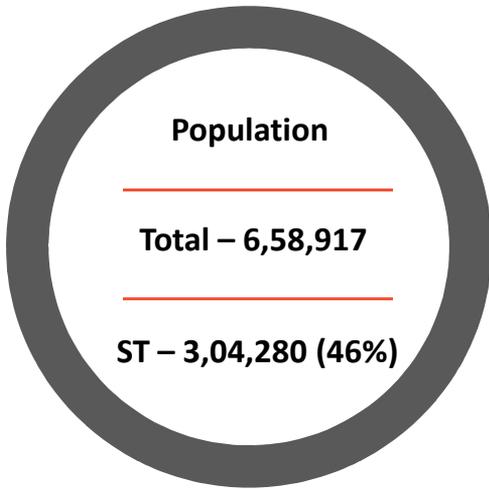
KORIYA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Koriya has a population of 6,58,917, of which 3,04,280 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (46.2%)¹. Only 10% of the ST population as against 31% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Koriya has five tehsils and 62% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 100 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 968 females for all ages and 968 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 993 and 995 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 37.5% in the district while it is 47.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 70.6% whereas it is 62.6% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 52%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include agricultural labour work.



1 District Census Handbook, Koriya(2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Chhattisgarh, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: KORIYA | State: CHHATTISGARH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=806	Non-ST Population N=1044	Total Population N=1850
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	59.66	73.03	66.00
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1009	1017	1013
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	884	1069	957
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	72.98	83.00	77.42
5	Households with electricity (%)	86.54	94.96	90.65
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	66.38	82.67	74.33
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	15.40	34.10	24.52
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	81.40	55.50	68.76
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	5.85	32.19	18.70
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	60.57	66.43	63.43
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	88.36	87.86	88.12
12	Households have BPL card (%)	78.83	66.21	72.67
13	Households having access to internet (%)	6.39	21.43	13.73
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	66.23	83.20	74.51
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	10.87	39.46	24.81
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	56.54	36.82	46.92
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	19.52	52.37	35.52
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	10.41	9.71	10.07
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	12.10	2.29	7.99
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	7.10	1.14	4.60
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	7.38	3.59	5.38
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	2.93	1.54
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	295	133	218

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=806	Non-ST Population N=1044	Total Population N=1850
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	52.60	71.07	61.47
25	Men who are literate (%)	75.92	90.01	83.29
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	11.86	34.14	22.56
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	44.37	75.33	59.23
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	35.60	23.70	30.20
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	9.41	9.05	9.24
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	31.84	61.42	45.48
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	47.83	53.61	50.56
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	33.24	35.67	34.39
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.18	0.11	0.14
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	83.99	77.34	80.65
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	12.34	13.74	13.00
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.30	6.79	6.00
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	70.34	83.85	76.36
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	38.07	54.31	45.05
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	32.39	48.36	39.26
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	15.70	28.83	21.34
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.62	96.61	95.49
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	66.77	50.22	58.45
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	818	2833	1706
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1955	7591	4788
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	13.99	10.19	12.99
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	88.86	77.97	83.91

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=806	Non-ST Population N=1044	Total Population N=1850
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	61.70	83.13	70.62
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	58.09	61.41	59.47
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	10.79	2.88	7.50
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.38	20.43	11.06
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.28	7.77	5.21
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	72.86	76.98	74.63
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	48.12	53.70	49.43
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	73.66	76.24	74.58
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.44	100.00	97.06
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	86.27	79.87	83.99
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	84.44	90.25	86.51
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	75.03	73.13	74.25
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	10.42	14.81	12.26
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	70.96	83.77	77.45
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	75.85	78.13	77.00
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	32.39	46.71	39.64
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	32.39	38.98	35.73
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.40	8.25	4.27
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(85.00)	90.33	89.32
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(23.89)	36.81	34.36
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	14.60	14.40	14.51
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	48.32	43.83	46.35
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	66.87	70.16	68.28
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	12.96	16.31	14.29
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	34.68	25.69	30.62
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	27.69	30.53	28.97
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	10.18	10.17	10.17
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	38.25	29.97	34.52

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=806	Non-ST Population N=1044	Total Population N=1850
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	28.86	20.32	24.75
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	11.36	8.91	10.08
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	6.41	16.10	11.08
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	11.59	15.35	13.55
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	40.00	24.52	33.57
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	43.21	29.57	36.65
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	35.68	33.48	34.70
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	42.80	29.76	36.55
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.07	3.90	4.51
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.44	2.30	2.38
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.50	3.75	4.11
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.26	2.50	1.91
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.09	7.73	8.96
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.13	1.75	1.95
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.68	1.00	1.35
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.10	11.48	10.35
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.70	0.93	0.82
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.61	1.18	1.38
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	82.36	76.65	79.57
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	46.22	37.86	42.21
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	43.35	38.10	41.08

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Surguja District

Chhattisgarh



District: SURGUJA | State: CHHATTISGARH

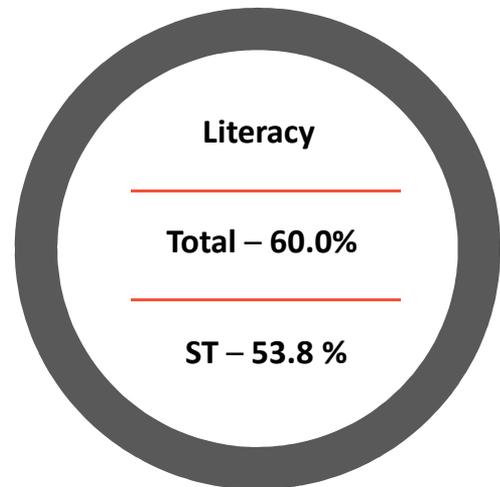
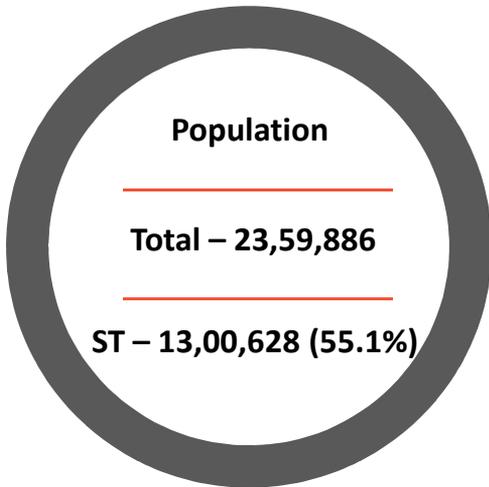
India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

SURGUJA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

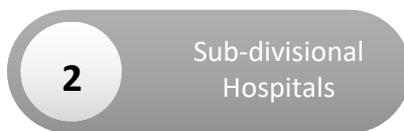
According to Census of India, 2011, Surguja has a population of 23,59,886 of which 13,00,628 belong to Scheduled Tribes (STs) (55.1%)¹. Only 4% of the ST population as against 10.3% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Surguja has 19 tehsils and 45% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 150 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 978 females for all ages and 962 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 992 and 979 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 43.4% in the district while it is 47.2% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 60% whereas it is 53.8% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 44.6%. The major source of livelihood in the district includes agricultural labour work.



¹ District Census Handbook, Surguja(2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Chhattisgarh, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Surguja has been delimited and split into 3 districts namely Surajpur, Balrampur, and Surguja post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Surguja is combined for these 3 districts.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: SURGUJA | State: CHHATTISGARH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=499	Non-ST Population N=409	Total Population N=908
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	55.81	64.28	59.52
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1065	970	1022
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1131	963	1052
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	64.90	76.16	69.86
5	Households with electricity (%)	91.91	94.04	92.87
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	64.76	82.21	72.59
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	14.93	22.1	18.15
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	77.53	69.16	73.77
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	7.35	18.56	12.38
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	70.56	73.32	71.80
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	79.88	81.37	80.54
12	Households have BPL card (%)	83.69	75.45	79.99
13	Households having access to internet (%)	4.20	9.09	6.40
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	60.36	71.28	65.26
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	6.68	19.10	12.26
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	66.42	52.86	60.34
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	17.79	37.33	26.60
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.37	12.42	10.74
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	4.62	7.34	6.07
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	3.68	3.31	3.49
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	12.42	9.87	11.07
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	8.91	3.88	6.25
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	123	119	121

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=499	Non-ST Population N=409	Total Population N=908
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	45.52	62.00	53.02
25	Men who are literate (%)	69.27	90.67	79.07
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	14.52	26.50	19.98
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	46.23	63.60	54.14
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	36.24	43.95	40.06
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	9.95	8.88	9.49
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	32.99	32.80	32.90
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	35.93	47.71	41.41
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	30.04	37.26	33.40
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.22	0.25	0.24
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	92.57	86.76	89.50
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	14.35	14.36	14.35
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.21	7.82	6.42
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	57.41	66.29	61.59
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	32.14	53.60	41.73
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	16.36	20.98	18.43
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	10.14	15.39	12.49
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	72.95	83.33	77.84
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	66.90	65.02	65.94
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1264	2180	1714
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2276	4756	3543
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	6.85	20.99	11.37
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	81.98	89.67	85.60

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
 - Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=499	Non-ST Population N=409	Total Population N=908
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	53.48	78.37	64.54
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	47.47	65.14	55.32
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	5.67	4.68	5.23
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.56	17.91	9.38
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.78	18.03	10.76
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	45.16	66.71	54.79
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	29.28	40.60	34.08
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	59.47	71.47	64.33
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.70	100.00	97.44
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	79.56	96.62	86.47
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	93.23	96.54	94.57
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	54.46	66.04	59.74
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	11.97	6.87	9.68
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	75.74	90.87	80.55
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	57.90	34.26	50.38
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	16.01	33.62	21.61
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	11.26	17.38	13.21
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.76	2.98	3.41
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(73.70)	81.31	76.68
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	20.43	17.47	18.94
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	35.78	31.18	33.87
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	76.20	73.25	75.05
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	12.70	12.25	12.52
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	38.87	24.07	32.25
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	20.76	24.27	22.33
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	6.95	6.09	6.57
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	40.29	27.78	34.70

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=499	Non-ST Population N=409	Total Population N=908
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	40.52	30.53	35.91
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	29.31	26.58	28.03
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	4.64	13.20	8.59
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	3.48	12.22	7.56
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	42.89	34.38	38.94
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	40.43	28.77	35.05
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	45.18	26.81	37.57
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	40.62	28.70	35.14
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.84	4.93	3.80
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.95	1.55	1.23
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.04	9.65	6.65
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	3.93	1.82
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.97	9.47	13.53
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.92	2.26	2.62
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.60	1.52	1.57
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.59	12.87	15.41
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.55	3.37	2.93
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.31	0.00	0.70
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	66.65	77.35	71.45
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	24.79	27.65	26.09
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	12.98	26.86	19.68

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

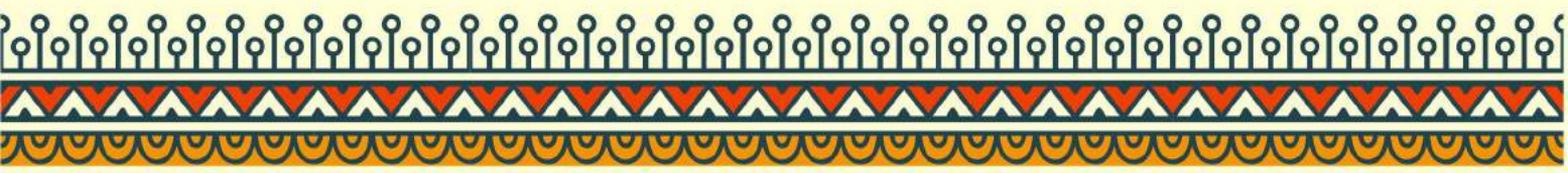
'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Jashpur District
Chhattisgarh



District: JASHPUR | State: CHHATTISGARH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

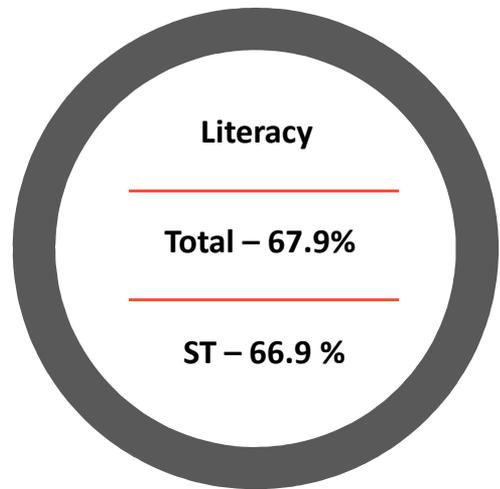
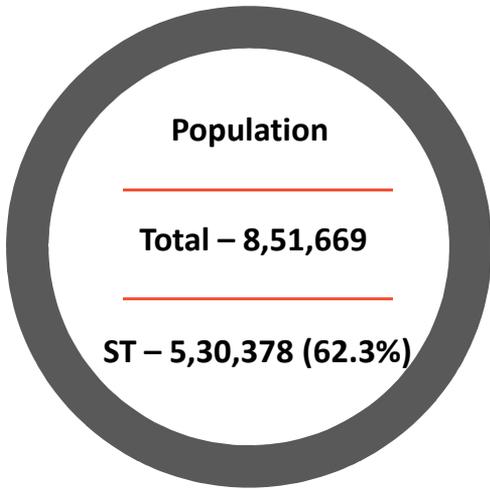
JASHPUR: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Jashpur has a population of 8,51,669, of which 5,30,378 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (62.3%)¹. Only 5.5% of the ST population as against 9% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Jashpur has eight tehsils and 36.2% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 146 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 1005 females for all ages and 980 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1019 and 990 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 52.4% in the district while it is 54.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 67.9% whereas it is 66.9% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 58.1%. The major source of livelihood in the district includes cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Jashpur(2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Chhattisgarh, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³

243

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

18

32

Primary Health Centres



Community Health Centres

8

2

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: JASHPUR | State: CHHATTISGARH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=535	Non-ST Population N=379	Total Population N=914
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	62.71	65.22	63.73
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1028	971	1005
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1061	832	961
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	76.35	81.26	78.35
5	Households with electricity (%)	83.15	85.58	84.14
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	80.98	86.62	83.27
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	15.24	14.97	15.13
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	80.93	81.36	81.11
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	4.68	11.91	7.62
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	77.78	78.65	78.13
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	87.08	86.26	86.75
12	Households have BPL card (%)	83.58	79.91	82.09
13	Households having access to internet (%)	4.57	6.50	5.35
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	64.41	63.89	64.20
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	7.71	15.50	10.88
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	77.75	56.71	69.20
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	23.06	25.57	24.08
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.59	9.92	10.91
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	13.97	39.40	21.70
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	5.97	13.26	8.19
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	18.73	15.58	17.27
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	3.50	0.00	1.88
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	421	324	382

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=535	Non-ST Population N=379	Total Population N=914
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	64.08	68.24	65.77
25	Men who are literate (%)	72.28	81.50	76.72
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	21.25	25.93	23.15
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	47.80	62.42	53.73
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	32.26	33.94	32.91
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.40	4.33	5.48
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	36.68	45.83	40.50
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	47.21	54.34	50.12
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	34.03	41.51	37.08
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.56	0.80	0.65
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	92.10	87.41	89.95
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	15.63	15.11	15.42
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	7.81	5.90	7.03
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	60.65	74.75	66.02
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	29.22	42.94	34.55
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	24.46	27.28	25.56
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	11.90	13.71	12.61
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	82.33	90.00	85.21
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	65.31	72.76	68.40
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	474	989	674
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3056	3664	3309
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	10.80	8.23	9.91
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	86.7	84.22	85.76

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

· Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=535	Non-ST Population N=379	Total Population N=914
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	56.66	67.08	60.79
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	47.17	47.57	47.33
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	7.58	5.55	6.78
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	63.45	71.35	66.58
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.58	3.60	2.99
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	49.62	53.47	51.12
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	57.29	60.79	58.39
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	40.28	63.75	50.43
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	91.47	100.00	95.16
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	77.57	81.52	79.27
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	74.60	93.10	82.60
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	62.74	63.73	63.15
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	6.48	7.93	7.07
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	63.00	84.28	72.73
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	43.51	61.13	51.56
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	15.34	8.13	12.05
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	15.34	8.13	12.05
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.17	6.48	5.70
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	53.65	69.58	61.03
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	0.00	38.97	18.06
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	21.78	16.32	19.23
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	38.11	37.21	37.78
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	38.15	62.72	48.05
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	6.09	16.37	10.03
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	35.55	34.45	35.10
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	20.59	15.68	18.56
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	5.05	4.34	4.76
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	36.91	32.77	35.20

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=535	Non-ST Population N=379	Total Population N=914
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	30.64	24.84	28.29
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	28.43	22.39	25.57
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	6.70	10.34	8.17
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	3.81	13.30	8.31
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	29.09	34.66	31.36
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	36.57	33.07	35.15
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	63.03	38.41	54.48
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	37.44	33.21	35.73
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.75	3.82	4.37
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.34	2.15	1.67
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.91	15.59	11.02
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.12	9.05	5.93
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.69	7.69	8.87
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.44	2.28	2.37
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.62	0.85	1.31
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.74	13.79	12.20
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	5.69	1.15	3.52
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.36	0.00	0.71
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	77.92	81.75	79.47
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	29.87	25.57	28.12
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	12.36	13.54	12.80

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Raigarh District
Chhattisgarh

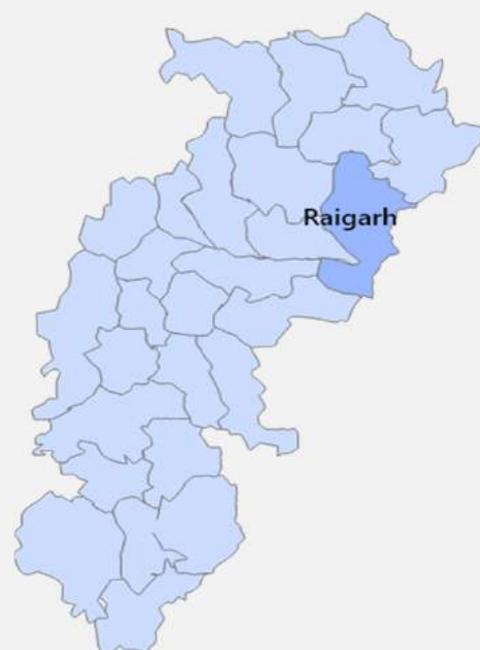


District: RAIGARH | State: CHHATTISGARH

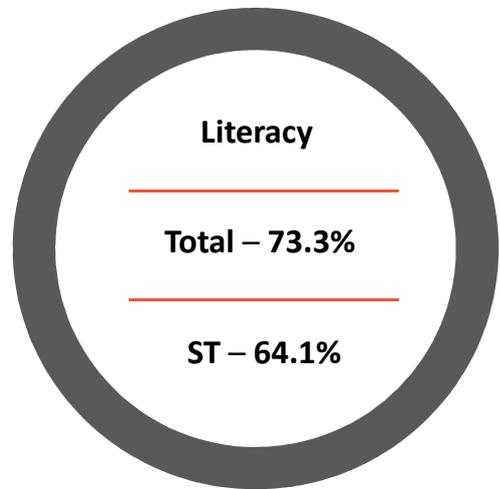
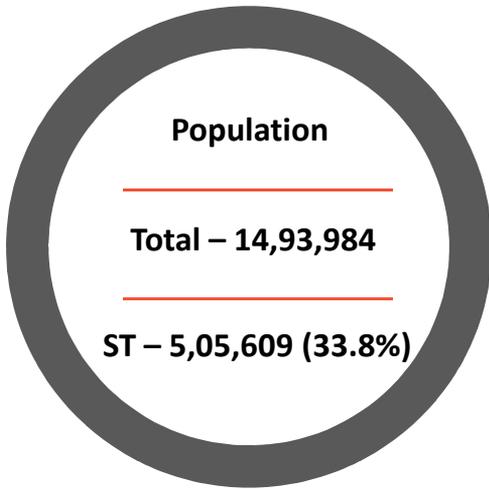
India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

RAIGARH: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

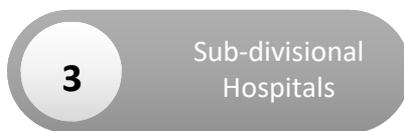
According to Census of India, 2011, Raigarh has a population of 14,93,984, of which 5,05,609 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (33.8%)¹. Only 6% of the ST population as against 16.5% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Raigarh has nine tehsils and 37% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 211 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 991 females for all ages and 947 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1019 and 978 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 35.1% in the district while it is 44.9% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 73.3% whereas it is 64.1% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 52.6%. The major source of livelihood in the district includes agricultural labour work.



¹ District Census Handbook, Raigarh(2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Chhattisgarh, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: RAIGARH | State: CHHATTISGARH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=324	Non-ST Population N=570	Total Population N=894
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	61.57	70.84	67.42
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	974	978	976
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	886	970	934
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	86.59	87.26	86.97
5	Households with electricity (%)	93.34	96.15	95.11
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	87.67	95.81	92.80
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	12.79	34.91	26.73
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	80.80	54.54	64.25
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	7.98	26.40	19.58
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	57.43	65.60	62.58
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	88.14	89.67	89.10
12	Households have BPL card (%)	87.35	76.76	80.68
13	Households having access to internet (%)	10.19	19.99	16.37
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	61.49	77.77	71.75
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	12.06	36.07	27.19
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	59.17	46.15	50.97
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	18.32	39.16	31.50
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.03	9.79	10.62
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	8.09	9.07	8.67
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	2.83	1.67
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	9.70	6.14	7.63
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	5.04	3.46	4.12
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	293	255	269

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=324	Non-ST Population N=570	Total Population N=894
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	59.54	72.29	67.65
25	Men who are literate (%)	90.96	81.92	86.23
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	20.98	28.46	25.74
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	78.78	88.90	85.21
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	24.67	15.53	18.89
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.20	2.50	2.76
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	27.75	53.29	43.80
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	47.29	55.28	52.29
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	37.13	46.06	42.72
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	88.87	89.73	89.45
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	14.34	12.36	13.10
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	8.00	4.96	6.10
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	84.20	80.28	81.84
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	63.96	70.26	67.67
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	15.60	24.79	21.01
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	8.46	19.05	14.70
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	90.18	92.85	91.73
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	76.31	52.96	60.57
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1067	8212	5520
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2057	9969	7391
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	17.73	28.99	22.08
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	87.99	68.90	76.49

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=324	Non-ST Population N=570	Total Population N=894
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	50.68	78.73	66.79
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	46.65	59.97	54.30
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	16.96	7.81	11.70
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.12	11.15	8.16
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.97	6.70	6.80
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	72.84	81.05	77.68
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	31.48	20.98	26.79
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	61.29	72.39	68.52
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.23	94.32	94.64
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	84.85	92.52	89.84
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	89.93	97.40	94.80
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	82.65	74.96	78.24
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	7.05	8.59	7.95
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(73.99)	82.19	79.15
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(74.00)	61.15	65.92
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(23.95)	19.40	21.09
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(23.95)	15.25	18.48
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.62	2.14	1.92
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	69.60	80.28
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	69.60	80.28
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	14.48	15.78	15.28
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	39.69	39.97	39.86
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	*	52.85	52.63
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	14.06	10.82	12.02
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	49.25	31.64	39.22
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	24.18	15.75	19.38
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	8.31	8.01	8.14
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	43.44	32.35	37.13

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=324	Non-ST Population N=570	Total Population N=894
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	33.57	25.46	28.37
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	11.32	25.85	18.84
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	6.66	15.44	12.29
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	11.25	13.16	12.24
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	44.14	36.30	39.78
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	49.36	37.49	41.78
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	74.37	12.11	36.52
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	50.18	36.75	41.62
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.90	8.54	8.67
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.07	4.87	4.58
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	13.83	17.67	15.82
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.04	8.26	6.23
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.28	10.67	10.89
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.82	1.99	2.29
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.19	1.02	0.72
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.93	15.17	15.54
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.74	5.96	4.89
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.17	0.60
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	71.00	51.74	58.86
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	26.13	22.46	23.80
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	16.32	13.97	14.91

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Korbaa District
Chhattisgarh



District: KORBA | State: CHHATTISGARH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

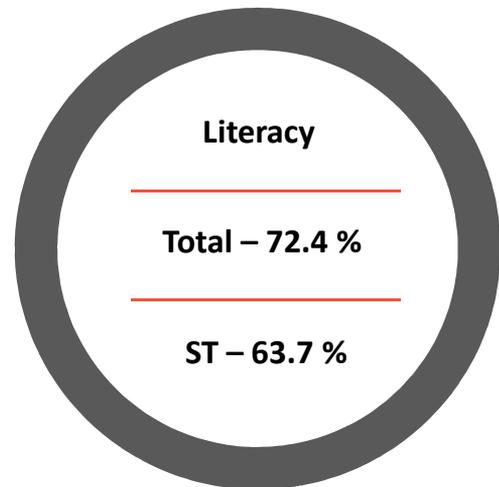
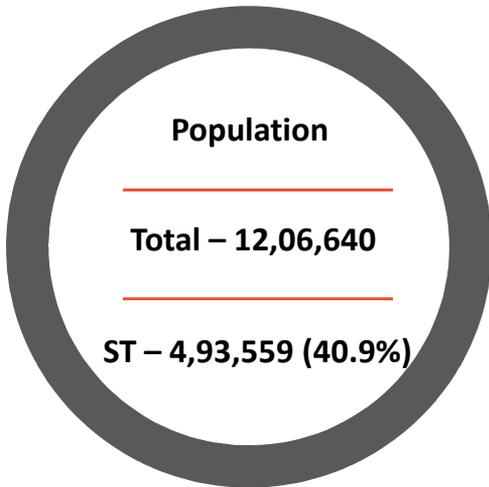
KORBA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Korba has a population of 12,06,640, of which 4,93,559 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (40.9%)¹. Only 12% of the ST population as against 37% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Korba has five tehsils and 51.4% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 183 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 969 females for all ages and 966 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1004 and 994 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 31.6% in the district while it is 42.5% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 72.4% whereas it is 63.7% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 52.1%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include agricultural labour work.

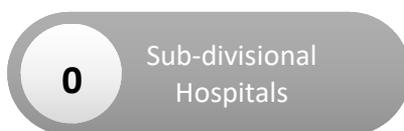


1 District Census Handbook, Koriba(2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Chhattisgarh, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: KORBA | State: CHHATTISGARH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=663	Non-ST Population N=1196	Total Population N=1859
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	61.40	75.07	69.37
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1057	988	1016
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1029	915	964
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	77.02	85.14	81.60
5	Households with electricity (%)	87.96	98.02	93.89
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	70.58	86.94	80.22
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	16.50	46.61	34.25
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	76.68	38.45	54.14
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	9.40	38.39	26.50
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	57.44	65.63	62.27
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	86.63	88.59	87.78
12	Households have BPL card (%)	80.99	66.12	72.22
13	Households having access to internet (%)	7.15	23.31	16.68
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	67.00	88.88	79.90
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	16.74	58.51	41.37
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	64.71	40.07	50.18
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	23.68	60.87	45.62
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.44	11.55	11.92
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	8.87	9.93	9.45
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	6.69	1.70	3.93
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	10.58	13.56	12.28
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	7.09	0.98	3.61
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	399	163	261

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=663	Non-ST Population N=1196	Total Population N=1859
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	55.58	73.42	66.22
25	Men who are literate (%)	71.64	89.95	82.88
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	16.96	35.13	27.80
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	69.55	91.38	82.57
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	19.53	18.51	18.91
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.79	4.68	4.31
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	26.11	57.73	44.95
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	45.87	62.12	55.45
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	33.65	43.88	39.68
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.10	0.28	0.21
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	89.72	76.57	80.94
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	15.81	11.06	13.01
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	7.33	4.09	5.42
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	69.81	82.61	76.97
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	48.84	56.15	52.86
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	18.90	28.56	24.21
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	10.38	19.95	15.64
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	84.03	93.85	89.47
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	77.15	57.26	64.60
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	555	1402	1034
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2498	7179	5452
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	15.05	15.12	15.08
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	91.15	76.35	82.86

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=663	Non-ST Population N=1196	Total Population N=1859
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	53.99	77.83	67.05
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	45.73	52.22	49.29
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	6.50	6.03	6.25
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.96	12.80	9.26
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.32	3.78	4.01
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	57.16	64.55	61.22
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	66.44	44.81	58.28
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	74.44	85.86	80.79
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	98.46	99.14
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	89.46	93.65	91.79
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	92.84	95.69	94.42
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	64.88	63.84	64.30
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	3.62	6.34	5.13
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	78.67	76.32	77.06
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	69.51	69.33	69.39
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	14.70	21.58	19.42
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	14.70	15.01	14.91
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.45	1.33	1.38
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	89.34	59.15
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	20.99	11.16
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	13.87	10.65	11.94
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	43.56	48.48	46.26
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	79.42	47.40	63.25
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	5.77	7.86	6.90
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	37.49	29.96	33.22
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	29.47	22.75	25.66
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	6.89	6.43	6.63
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	43.31	31.47	36.60

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=663	Non-ST Population N=1196	Total Population N=1859
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	38.65	24.09	29.91
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	33.28	30.24	31.43
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	5.79	20.81	14.81
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	3.47	13.50	9.58
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	45.85	33.11	38.83
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	52.04	40.95	45.36
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	46.68	32.08	39.74
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	51.75	40.65	45.13
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.25	6.23	6.24
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.88	3.16	3.04
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.05	10.83	9.36
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.80	5.24	4.68
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.85	7.21	7.87
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.26	1.52	1.82
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.47	0.35	0.80
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.03	13.62	14.56
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.37	3.62	3.52
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.63	1.03	1.26
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	59.56	46.76	52.01
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	32.08	23.49	26.95
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	23.68	32.99	28.52

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Kabeerdham District
Chhattisgarh



District: KABEERDHAM | State: CHHATTISGARH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

KABEERDHAM: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Kabeerdham has a population of 8,22,526, of which 1,67,043 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (20.3%)¹. Only 4.2% of the ST population as against 10.6% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Kabeerdham has four tehsils and 36.6% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 194 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 996 females for all ages and 983 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1022 and 1017 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 45.6% in the district while it is 49.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 60.9% whereas it is 52.8% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 42%. The major source of livelihood in the district include agricultural labour work.



¹ District Census Handbook, Kabeerdham(2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Chhattisgarh, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 8,22,526

ST – 1,67,043 (20.3%)



Literacy

Total – 60.9%

ST – 52.8%

Public health facilities in the District³

239

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

18

32

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

8

1

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: KABEERDHAM | State: CHHATTISGARH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=185	Non-ST Population N=743	Total Population N=928
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	52.06	59.85	58.28
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1014	1035	1031
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	804	917	890
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	76.89	87.80	85.40
5	Households with electricity (%)	84.81	97.76	95.16
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	78.72	97.19	93.48
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	5.08	24.77	20.81
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	93.81	67.69	72.94
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	3.27	12.08	10.31
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	68.15	65.91	66.36
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	91.06	91.73	91.59
12	Households have BPL card (%)	92.02	88.35	89.09
13	Households having access to internet (%)	9.24	11.02	10.66
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	57.09	78.63	74.31
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	9.96	31.28	27.00
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	68.30	57.37	59.56
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	19.06	39.12	35.12
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	10.87	12.05	11.81
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	nca	2.48	1.94
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	8.43	2.48	3.77
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	nca	6.15	5.20
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	(32.53)	0.00	5.02
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	114	0	23

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=185	Non-ST Population N=743	Total Population N=928
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	40.36	54.55	51.73
25	Men who are literate (%)	78.90	81.17	80.98
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	11.27	19.14	17.57
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	68.50	83.00	80.11
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	38.18	26.87	29.30
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.26	7.11	6.53
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	15.76	29.27	26.44
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	49.51	60.22	58.05
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	44.99	56.39	54.08
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	97.14	94.14	94.63
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	14.32	9.78	10.70
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	10.20	4.51	5.66
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	64.45	71.76	70.11
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	45.15	43.08	43.59
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	12.89	21.05	19.03
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	9.04	10.25	9.95
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	72.91	90.58	86.53
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	64.32	66.69	66.09
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1352	1413	1395
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3912	4591	4420
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	10.98	24.92	21.53
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	89.42	83.77	85.05

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=185	Non-ST Population N=743	Total Population N=928
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	46.60	44.01	44.62
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	42.94	33.93	36.05
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	6.75	12.95	11.49
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.79	8.01	6.78
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.00	5.93	4.26
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	69.17	63.31	64.76
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	48.11	45.00	45.82
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	46.06	66.52	61.49
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	94.51	100.00	98.65
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	67.63	85.45	81.07
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	90.57	95.27	94.12
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	74.25	72.40	72.81
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	6.62	9.15	8.58
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(63.46)	83.35	79.88
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(46.92)	79.13	73.52
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(0.00)	36.87	30.45
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(0.00)	36.87	30.45
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.42	1.02	1.34
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	70.36	41.63
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	70.36	41.63
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	9.10	9.11	9.11
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	60.60	47.63	50.79
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(19.51)	19.86	19.73
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	16.45	12.88	13.86
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	44.22	39.34	40.40
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	20.16	16.87	17.59
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	6.32	3.67	4.25
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	43.93	36.91	38.43

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=185	Non-ST Population N=743	Total Population N=928
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	39.10	31.35	32.87
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	39.69	18.12	20.12
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	3.63	10.00	8.75
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	8.65	8.83	8.81
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	52.02	33.38	37.46
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	45.75	31.67	34.46
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	64.96	36.85	43.01
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	46.95	31.96	34.94
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.41	7.83	7.75
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.77	2.81	2.80
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	8.42	7.65
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	5.93	5.38
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.19	4.81	4.88
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.26	1.45	1.41
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.94	0.75
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.27	10.11	9.94
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.87	1.69
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.73	0.66
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	53.76	29.12	34.06
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	23.54	17.62	18.80
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	31.03	20.77	23.33

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Rajnandgaon District
Chhattisgarh



District: RAJNANDGAON | State: CHHATTISGARH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

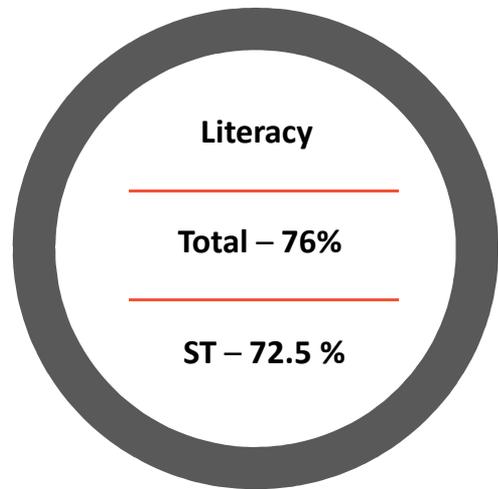
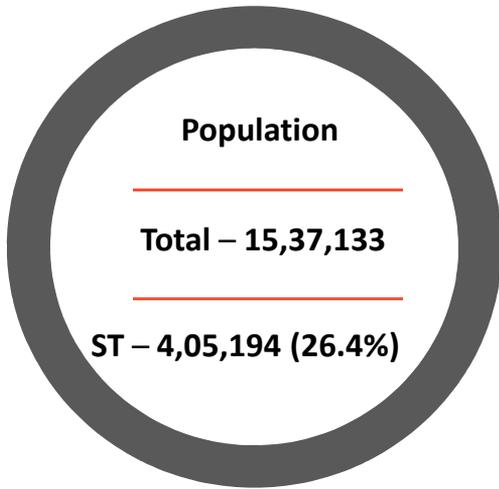
RAJNANDGAON: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Rajnandgaon has a population of 15,37,133, of which 4,05,194 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (26.4%)¹. Only 4.8% of the ST population as against 17.7% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Rajnandgaon has nine tehsils and 31.4% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 190 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 1015 females for all ages and 986 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1046 and 1000 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 46.9% in the district while it is 54.2% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 76% whereas it is 72.5% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 62.5%. The major source of livelihood in the district include cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Rajnandgaon (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Chhattisgarh, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: RAJNANDGAON | State: CHHATTISGARH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=249	Non-ST Population N=691	Total Population N=940
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	72.62	75.79	74.95
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1039	1038	1038
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	781	1177	1041
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	94.37	97.97	96.85
5	Households with electricity (%)	98.49	99.07	98.92
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	88.25	94.41	92.82
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	38.32	47.02	44.77
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	59.53	44.65	48.51
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	6.17	24.46	19.72
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	78.62	75.85	76.57
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	92.51	94.09	93.67
12	Households have BPL card (%)	89.36	75.60	79.16
13	Households having access to internet (%)	7.14	17.70	14.96
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	90.21	91.34	91.05
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	13.54	40.65	33.63
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	74.87	56.74	61.44
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	41.09	57.02	52.89
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.69	11.34	11.43
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	10.91	8.78	9.39
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	5.77	2.45	3.40
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	4.94	3.83
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0	90	67

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=249	Non-ST Population N=691	Total Population N=940
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	70.97	77.86	75.95
25	Men who are literate (%)	91.93	97.43	95.81
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	21.37	30.55	28.00
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	85.67	88.09	87.42
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	12.78	18.44	16.79
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.51	5.10	4.38
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	29.19	43.34	39.32
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	55.80	67.30	64.26
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	42.28	51.88	49.34
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	1.28	1.99	1.80
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	89.53	86.07	86.94
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	9.86	8.75	9.04
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.05	5.15	4.86
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	67.82	71.31	70.28
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	69.53	62.00	64.22
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	53.25	34.53	40.04
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	44.06	28.26	32.91
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.32	98.67	98.56
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	86.24	71.73	76.25
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	684	815	773
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1127	2219	1879
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	20.89	31.41	29.48
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	94.86	91.84	92.73

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=249	Non-ST Population N=691	Total Population N=940
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	87.73	81.74	83.52
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	83.54	73.72	76.63
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	7.53	9.07	8.61
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.64	6.51	6.55
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.51	6.43	6.45
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	92.46	88.62	89.75
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(45.52)	70.23	65.80
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	85.26	87.51	87.07
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	100.00	97.91	98.31
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	100.00	97.91	98.31
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	87.87	70.32	75.41
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	6.47	7.20	6.98
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	81.89	80.67	81.01
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	72.15	80.62	78.26
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	72.36	37.70	47.34
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	63.67	33.57	41.94
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.33	0.83	0.98
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	nca	nca
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	100.00	78.89
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	8.57	11.08	10.33
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	74.80	63.39	66.65
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	*	68.96	52.13
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	10.22	14.05	13.19
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	59.76	43.98	48.77
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	11.61	19.56	17.15
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	4.31	7.07	6.24
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	33.48	38.00	36.63

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=249	Non-ST Population N=691	Total Population N=940
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	10.37	18.54	16.29
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	8.56	15.89	13.73
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	1.49	9.07	6.99
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	1.98	6.75	5.35
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	20.99	33.73	30.04
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	47.45	43.28	44.42
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	33.16	31.86	32.30
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	46.39	42.63	43.68
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.90	4.24	3.59
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.35	2.69	2.32
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.22	6.90	5.52
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	2.29	1.61
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.07	4.09	4.08
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.79	0.81	0.81
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.26	0.32	0.31
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	3.21	2.27
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.60	0.42
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	74.56	51.37	57.37
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	59.98	46.83	50.48
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	54.04	38.14	43.37

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Durg District
Chhattisgarh



District: DURG | State: CHHATTISGARH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

DURG: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Durg has a population of 33,43,872, of which 3,97,416 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (11.9%)¹. Only 20% of the ST population as against 38.4% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Durg has 13 tehsils and 9.1% of the land area is under forest cover ². The population density is 392 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 988 females for all ages and 963 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1028 and 994 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 34.6% in the district while it is 46.1% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 79.1% whereas it is 76.6% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 66.6%. The major source of livelihood in the district includes agricultural labour work.



¹ District Census Handbook, Durg (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Chhattisgarh, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 33,43,872

ST – 3,97,416 (11.9%)



Literacy

Total – 79.1%

ST – 76.6%

Public health facilities in the District³

490

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

69

68

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

18

2

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

3



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Durg has been delimited and split into 3 districts namely Balod, Bemetera, and Durg post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Durg is combined for these 3 districts

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: DURG | State: CHHATTISGARH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=230	Non-ST Population N=1581	Total Population N=1811
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	71.37	75.9	75.33
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1031	1020	1021
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	839	887	882
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	86.31	89.06	88.77
5	Households with electricity (%)	96.64	99.42	99.06
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	94.93	98.77	98.27
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	31.50	46.62	44.66
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	61.70	40.63	43.36
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	21.62	38.60	36.40
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	68.58	68.22	68.27
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	92.76	94.3	94.11
12	Households have BPL card (%)	66.28	66.55	66.52
13	Households having access to internet (%)	17.38	21.36	20.84
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	80.44	88.99	87.88
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	32.65	55.27	52.33
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	56.22	44.71	46.20
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	47.21	63.69	61.55
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	13.05	12.19	12.31
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	21.12	4.21	6.74
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	nca	2.96	2.52
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	8.10	7.00
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	nca	1.87	1.62
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	343	146	170

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=230	Non-ST Population N=1581	Total Population N=1881
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	72.40	76.16	75.74
25	Men who are literate (%)	92.51	91.79	91.94
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	32.60	36.17	35.77
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	81.48	93.61	92.26
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	8.65	18.42	17.09
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.00	2.28	2.10
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	48.08	60.22	58.93
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	65.25	66.76	66.6
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	58.64	55.16	55.54
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.83	0.73
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	89.38	82.58	83.36
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	7.38	9.55	9.31
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	3.85	4.64	4.55
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	72.48	79.67	78.89
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	46.66	61.48	59.85
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	18.31	39.61	37.27
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	11.58	26.16	24.56
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.50	95.67	95.97
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	77.97	59.77	61.89
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	807	2490	2254
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1433	6315	5747
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	20.68	25.51	25.07
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	86.87	77.12	78.18

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
 - Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=230	Non-ST Population N=1581	Total Population N=1881
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	75.00	71.48	71.87
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	63.94	49.81	51.41
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	8.42	11.03	10.74
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.91	14.91	13.45
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.41	8.82	7.78
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	75.28	74.86	74.90
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	70.35	41.51	44.69
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	100.00	89.21	90.39
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	100.00	96.73	97.09
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	100.00	97.11	97.43
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	76.53	70.64	71.23
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	4.83	7.08	6.84
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	89.77	90.55
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	61.52	61.16
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	34.37	31.75
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	22.46	20.74
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	0.49	0.43
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	23.52	23.52
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	20.30	13.60	14.36
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	36.71	41.12	40.63
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	*	44.62	48.82
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	6.36	3.31	3.61
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	34.05	34.27	34.25
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	28.68	20.27	21.15
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	5.31	7.18	6.99
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	44.84	35.27	36.27

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=230	Non-ST Population N=1581	Total Population N=1881
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	34.17	22.90	24.16
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	32.62	35.49	34.88
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	8.63	19.83	18.58
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	1.13	17.27	13.86
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	60.14	43.17	44.87
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	68.79	46.46	48.94
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(73.2)	50.04	52.56
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	68.93	46.58	49.06
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	9.51	7.96	8.13
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.04	3.83	3.86
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.17	13.73	11.71
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.38	6.65	5.75
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.09	5.46	5.53
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.30	1.46	1.45
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.81	0.66	0.67
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.05	10.12	10.10
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.13	3.69	3.15
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.11	0.88
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	38.29	30.57	31.57
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	22.42	21.06	21.21
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	29.67	40.79	39.48

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Raipur District
Chhattisgarh



District: RAIPUR | State: CHHATTISGARH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

RAIPUR: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Raipur has a population of 40,63,872, of which 4,76,446 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (11.7%)¹. Only 14.4% of the ST population as against 36.5% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Raipur has 15 tehsils and 29.3% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 328 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 984 females for all ages and 968 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1025 and 995 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 32.6% in the district while it is 43.2% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 75.6% whereas it is 67.1% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 55%. The major source of livelihood in the district includes agricultural labour work.



¹ District Census Handbook, Raipur(2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Chhattisgarh, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 40,63,872

ST – 4,76,446 (11.7%)



Literacy

Total – 75.6%

ST – 67.1%

Public health facilities in the District³

637

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

80

84

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

23

5

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

3



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Raipur has been delimited and split into 3 districts namely Gariabandh, Balodabazar, and Raipur post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Raipur is combined for these 3 districts.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: RAIPUR | State: CHHATTISGARH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=242	Non-ST Population N=1596	Total Population N=1838
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	57.78	72.16	70.28
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1060	1010	1017
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1517	941	998
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	88.63	89.70	89.56
5	Households with electricity (%)	96.66	98.21	97.98
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	93.08	95.43	95.09
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	18.47	41.99	38.61
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	72.10	43.18	47.34
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	17.92	37.57	34.74
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	53.91	59.24	58.47
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	93.74	91.35	91.66
12	Households have BPL card (%)	83.68	71.81	73.52
13	Households having access to internet (%)	7.98	20.83	18.98
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	74.19	86.07	84.36
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	29.65	59.86	55.51
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	56.84	38.83	41.42
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	35.67	55.85	52.94
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	7.78	11.54	11.00
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	nca	15.27	13.25
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	1.22	1.05
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	nca	7.42	6.91
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	16.42	2.65	3.60
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	366	103	137

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=242	Non-ST Population N=1596	Total Population N=1838
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	53.51	72.16	69.72
25	Men who are literate (%)	76.32	89.05	87.96
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	11.34	31.04	28.47
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	81.41	93.67	92.07
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	30.53	17.29	18.91
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.93	2.55	2.89
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	36.87	45.78	44.60
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	41.61	59.87	57.47
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	39.04	50.60	49.08
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.30	0.26
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	97.01	80.03	81.63
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	10.56	11.00	10.94
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	3.52	5.00	4.81
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	59.16	82.86	79.86
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	54.72	79.51	76.31
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	21.42	32.79	31.32
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	17.78	29.03	27.57
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	79.69	87.70	86.63
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	72.75	53.87	55.90
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	760	1123	1069
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2461	8476	7829
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	22.97	25.39	24.93
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	95.00	74.02	76.68

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=242	Non-ST Population N=1596	Total Population N=1838
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	62.21	70.12	69.13
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	56.94	44.80	46.32
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	10.39	10.12	10.15
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.40	18.16	16.57
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.94	9.00	8.38
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	72.18	73.99	73.76
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	42.41	39.22	39.77
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	84.05	79.75	80.14
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	98.27	98.42
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	100.00	89.23	90.18
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	89.93	94.11	93.74
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	77.11	68.59	69.69
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	6.72	4.85	5.09
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(79.62)	75.22	75.95
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(82.06)	41.21	48.04
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(0.00)	11.55	9.62
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(0.00)	9.71	8.09
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	0.52	0.45
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	nca	nca
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	64.72	64.72
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	5.67	9.69	9.25
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	42.64	44.35	44.16
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(83.55)	58.85	63.01
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	10.76	10.45	10.49
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	44.10	37.45	38.27
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	18.96	19.55	19.48
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	6.36	4.80	4.99
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	44.21	36.38	37.35

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=242	Non-ST Population N=1596	Total Population N=1838
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	42.24	24.38	26.74
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	35.33	25.09	25.95
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	7.38	18.62	17.13
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	0.00	16.16	14.80
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	51.24	46.06	46.72
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	61.43	49.29	50.89
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	49.71	51.28	51.04
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	60.78	49.38	50.89
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.86	5.70	5.58
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.95	2.53	2.32
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	9.76	12.89	12.61
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.88	7.11	6.91
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.36	5.28	5.42
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.85	1.23	1.18
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.30	0.67	0.75
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	9.74	8.88
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	2.33	2.13
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	2.11	1.92
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	42.07	22.65	25.45
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	24.88	18.61	19.43
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	37.26	34.33	34.82

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Mahasamund District
Chhattisgarh



District: MAHASAMUND | State: CHHATTISGARH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

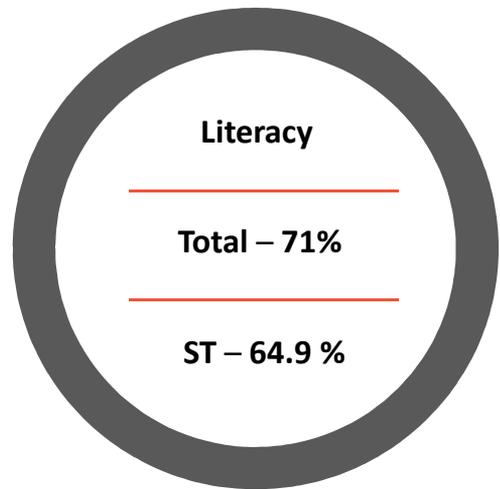
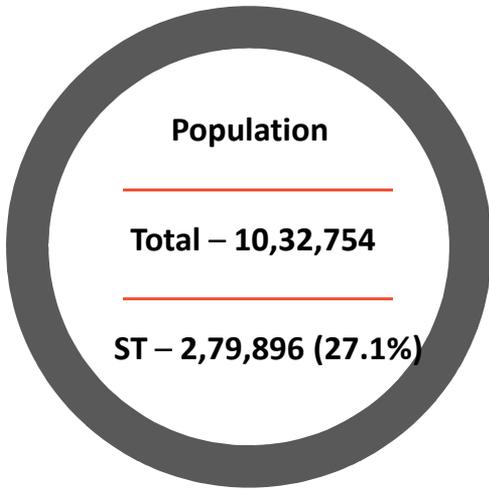
MAHASAMUND: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Mahasamund has a population of 10,32,754, of which 2,79,896 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (27.1%)¹. Only 3.5% of the ST population as against 11.6% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Mahasamund has five tehsils and 19.7% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 216 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 1017 females for all ages and 971 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1038 and 1003 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 39.8% in the district while it is 46.4% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 71% whereas it is 64.9% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 52.9%. The major source of livelihood in the district includes agricultural labour work.

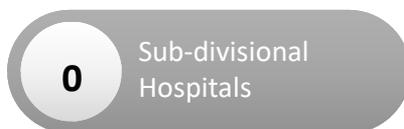


¹ District Census Handbook, Mahasamund (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Chhattisgarh, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: MAHASAMUND | State: CHHATTISGARH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=282	Non-ST Population N=648	Total Population N=930
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	59.11	67.93	65.12
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1074	1041	1051
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1024	822	886
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	84.67	92.45	89.96
5	Households with electricity (%)	97.98	97.96	97.97
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	96.98	96.64	96.75
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	10.84	27.08	22.03
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	87.81	66.07	72.83
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	5.46	16.18	12.85
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	72.02	73.64	73.13
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	89.40	93.55	92.24
12	Households have BPL card (%)	89.40	88.08	88.49
13	Households having access to internet (%)	4.38	8.06	6.91
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	72.71	81.51	78.77
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	13.66	36.59	29.46
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	76.37	63.89	67.77
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	17.67	27.91	24.72
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.66	12.94	12.54
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	13.79	9.95	10.78
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	3.77	2.95
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	3.25	9.54	7.31
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	6.28	2.41	3.78
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	70	130	112

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=282	Non-ST Population N=648	Total Population N=930
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	57.93	67.32	64.61
25	Men who are literate (%)	87.51	86.45	86.76
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	15.56	23.17	20.97
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	82.66	85.29	84.53
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	20.08	18.33	18.86
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.83	5.57	5.03
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	31.50	42.80	39.34
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	55.08	69.79	65.54
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	44.30	62.28	57.08
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.50	0.35
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	95.01	88.75	90.25
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	7.08	7.92	7.67
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.06	3.88	3.93
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	75.81	78.76	77.71
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	54.05	64.63	60.86
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	22.94	23.01	22.98
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	11.65	14.32	13.37
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.62	96.62	96.27
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	74.42	73.15	73.57
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	494	1012	827
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3034	3674	3462
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	34.35	16.95	24.75
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	95.09	87.23	90.02

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=282	Non-ST Population N=648	Total Population N=930
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	73.12	80.48	77.94
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	60.67	57.99	58.91
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	4.34	8.81	7.26
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.68	9.21	8.68
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.55	3.43	3.12
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	65.58	65.75	65.69
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	50.18	46.27	48.03
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	68.80	78.27	74.82
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	97.72	98.55
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	89.36	91.33	90.61
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	90.92	93.67	92.67
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	47.61	61.33	56.99
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	4.99	10.05	8.33
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(100.00)	75.53	80.50
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(66.55)	67.43	67.25
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(33.45)	20.10	22.81
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(0.00)	20.10	16.02
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.67	4.92	3.82
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	82.79	78.03
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	31.50	34.35
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	15.01	14.86	14.91
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	48.53	50.77	49.94
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(64.55)	27.39	42.81
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	25.59	14.33	18.39
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	42.40	44.43	43.74
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	23.08	18.07	19.77
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	4.45	6.46	5.78
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	42.01	36.03	38.06

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=282	Non-ST Population N=648	Total Population N=930
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	37.98	24.93	28.64
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	25.36	21.48	22.60
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	4.84	9.00	7.82
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	16.03	5.39	8.46
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	45.06	34.41	37.81
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	59.02	45.51	49.35
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	49.76	55.50	53.28
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	58.62	45.79	49.48
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.78	6.83	6.53
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.86	3.50	3.02
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	18.86	10.49	12.95
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.22	8.24	8.23
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.42	5.63	5.57
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.05	0.99	1.01
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.33	0.48	0.72
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.31	4.88	8.23
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.77	0.81	1.09
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	2.13	1.51
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	50.32	48.23	48.88
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	33.59	25.70	27.98
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	9.94	10.53	10.32

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Dhamtari District
Chhattisgarh



District: DHAMTARI | State: CHHATTISGARH

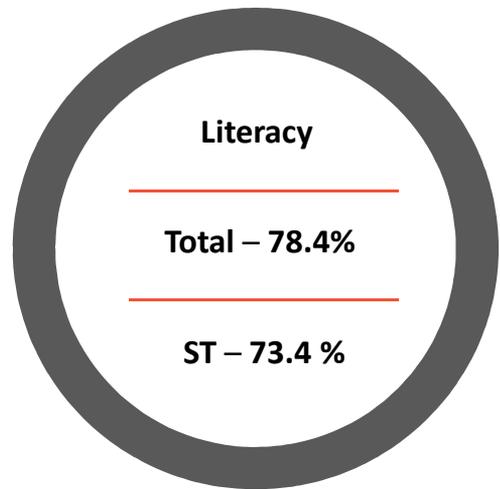
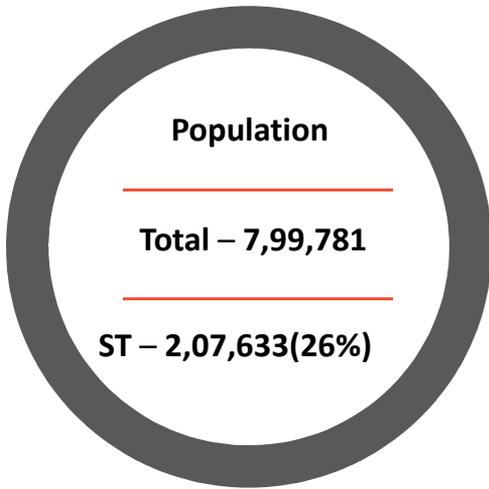
India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

DHAMTARI: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Dhamtari has a population of 7,99,781, of which 2,07,633 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (26%)¹. Only 8.3% of the ST population as against 18.7% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Dhamtari has four tehsils and 45.5% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 196 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 1010 females for all ages and 973 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1034 and 990 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 43.9% in the district while it is 51.7% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 78.4% whereas it is 73.4% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 62.7%. The major source of livelihood in the district include agricultural labour work.



1 District Census Handbook, Dhamtari (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Chhattisgarh, Office of Registrar General of India.
2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: Dhamtari | State: Chhattisgarh

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=275	Non-ST Population N=664	Total Population N=939
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	68.17	75.42	73.45
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1047	1031	1035
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1332	1005	1108
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	91.24	95.95	94.46
5	Households with electricity (%)	96.12	98.96	98.17
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	89.71	98.19	95.82
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	43.47	58.82	54.54
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	47.01	31.08	35.53
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	8.49	25.25	20.58
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	76.18	85.84	83.15
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	94.57	97.31	96.56
12	Households have BPL card (%)	86.88	79.80	81.78
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.52	12.51	9.72
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	76.82	84.74	82.53
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	19.26	57.66	46.95
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	67.33	56.73	59.69
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	26.55	50.46	43.78
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.49	12.57	12.27
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	0.00	8.60	5.68
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	nca	0.00	0.00
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	11.86	8.05	8.82
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	nca	2.50	1.99
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	142	65	86

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) -Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=275	Non-ST Population N=664	Total Population N=939
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	65.63	79.24	75.38
25	Men who are literate (%)	88.53	91.08	90.29
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	17.74	32.98	28.65
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	73.74	89.57	85.07
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	10.03	7.80	8.48
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.34	3.36	2.80
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	46.54	63.94	58.92
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	67.05	74.00	72.00
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	62.28	66.11	65.01
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.72	1.02	0.93
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	96.41	84.42	87.64
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	6.40	5.37	5.66
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	3.38	3.93	3.78
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	80.77	78.73	79.41
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	84.37	72.19	76.29
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	42.86	41.45	41.92
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	40.26	33.14	35.53
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.30	94.78	94.96
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	69.48	66.11	67.09
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	916	736	798
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2679	4622	4059
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	12.46	56.71	31.44
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	99.13	89.80	92.94

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=275	Non-ST Population N=664	Total Population N=939
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	74.45	87.16	82.63
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	64.75	61.56	62.70
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	8.67	7.68	8.03
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.15	18.49	13.02
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.00	3.21	2.03
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	86.87	81.73	83.46
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	49.52	43.55	46.26
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	85.86	89.21	88.15
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.76	98.34	97.52
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	95.76	100.00	98.66
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	91.13	95.51	94.12
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	59.27	60.85	60.29
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	17.05	10.7	12.92
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	76.66	96.11	87.15
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	85.64	75.69	80.28
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	13.96	44.42	30.39
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	8.64	36.53	23.68
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.15	4.87	4.62
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	94.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	80.17	80.39
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	17.02	11.35	13.31
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	47.09	49.58	48.69
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	*	68.99	59.44
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	9.43	10.81	10.38
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	37.81	32.39	34.21
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	36.07	22.32	26.95
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	16.50	6.49	9.86
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	53.70	33.29	40.15

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=275	Non-ST Population N=664	Total Population N=939
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	35.90	27.46	29.83
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	25.03	28.48	27.43
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	3.29	12.68	10.04
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	0.00	9.86	6.84
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	54.05	52.90	53.31
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	64.43	52.07	55.54
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	38.43	51.04	46.64
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	63.23	52.03	55.21
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.58	4.84	4.77
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.47	2.08	1.91
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	12.33	11.34	11.64
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.61	5.90	5.19
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.76	5.71	5.44
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.55	1.27	1.35
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.57	0.59	0.87
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.32	6.85	6.38
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	5.37	0.00	1.65
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.81	0.56
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	68.61	50.68	55.68
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	36.27	33.90	34.58
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	19.07	34.27	29.74

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Uttar Bastar Kanker District
Chhattisgarh



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: UTTAR BASTAR KANKER | State: CHHATTISGARH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

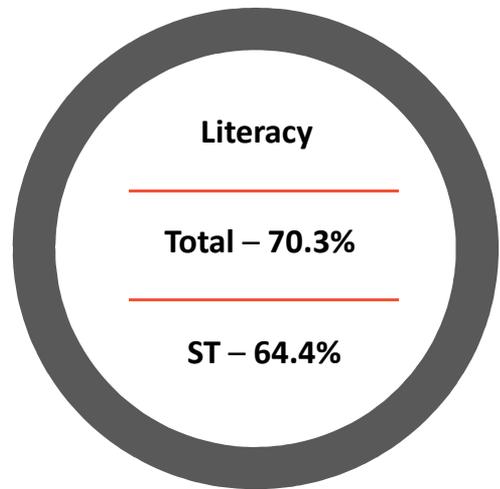
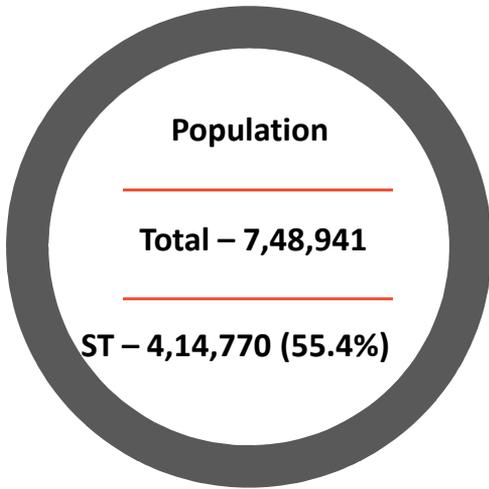
UTTAR BASTAR KANKER: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Uttar Bastar Kanker has a population of 7,48,941 of which 4,14,770 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (55.4%)¹. Only 4.5% of the ST population as against 10.3% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Uttar Bastar Kanker has seven tehsils and 47.4% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 105 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 1006 females for all ages and 978 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1034 and 993 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 45.8% in the district while it is 50.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 70.3% whereas it is 64.4% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 54.3%. The major source of livelihood in the district includes cultivation.

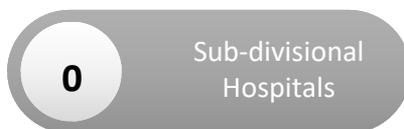


¹ District Census Handbook, Uttar Bastar Kanker(2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Chhattisgarh, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: UTTAR BASTAR KANKER | State: CHHATTISGARH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=495	Non-ST Population N=417	Total Population N=912
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	64.65	73.88	68.57
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1121	989	1061
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	807	834	817
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	83.94	92.81	87.36
5	Households with electricity (%)	94.75	97.05	95.82
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	96.63	99.50	97.96
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	29.83	48.87	38.66
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	64.80	39.91	53.26
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	8.49	21.50	14.52
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	76.83	81.34	78.92
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	94.38	95.08	94.69
12	Households have BPL card (%)	81.73	76.45	79.28
13	Households having access to internet (%)	7.54	14.10	10.58
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	66.30	84.27	74.63
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	15.06	32.57	23.17
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	79.67	57.71	69.49
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	34.64	58.10	45.52
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.12	10.22	10.71
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	2.97	3.61	3.27
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	17.60	4.05	9.39
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	11.60	6.42	9.58
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	7.10	0.00	4.33
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	153	59	112

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=495	Non-ST Population N=417	Total Population N=912
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	59.07	71.44	64.45
25	Men who are literate (%)	86.71	86.84	86.78
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	23.49	34.44	28.25
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	63.11	87.82	73.85
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.40	17.73	13.95
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.02	4.26	4.68
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	41.52	60.78	49.70
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	46.63	66.83	55.85
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	40.00	54.68	46.71
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	3.22	0.64	2.05
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	93.27	87.02	90.02
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	14.33	11.33	12.96
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.18	5.79	5.45
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	87.76	86.50	87.26
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	68.54	77.91	72.11
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	36.42	41.85	38.49
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	24.88	32.48	27.78
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.54	97.26	96.20
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	78.00	57.48	69.23
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1264	1214	1246
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2493	6813	4341
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	17.13	39.02	21.44
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	92.08	76.61	85.94

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=495	Non-ST Population N=417	Total Population N=912
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	69.55	90.18	77.50
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	59.30	61.24	60.05
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	8.03	1.55	5.53
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.84	16.51	11.18
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.32	6.49	3.96
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	57.46	86.07	68.36
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	16.42	52.64	30.66
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	81.30	82.83	81.98
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	94.68	96.44	95.47
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	100.00	96.60	98.47
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	64.44	76.38	68.93
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	1.57	5.89	3.24
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	69.69	78.69
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	56.15	59.25
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	14.52	10.21
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	14.52	10.21
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.02	0.00	0.63
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	nca	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	nca	100.00
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	19.59	18.07	18.96
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	42.90	47.06	44.67
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(23.97)	50.07	38.54
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	4.52	9.85	7.01
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	32.52	42.63	36.32
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	34.94	24.16	30.88
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	14.07	3.48	10.09
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	52.95	44.96	49.94

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) -Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=495	Non-ST Population N=417	Total Population N=912
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	41.75	27.26	35.48
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	33.50	22.41	27.70
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	4.77	15.17	9.27
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	10.04	17.32	13.84
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	66.71	52.73	61.56
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	74.66	58.63	67.75
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	80.93	29.61	56.68
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	74.81	57.81	67.46
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.07	6.94	6.45
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.23	2.40	2.31
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	16.13	9.87	12.93
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.31	4.26	5.26
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.96	5.25	5.66
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.80	1.07	1.48
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.76	0.89	0.81
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.8	9.65	11.65
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.39	0.00	2.12
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.65	0.00	0.80
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	67.57	64.01	65.92
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	17.30	17.54	17.40
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	26.53	25.53	26.09

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Bastar District
Chhattisgarh



District: BASTAR | State: CHHATTISGARH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

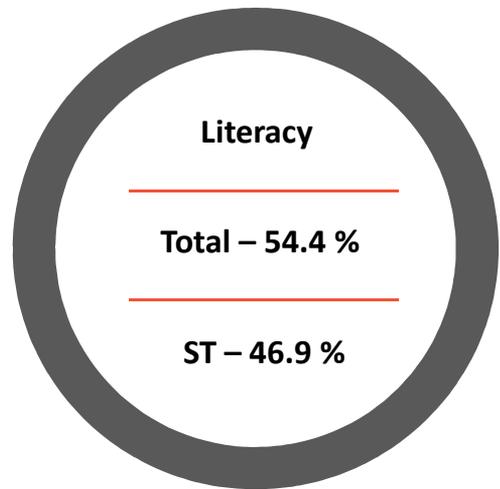
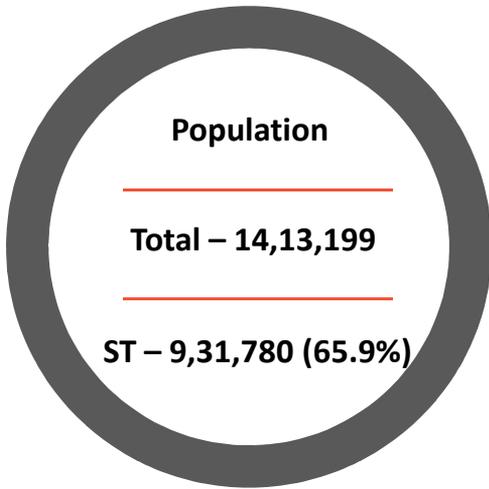
BASTAR: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Bastar has a population of 14,13,199, of which 9,31,780 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (65.9%)¹. Only 5.5% of the ST population as against 13.7% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Bastar has 12 tehsils and 40.4% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 135 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 1023 females for all ages and 994 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1040 and 1009 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 45.1% in the district while it is 48.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 54.4% whereas it is 46.9% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 37%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include agricultural labour work.



¹ District Census Handbook, Bastar(2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Chhattisgarh, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Bastar has been delimited and split into 2 districts namely Bastar, and Kondagaon post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Bastar is combined for these 2 districts

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: BASTAR | State: CHHATTISGARH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=628	Non-ST Population N=298	Total Population N=926
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	48.26	66.07	54.26
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1062	1087	1071
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1031	1073	1043
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	75.23	84.88	78.16
5	Households with electricity (%)	81.25	95.69	85.93
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	92.53	98.68	94.52
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	13.17	26.88	17.61
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	85.76	66.67	79.57
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	4.39	23.05	10.43
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	70.60	72.53	71.22
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	91.57	90.85	91.33
12	Households have BPL card (%)	89.29	77.10	85.34
13	Households having access to internet (%)	3.39	11.84	6.13
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	58.72	81.97	66.25
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	9.07	28.94	15.51
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	82.63	62.44	76.08
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	17.77	40.81	25.23
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	13.51	14.41	13.80
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	15.46	15.68	15.54
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	1.67	2.93	2.13
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	10.99	23.10	14.03
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	6.09	0.00	4.56
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	145	28	107

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=628	Non-ST Population N=298	Total Population N=926
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	38.33	63.83	47.17
25	Men who are literate (%)	66.06	84.73	71.41
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	9.51	31.31	17.07
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	43.09	70.66	52.65
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	22.13	16.26	20.11
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.45	3.49	4.81
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	20.22	51.91	30.86
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	42.70	51.48	45.75
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	34.60	37.95	35.76
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	2.26	0.84	1.76
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	95.23	85.63	91.64
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	13.70	11.22	12.84
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	6.17	5.05	5.78
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	58.71	63.40	60.15
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	53.18	61.67	55.76
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	28.07	31.33	29.07
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	17.14	19.42	17.83
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	84.99	95.31	88.17
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	85.79	66.48	78.44
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	586	556	576
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	827	2475	1454
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	18.86	37.47	21.41
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	96.56	85.76	93.24

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=628	Non-ST Population N=298	Total Population N=926
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	60.30	81.12	66.35
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	58.87	62.95	60.05
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	8.42	8.33	8.39
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.33	6.37	2.79
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.09	0.00	0.76
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	61.51	69.04	63.80
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	54.28	52.80	54.12
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	75.77	60.76	71.57
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	93.63	90.29	92.69
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	93.68	95.46	94.18
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	61.87	74.59	65.53
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	12.29	9.21	11.38
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	83.47	70.57	80.37
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	71.54	69.38	71.02
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	16.40	42.35	22.63
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	16.40	33.08	20.41
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.84	3.94	3.87
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	59.69	61.75	60.32
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	35.28	39.70	36.61
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	13.89	9.18	12.27
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	53.76	57.00	54.75
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	30.02	100.00	57.88
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	7.33	11.16	8.48
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	41.67	41.47	41.61
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	36.74	27.77	33.91
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	18.08	9.55	15.39
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	54.13	42.78	50.55

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=628	Non-ST Population N=298	Total Population N=926
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	40.52	31.08	37.25
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	32.37	29.29	31.50
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	2.98	12.69	6.34
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	1.86	13.95	5.29
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	60.99	56.43	59.65
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	72.07	60.82	68.15
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	61.10	49.52	57.33
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	71.48	60.27	67.59
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.28	6.63	6.40
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.74	2.62	2.05
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	10.75	8.91	10.22
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.47	4.13	5.08
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.93	8.38	7.43
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.35	1.57	1.43
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.41	0.68	1.16
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.87	4.33	7.56
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.70	0.00	1.22
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.00	0.00	0.71
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	83.99	81.35	83.13
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	33.77	27.16	31.48
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	25.55	20.77	24.12

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Narayanpur District
Chhattisgarh



District: NARAYANPUR | State: CHHATTISGARH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

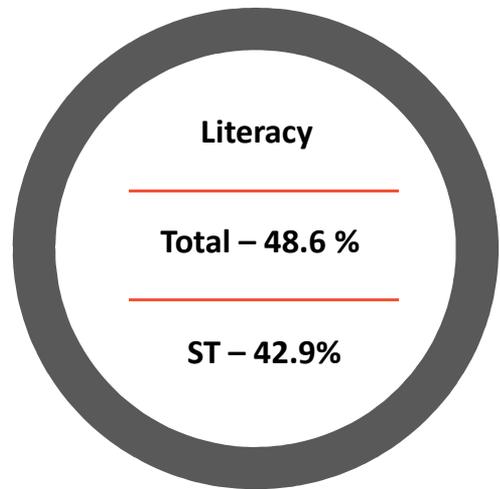
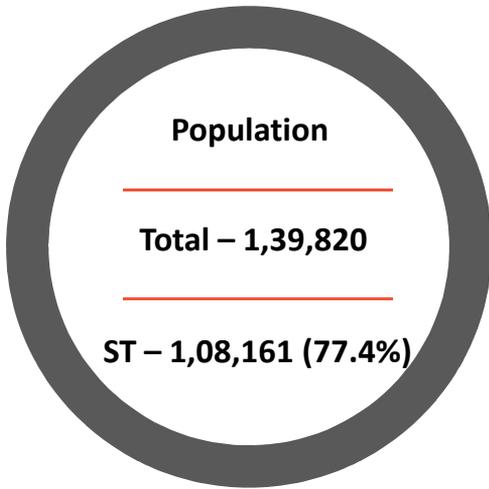
NARAYANPUR : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Narayanpur has a population of 1,39,820, of which 1,08,161 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (77.4%)¹. Only 10% of the ST population as against 16% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Narayanpur has two tehsils and 81.6% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 30 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 994 females for all ages and 989 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1021 and 992 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 47.2% in the district while it is 48.9% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 48.6% whereas it is 42.9% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 35.3%. The major source of livelihood in the district includes cultivation.



1 District Census Handbook, Narayanpur (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Chhattisgarh, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: NARAYANPUR | State: CHHATTISGARH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=693	Non-ST Population N=240	Total Population N=933
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	55.54	66.03	58.29
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1077	1115	1086
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	860	873	863
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	91.52	94.60	92.03
5	Households with electricity (%)	72.67	91.52	77.60
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	91.22	96.02	92.48
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	9.00	34.15	15.59
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	89.93	58.08	81.59
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	7.74	23.30	11.81
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	80.93	82.65	81.38
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	87.21	92.04	88.41
12	Households have BPL card (%)	91.36	81.24	88.71
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.49	7.11	3.70
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	59.68	79.32	64.82
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	7.02	29.56	12.92
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	65.89	52.79	62.46
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	18.76	52.80	27.71
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.51	11.32	9.99
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	14.24	11.50	13.37
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	2.31	11.13	5.10
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	4.07	19.49	8.33
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	512	185	432

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=693	Non-ST Population N=240	Total Population N=933
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	44.18	60.78	48.27
25	Men who are literate (%)	75.27	87.92	77.70
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	13.37	27.30	16.80
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	36.49	65.06	43.53
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	15.94	20.69	17.00
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.12	6.14	6.13
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	26.21	46.87	30.91
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	35.26	53.78	40.03
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	25.53	39.53	29.14
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	1.18	0.87	1.10
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	93.31	94.94	93.87
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	15.20	11.11	14.15
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	6.42	8.12	6.86
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	56.04	72.19	59.58
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	36.52	58.52	40.91
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	22.94	25.66	23.49
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	18.24	18.87	18.36
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	84.47	96.64	87.10
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	85.93	66.65	80.68
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	207	305	233
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	452	1303	683
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	10.22	43.06	12.09
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	96.73	97.63	96.93

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

• Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

• Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

• Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

• Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

• Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=693	Non-ST Population N=240	Total Population N=933
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	55.38	86.82	61.25
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	54.59	80.77	59.48
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	12.04	4.93	10.71
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.11	6.49	2.93
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.49	7.04	4.39
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	72.58	87.57	75.57
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	73.00	43.78	69.90
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	57.55	77.12	62.37
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.93	100.00	95.42
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	76.59	93.46	80.74
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	82.37	94.50	85.35
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	66.47	83.05	69.83
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	6.17	3.82	5.75
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	66.17	72.71	66.96
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	76.53	72.71	76.07
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	22.28	0.00	19.58
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	22.28	0.00	19.58
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.14	0.00	0.93
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(66.69)	nca	66.69
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(83.36)	nca	83.36
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	13.13	6.83	11.60
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	56.92	60.15	57.53
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(21.68)	0.00	17.59
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	3.14	5.59	3.65
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	49.50	46.84	49.03
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	33.36	16.99	30.47
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	18.06	7.30	16.16
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	50.96	41.03	49.21

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=693	Non-ST Population N=240	Total Population N=933
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	24.17	23.15	23.91
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	19.81	2.31	16.44
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	2.81	7.33	3.96
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	2.77	13.16	4.77
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	49.06	44.55	48.16
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	61.60	52.99	59.49
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	53.32	42.16	50.28
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	61.11	52.26	58.93
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.42	7.18	5.10
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.38	3.22	2.58
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.26	7.50	8.11
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.72	0.00	1.39
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	3.62	6.02	4.21
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.79	0.00	0.60
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.55	1.94	0.89
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.08	6.90	7.04
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	2.31	0.44
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	88.01	86.27	87.56
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	40.86	37.85	40.12
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	40.44	48.86	42.39

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Dakshin Bastar Dantewada District
Chhattisgarh



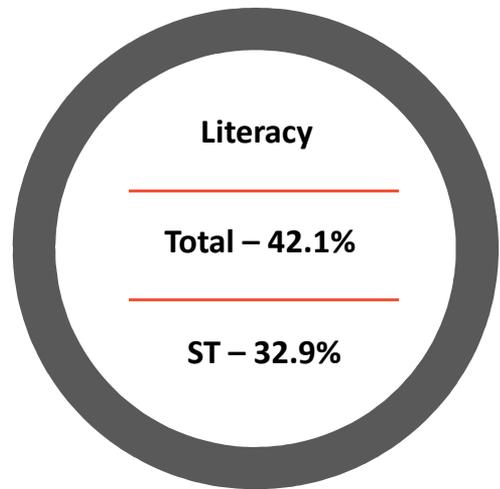
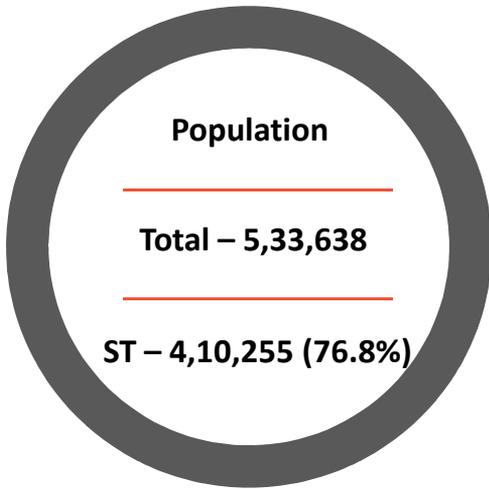
District: DAKSHIN BASTAR DANTEWADA | State: CHHATTISGARH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

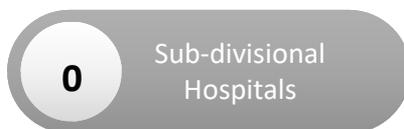
DAKSHIN BASTAR DANTEWADA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Dakshin Bastar Dantewada has a population of 5,33,638, of which 4,10,255 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (76.8%)¹. Only 8.4% of the ST population as against 18% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Dakshin Bastar Dantewada has seven tehsils and 53.8% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 64 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 1020 females for all ages and 1005 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1054 and 1014 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 49.5% in the district while it is 54.7% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 42.1% whereas it is 32.9% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 24.2%. The major source of livelihood in the district includes cultivation.





Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Dantewada has been delimited and split into 2 districts namely Sukma, and Dakshin Bastar Dantewada post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Dantewada is combined for these 2 districts

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: DAKSHIN BASTAR DANTEWADA | State: CHHATTISGARH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=671	Non-ST Population N=238	Total Population N=909
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	37.30	63.32	43.56
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1047	937	1018
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1097	1052	1088
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	73.26	80.27	74.77
5	Households with electricity (%)	83.91	94.90	86.75
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	94.06	93.75	93.98
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	15.53	42.21	22.44
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	82.95	50.57	74.56
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	6.75	42.73	16.07
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	63.99	67.75	64.96
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	88.32	90.90	88.95
12	Households have BPL card (%)	86.48	73.94	83.23
13	Households having access to internet (%)	3.49	19.13	7.54
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	48.41	82.67	57.28
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	8.62	42.78	17.46
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	81.91	49.16	73.43
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	17.75	51.25	26.43
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	13.14	11.55	12.73
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	20.86	25.02	21.96
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	8.63	nca	6.35
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	13.98	9.28	12.99
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	7.29	nca	5.76
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	303	630	383

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) -Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=671	Non-ST Population N=238	Total Population N=909
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	30.59	61.24	38.01
25	Men who are literate (%)	45.73	70.30	53.80
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	10.38	33.20	15.91
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	31.81	64.26	39.67
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	20.57	15.74	19.39
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.75	5.89	4.98
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	15.68	54.46	24.45
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	37.46	45.45	39.42
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	25.87	28.93	26.62
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	1.79	1.16	1.63
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	95.92	72.01	88.67
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	16.63	13.88	15.96
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	9.85	6.95	9.14
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	62.29	82.09	66.63
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	57.27	72.57	60.46
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	24.15	33.66	26.13
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	17.47	28.61	19.79
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	88.11	95.35	89.77
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	86.51	78.15	84.07
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	604	1197	764
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	645	2328	1137
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	18.58	31.82	19.39
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	99.04	96.89	98.57

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=671	Non-ST Population N=238	Total Population N=909
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	51.03	86.23	58.25
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	49.46	75.44	54.79
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	7.98	3.68	7.10
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.35	10.02	4.72
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.17	5.52	5.99
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	61.76	65.98	62.64
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	54.32	70.73	56.08
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	62.93	78.31	66.05
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	98.81	100.00	99.05
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	89.45	100.00	91.59
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	88.34	83.81	87.43
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	64.77	64.52	64.72
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	7.60	10.06	8.09
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	74.29	88.56	77.81
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	72.50	53.94	67.93
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	8.53	19.54	11.24
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	8.53	19.54	11.24
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.98	2.61	3.71
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	79.97	100.00	82.76
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	77.04	100.00	80.24
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	18.74	12.18	17.07
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	39.87	39.12	39.71
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	40.07	49.72	43.33
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	6.11	11.10	7.25
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	45.53	39.56	44.24
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	34.11	25.48	32.25
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	15.52	8.35	13.97
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	52.38	48.57	51.56

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) -Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=671	Non-ST Population N=238	Total Population N=909
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	41.11	39.20	40.64
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	26.42	22.13	25.01
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	2.31	12.66	4.86
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	3.22	0.00	2.16
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	73.47	60.38	70.75
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	78.03	66.90	75.30
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	60.54	47.18	58.31
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	77.11	66.25	74.49
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.23	4.46	5.05
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.75	3.69	2.22
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.99	10.23	7.39
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.00	1.62	1.87
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.86	6.42	7.51
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.15	1.17	1.16
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.54	1.74	0.83
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.05	13.40	11.15
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.03	0.00	0.69
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	91.04	76.96	87.39
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	20.15	18.87	19.84
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	33.97	23.37	31.53

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Bijapur District
Chhattisgarh



District: BIJAPUR | State: CHHATTISGARH

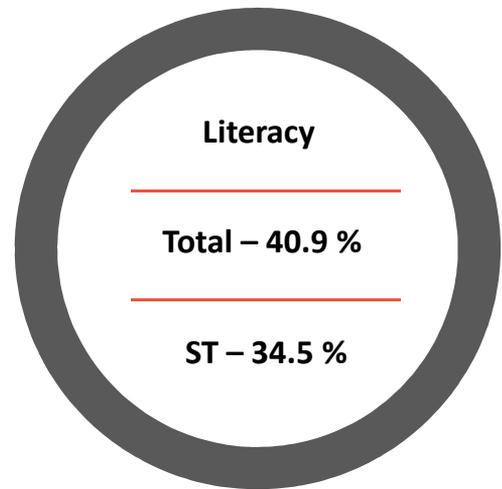
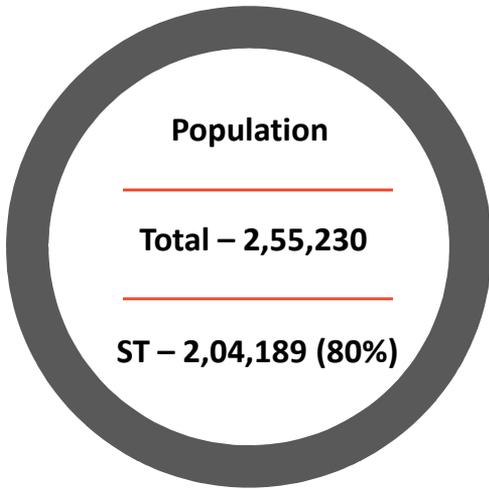
India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

BIJAPUR: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

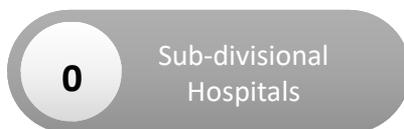
According to Census of India, 2011, Bijapur has a population of 2,55,230, of which 2,04,189 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (80%)¹. Only 8% of the ST population as against 12% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Bijapur has four tehsils and 76.3% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 30 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 984 females for all ages and 978 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1011 and 976 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 49.7% in the district while it is 51.5% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 40.9% whereas it is 34.5% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 26%. The major source of livelihood in the district include cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Bijapur(2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Chhattisgarh, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: BIJAPUR | State: CHHATTISGARH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=758	Non-ST Population N=160	Total Population N=918
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	65.95	75.55	67.73
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1001	964	994
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	949	897	941
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	96.06	98.72	96.50
5	Households with electricity (%)	90.66	95.85	91.58
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	93.78	93.70	93.77
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	17.79	41.06	21.92
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	81.20	57.11	76.93
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	5.94	26.33	9.55
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	86.02	85.93	86.00
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	89.83	91.42	90.12
12	Households have BPL card (%)	92.93	78.08	90.30
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.31	7.72	2.45
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	68.41	79.10	70.31
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	10.62	30.44	14.14
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	71.55	52.27	68.13
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	29.74	54.91	34.23
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.06	13.95	12.40
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	9.49	7.87	9.20
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	nca	nca	nca
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	11.8	0.00	9.03
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	nca	nca	nca
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	515	252	466

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=758	Non-ST Population N=160	Total Population N=918
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	61.96	74.91	64.38
25	Men who are literate (%)	87.17	88.98	87.58
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	17.02	34.08	20.21
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	51.02	74.69	55.44
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	19.70	8.02	17.61
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.14	7.16	7.97
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	35.34	45.68	37.15
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	50.46	55.94	51.44
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	40.90	42.08	41.11
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	1.26	0.00	1.03
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	96.54	85.74	94.45
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	9.84	8.34	9.57
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	6.68	3.91	6.18
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	60.97	71.91	62.93
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	46.36	61.26	49.04
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	21.24	21.37	21.27
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	15.44	15.57	15.47
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.25	97.40	96.45
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	80.70	68.93	78.55
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	169	221	178
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	436	1354	604
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	18.55	0.00	15.39
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	97.97	94.73	97.39

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=758	Non-ST Population N=160	Total Population N=918
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	75.17	76.93	75.46
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	73.73	72.76	73.57
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	6.94	5.09	6.64
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.72	13.62	6.17
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.14	15.99	7.73
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	75.56	63.74	73.43
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	70.71	71.80	70.86
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	81.41	91.31	83.69
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	94.24	91.31	93.57
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	94.96	100.00	96.12
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	78.18	74.11	77.47
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	4.38	2.27	4.04
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	73.28	100.00	75.72
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	100.00	52.82	95.70
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	45.76	0.00	41.58
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	45.76	0.00	41.58
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.37	2.21	0.67
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	100.00	77.83
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	6.97	9.63	7.41
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	47.62	49.53	47.94
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(26.35)	0.00	19.16
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	2.02	18.38	5.78
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	48.62	45.99	48.19
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	23.58	38.22	26.01
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	12.96	18.15	13.82
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	45.26	57.17	47.24

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=758	Non-ST Population N=160	Total Population N=918
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	19.70	21.79	20.10
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	12.55	14.18	12.92
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	2.01	3.78	2.35
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	8.31	5.42	7.66
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	51.47	49.91	51.19
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	70.84	69.41	70.57
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	50.73	34.66	47.89
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	69.19	66.74	68.73
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.88	4.29	3.95
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.95	1.68	1.90
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.08	5.34	5.14
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.68	2.68	1.91
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.16	5.21	5.17
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.08	0.00	0.07
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.80	0.00	0.65
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.77	16.97	10.62
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.43	0.00	1.88
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	88.53	87.66	88.38
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	40.38	34.63	39.31
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	53.32	46.01	52.12

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Umaria District
Madhya Pradesh

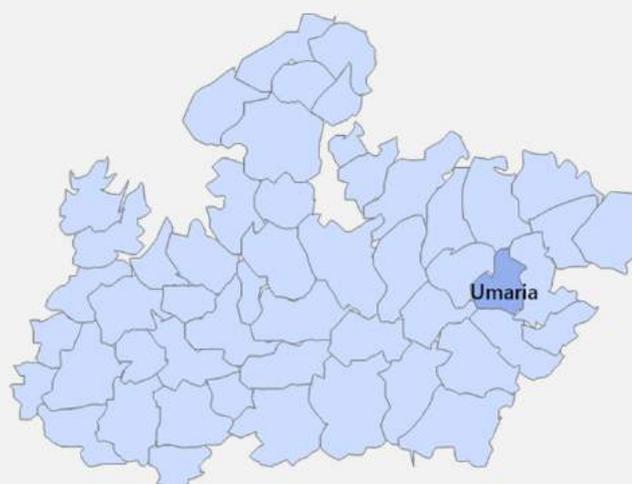


District: UMARIA | State: MADHYA PRADESH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

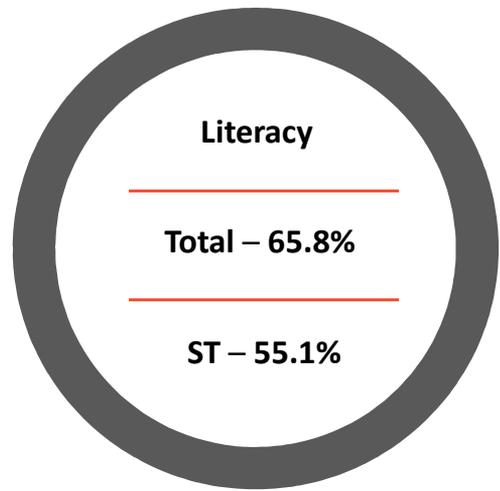
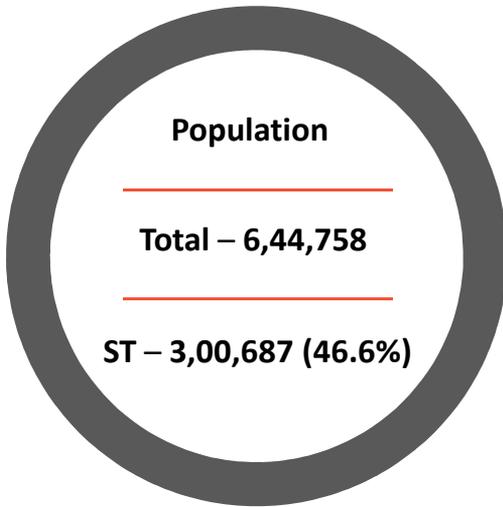
UMARIA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Umaria has a population of 6,44,758, of which 3,00,687 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (46.6%)¹. Only 9% of the ST population as against 17% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Umaria has five tehsils and 49.6% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 158 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 950 females for all ages and 943 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 978 and 966 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 36.3% in the district while it is 43.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 65.8% whereas it is 55.1% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 44.8%. The major source of livelihood in the district include agriculture labour.



1 District Census Handbook, Umaria (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: UMARIA | State: MADHYA PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=396	Non-ST Population N=500	Total Population N=896
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	54.19	67.47	61.6
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1030	1002	1014
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1004	1057	1035
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	79.78	85.13	82.75
5	Households with electricity (%)	74.37	82.77	79.09
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	62.72	73.19	68.61
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	9.37	25.71	18.56
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	86.01	70.29	77.17
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	3.33	19.69	12.53
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	24.71	22.57	23.50
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	69.55	70.58	70.12
12	Households have BPL card (%)	68.48	53.07	59.81
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.93	3.95	2.63
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	65.68	83.80	75.87
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	6.29	27.53	18.24
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	58.53	58.08	58.28
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	20.09	43.53	33.19
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.33	12.24	12.28
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	28.03	17.75	22.31
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	3.88	5.59	4.83
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	11.60	16.47	14.19
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	16.31	0.00	7.64
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	380	353	365

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=396	Non-ST Population N=500	Total Population N=896
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	43.69	66.44	57.33
25	Men who are literate (%)	64.71	82.04	73.83
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	7.78	21.49	16.00
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	34.96	54.15	46.46
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	45.18	34.48	38.95
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.05	10.12	8.20
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	5.12	22.00	14.47
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	51.51	52.80	52.29
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	47.92	42.05	44.38
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	1.18	0.71
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	99.24	90.65	94.03
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	11.56	11.76	11.68
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	7.12	5.44	6.11
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	56.05	72.05	64.91
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	19.44	17.03	18.06
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	15.85	16.86	16.43
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	4.93	7.71	6.52
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	91.32	88.91	89.95
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	80.71	73.56	76.33
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	358	1318	923
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	358	2162	1462
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	12.80	7.44	10.89
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	97.37	85.69	90.90

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=396	Non-ST Population N=500	Total Population N=896
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	77.00	89.94	84.51
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	77.00	82.14	79.98
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	5.17	1.95	3.30
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.00	11.48	6.66
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	nca	8.90	5.30
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	65.58	67.96	66.94
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	27.32	15.22	23.76
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	60.13	72.05	67.13
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	94.86	94.40	94.59
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	78.42	78.15	78.27
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	84.35	87.05	85.93
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	55.95	61.90	59.42
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	9.38	25.26	18.63
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	66.07	59.50	60.88
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	60.55	47.71	50.41
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	28.34	46.47	42.66
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	28.34	32.32	31.48
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.63	4.72	3.01
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	81.42	74.36
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	20.93	19.12
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	9.94	16.21	13.80
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	33.93	39.26	37.18
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(63.95)	39.81	47.92
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	9.65	7.89	8.61
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	42.84	39.63	41.13
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	28.79	26.19	27.40
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	12.95	6.24	9.37
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	49.69	43.94	46.63

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=396	Non-ST Population N=500	Total Population N=896
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	30.63	28.40	29.28
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	40.49	32.53	36.41
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	3.93	13.37	9.62
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	1.17	5.20	3.23
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	80.80	67.19	72.72
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	74.81	51.90	61.04
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	92.28	59.83	72.90
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	75.56	52.23	61.54
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.53	4.84	4.72
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.36	1.83	2.04
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	5.02	2.60
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	2.41	1.25
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.85	6.26	6.50
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.17	0.76	0.93
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.48	0.70	0.61
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.61	5.10	5.35
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.46	1.32	1.39
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	2.80	1.44
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	45.89	50.90	48.71
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	23.51	18.47	20.49
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	18.55	19.29	18.95

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Ratlam District
Madhya Pradesh



District: RATLAM | State: MADHYA PRADESH

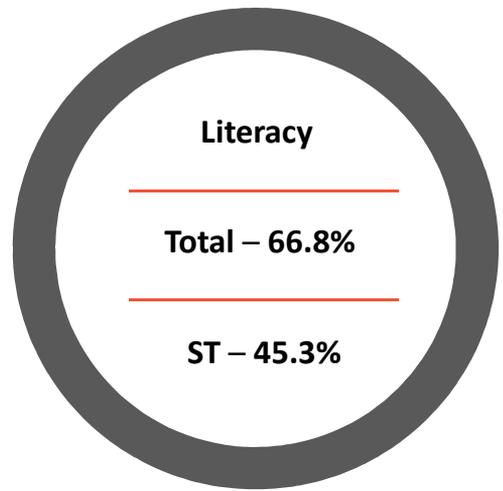
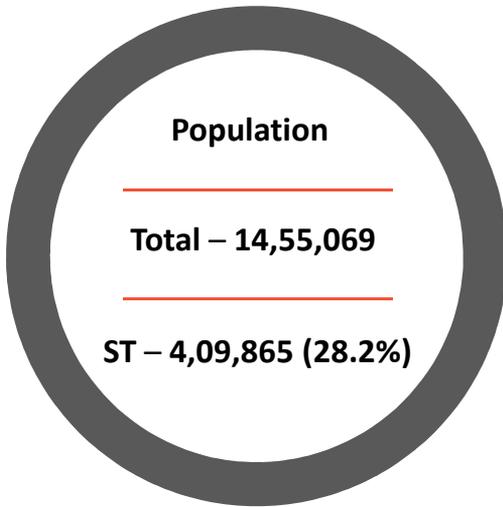
India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

RATLAM: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Ratlam has a population of 14,55,069, of which 4,09,865 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (28.2%)¹. Only 5.4% of the ST population as against 29.9% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Ratlam has eight taluks and 1.2% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 299 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 971 females for all ages and 939 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 987 and 934 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 39% in the district while it is 51% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 66.8% whereas it is 45.3% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 35.5% The major source of livelihood in the district include agricultural labour.



¹ District Census Handbook, Ratlam (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: RATLAM | State: MADHYA PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 289	Non-ST Population N= 644	Total Population N= 933
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	48.94	64.63	60.06
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	991	987	988
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	880	928	913
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	71.95	88.53	82.33
5	Households with electricity (%)	92.28	94.05	93.52
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	84.67	90.04	88.42
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	18.65	40.17	33.70
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	74.76	48.71	56.55
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	17.95	39.38	32.93
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	6.15	7.33	6.98
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	63.58	71.10	68.88
12	Households have BPL card (%)	45.80	32.81	36.72
13	Households having access to internet (%)	9.61	14.16	12.79
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	69.74	87.92	82.45
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	23.35	48.57	40.98
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	53.96	44.50	47.34
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	40.83	67.37	59.31
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.27	11.18	11.21
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	4.31	6.24	5.55
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	4.55	10.56	8.40
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	19.21	7.16	9.73
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	17.13	4.94	7.54
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	341	238	269

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (j)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 289	Non-ST Population N= 644	Total Population N= 933
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	71.66	37.32	45.47
25	Men who are literate (%)	84.42	81.90	82.58
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	6.06	21.62	17.93
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	42.94	72.77	65.70
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	57.68	44.16	47.56
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	9.34	8.06	8.29
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	21.29	52.81	45.93
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	27.24	23.89	24.75
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	24.80	18.70	20.26
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.46	0.40	0.42
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	97.46	80.61	85.35
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	13.61	16.65	15.87
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	7.05	6.49	6.64
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	70.37	63.7	65.58
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	24.97	43.68	38.06
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	9.14	29.02	23.05
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	3.20	16.35	12.40
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	85.55	92.03	90.02
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	62.08	48.68	52.41
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	986	1723	1503
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1874	3425	2993
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	0.00	16.40	8.64
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	76.57	66.88	69.61

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 289	Non-ST Population N= 644	Total Population N= 933
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	81.78	88.17	86.20
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	78.31	78.34	78.33
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.46	2.25	2.01
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.21	7.35	6.69
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.66	8.58	7.99
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	61.12	65.80	64.39
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(35.58)	75.14	58.90
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	30.55	52.91	45.19
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	89.05	93.84	92.19
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	44.53	75.96	65.11
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	51.46	70.79	64.12
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	65.00	66.12	65.77
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	8.48	11.08	10.27
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	61.04	81.36	76.16
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	65.17	60.12	61.41
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	16.52	21.65	20.34
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	0.00	18.28	13.60
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.51	4.59	3.63
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	75.40	78.56
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	39.65	47.41
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	33.44	36.01	35.24
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	10.50	22.76	19.08
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(33.89)	11.63	17.48
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	15.94	9.59	11.84
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	53.87	41.41	46.13
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	24.43	20.10	21.74
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	10.09	5.84	7.45
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	49.22	37.42	41.89

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 289	Non-ST Population N= 644	Total Population N= 933
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	37.86	32.53	33.79
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	34.26	36.46	35.85
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	7.56	18.05	15.57
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	2.76	8.55	6.95
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	77.16	76.87	76.97
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	56.75	52.72	53.68
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	72.09	70.19	70.80
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	57.57	53.35	54.37
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.29	5.80	5.92
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.96	2.45	2.57
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.67	8.55	8.03
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.12	4.27	3.67
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.51	7.75	7.69
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.88	2.15	1.84
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.27	2.76	2.64
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.11	12.70	13.64
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.33	5.98	5.52
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.87	0.63
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	49.85	45.23	46.62
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	39.86	25.12	28.61
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	32.50	31.73	31.99

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Dhar District
Madhya Pradesh

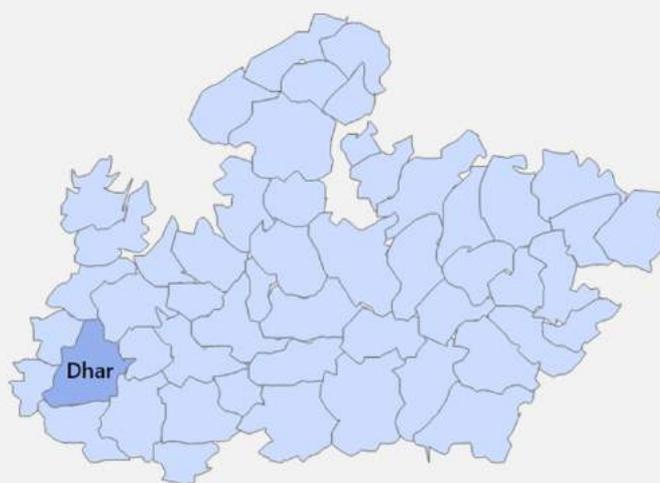


District: DHAR | State: MADHYA PRADESH

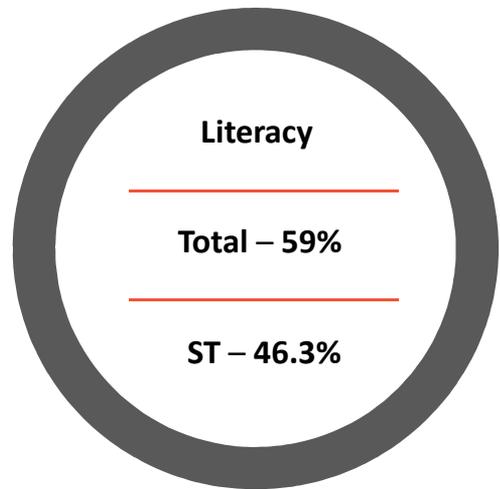
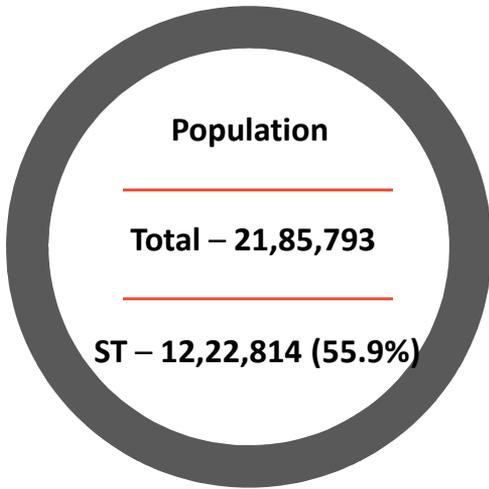
India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

DHAR: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Dhar has a population of 21,85,793, of which 12,22,814 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (55.9%)¹. Only 6.6% of the ST population as against 18.9% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Dhar has eight tehsils and 8% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 268 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 964 females for all ages and 928 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 990 and 944 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 40.2% in the district while it is 47.1% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 59.0% whereas it is 46.3% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 37.3%. The major sources of livelihood in the district includes agricultural labour.



¹ District Census Handbook, Dhar (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: DHAR | State: MADHYA PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=458	Non-ST Population N=486	Total Population N=944
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	45.02	67.6	56.73
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1043	941	989
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1138	857	992
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	81.76	90.65	85.95
5	Households with electricity (%)	92.47	98.39	95.67
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	77.16	93.94	86.22
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	8.09	58.72	35.45
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	83.97	27.96	53.71
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	8.73	56.57	34.58
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	7.18	8.54	7.92
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	64.69	71.51	68.26
12	Households have BPL card (%)	48.48	28.35	37.60
13	Households having access to internet (%)	5.82	32.30	20.13
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	80.06	93.89	87.53
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	22.00	67.34	46.50
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	66.55	41.30	52.91
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	37.24	75.21	57.72
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	15.15	10.13	12.44
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	14.99	16.95	15.83
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	14.48	8.54	11.94
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	18.49	9.13	14.49
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	13.55	0.00	7.75
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	211	115	161

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=458	Non-ST Population N=486	Total Population N=944
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	36.16	64.51	51.25
25	Men who are literate (%)	63.17	90.12	77.80
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	12.47	26.91	20.16
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	55.83	88.86	73.41
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	37.19	24.94	30.51
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	13.10	5.55	9.89
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	37.24	64.01	50.22
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	56.70	49.12	52.57
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	51.77	39.37	45.02
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.18	0.10
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	93.83	73.98	83.65
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	9.51	11.62	10.66
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	3.57	4.00	3.80
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	76.37	82.72	79.89
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	22.82	36.05	29.64
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	14.88	13.27	14.05
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	4.11	4.12	4.12
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.97	95.01	96.38
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	62.06	53.46	57.23
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	7153	2556	4780
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	7893	6317	7008
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	19.13	16.89	18.45
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	75.86	66.77	70.82

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

· Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=458	Non-ST Population N=486	Total Population N=944
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	68.87	87.83	78.01
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	63.58	67.35	65.40
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.73	0.88	1.32
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.71	13.25	7.27
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.07	8.21	4.62
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	71.97	76.49	74.30
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	54.81	55.80	55.18
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	56.92	73.38	65.57
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	91.14	98.08	94.79
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	84.05	93.07	88.79
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	74.76	95.50	85.66
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	65.71	71.79	68.62
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	10.76	11.29	11.02
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	76.23	79.86	78.03
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	58.13	70.01	64.03
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	49.15	49.84	49.49
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	38.27	42.80	40.52
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.43	4.30	3.33
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(63.36)	80.68	74.17
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(31.07)	46.71	40.83
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	25.18	25.42	25.31
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	17.85	23.61	20.86
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	30.55	69.75	47.84
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	15.82	13.47	14.60
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	47.73	36.71	42.61
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	36.16	26.00	31.44
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	11.67	9.16	10.50
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	55.73	38.87	47.89

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=458	Non-ST Population N=486	Total Population N=944
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	33.89	27.41	30.41
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	31.92	23.20	27.19
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	5.05	18.09	12.06
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	8.89	15.88	12.68
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	78.14	73.31	75.84
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	62.90	49.37	55.64
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	64.48	62.85	63.71
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	63.02	50.12	56.15
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.23	6.37	4.90
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.16	2.87	2.07
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.22	4.29	3.80
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.23	4.29	2.89
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.21	7.86	7.09
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.17	1.73	1.47
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.21	0.86	0.56
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.36	4.08	5.58
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.44	0.00	2.03
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.89	3.25	2.63
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	37.98	32.21	34.87
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	32.46	34.36	33.47
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	23.87	36.36	30.70

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Khargone District
Madhya Pradesh



District: KHARGONE | State: MADHYA PRADESH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

KHARGONE: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Khargone has a population of 18,73,046, of which 7,30,169 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (39%)¹. Only 4% of the ST population as against 16% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Khargone has nine taluks and 16.3% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 233 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 965 females for all ages and 938 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 990 and 954 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 46.3% in the district while it is 46.3% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 62.7% whereas it is 45% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 37.7%. The major source of livelihood in the district include agricultural labour.



¹ District Census Handbook, Khargone (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 18,73,046

ST – 7,30,169 (39%)



Literacy

Total – 62.7%

ST – 45%

Public health facilities in the District³

317

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

0

58

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

10

2

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: KHARGONE | State: MADHYA PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=329	Non-ST Population N=617	Total Population N=946
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	48.89	66.86	60.14
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1032	914	956
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1024	795	984
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	76.53	95.44	86.66
5	Households with electricity (%)	95.03	98.85	97.53
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	79.74	96.86	90.92
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	9.22	45.96	33.21
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	87.16	49.34	62.47
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	9.78	43.38	31.72
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	7.87	12.28	10.75
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	60.68	67.55	65.01
12	Households have BPL card (%)	54.36	41.60	46.03
13	Households having access to internet (%)	5.89	21.73	16.23
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	79.89	92.54	88.15
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	26.04	62.54	49.87
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	53.03	43.87	47.05
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	33.59	81.38	64.70
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	8.24	10.41	9.66
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	12.33	8.27	9.60
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	7.18	4.98	5.70
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	8.70	9.22	9.09
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	8.49	2.43	3.97
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0	158	99

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=329	Non-ST Population N=617	Total Population N=946
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	40.08	60.6	53.00
25	Men who are literate (%)	63.03	86.83	79.35
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	9.53	21.66	17.17
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	59.91	87.76	77.45
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	38.70	16.69	25.22
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	11.61	3.74	7.02
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	27.97	50.01	41.12
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	65.85	73.46	70.57
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	60.88	63.73	62.65
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.25	0.38	0.33
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	96.11	88.12	90.92
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	8.13	5.69	6.61
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.30	3.57	3.84
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	54.01	82.29	70.47
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	28.46	46.70	38.84
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	17.62	28.76	23.96
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	8.59	14.38	11.88
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	87.73	92.86	90.77
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	69.82	62.52	65.03
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	432	1004	782
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	926	5091	3661
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	12.84	6.38	11.20
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	80.62	69.31	74.04

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=329	Non-ST Population N=617	Total Population N=946
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	58.07	89.91	74.30
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	56.15	72.98	64.72
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.69	1.73	2.20
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.05	17.51	10.91
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.42	11.67	9.44
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	49.08	63.82	57.46
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	38.08	65.18	42.15
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	49.83	77.79	64.23
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	81.42	100.00	90.99
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	54.05	88.33	71.71
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	79.36	93.46	86.62
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	75.82	82.77	79.46
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	11.24	14.85	13.12
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	65.53	76.82	72.18
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	65.55	52.12	57.64
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	17.53	19.41	18.64
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	17.53	19.41	18.64
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.84	2.23	3.00
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(75.23)	76.30	75.64
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(25.89)	38.10	30.62
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	21.79	19.28	20.42
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	16.63	18.73	17.77
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	36.51	44.44	40.08
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	6.92	6.03	6.48
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	52.27	45.12	48.32
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	21.87	20.60	21.17
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	7.23	4.54	5.74
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	52.72	38.23	44.72

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=329	Non-ST Population N=617	Total Population N=946
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	41.23	34.33	36.85
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	41.03	23.47	28.99
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	6.35	14.24	11.36
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	8.31	13.20	11.66
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	79.49	74.32	76.81
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	61.95	55.33	57.75
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	57.15	61.07	59.31
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	61.64	55.60	57.83
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.59	5.32	4.68
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.16	2.34	1.90
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.51	5.80	4.46
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	2.14	1.47
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.70	7.46	7.55
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.06	1.01	1.40
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.21	1.61	1.09
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.91	4.13	8.77
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.97	2.90	2.93
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.36	0.93
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	60.15	49.55	53.23
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	43.86	36.29	39.09
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	29.32	24.92	26.74

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Barwani District
Madhya Pradesh



District: BARWANI | State: MADHYA PRADESH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

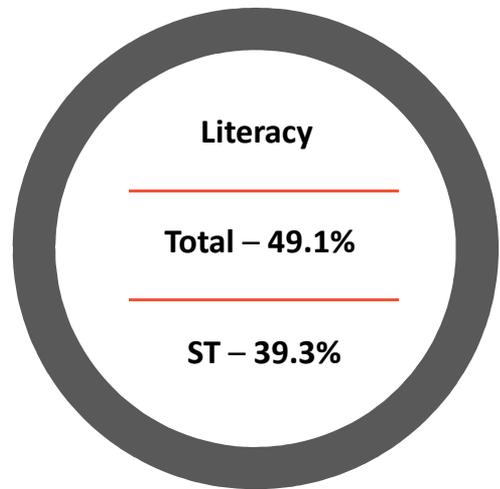
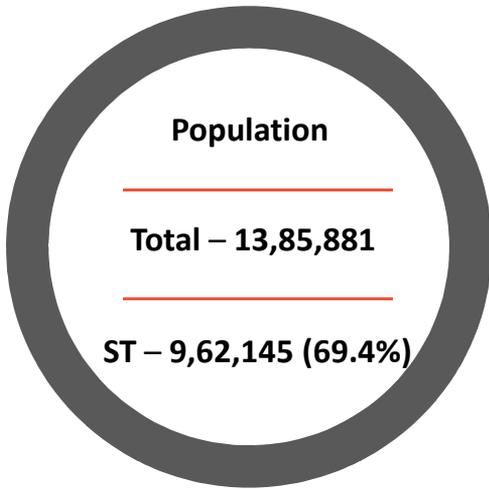
BARWANI: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Barwani has a population of 1,385,881, of which 9,62,145 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (69.4%)¹. Only 3.8% of the ST population as against 14.7% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Barwani has nine tehsils and 34.8% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 255 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 982 females for all ages and 948 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 995 and 957 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 41.9% in the district while it is 46.7% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 49.1% whereas it is 39.3% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 33.6%. The major sources of livelihood in the district includes cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Barwani (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: BARWANI | State: MADHYA PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=591	Non-ST Population N=355	Total Population N=946
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	39.98	70.38	51.49
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	964	1066	999
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	811	1079	885
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	41.36	83.68	53.41
5	Households with electricity (%)	85.87	96.95	90.19
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	79.77	92.18	84.60
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	7.35	43.25	21.34
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	89.42	50.36	74.20
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	5.79	47.34	21.98
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	25.99	29.51	27.36
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	60.69	64.18	61.95
12	Households have BPL card (%)	79.91	66.23	74.58
13	Households having access to internet (%)	4.08	20.23	10.37
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	71.96	90.30	79.10
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	10.47	52.92	27.01
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	79.26	44.55	65.73
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	22.86	71.45	41.96
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.61	15.21	13.01
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	13.00	15.24	14.17
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	2.39	0.00	1.14
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	5.00	19.94	10.19
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	15.22	4.81	11.60
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	138	0	88

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) -Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=591	Non-ST Population N=355	Total Population N=946
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	27.26	64.86	42.27
25	Men who are literate (%)	45.23	79.40	57.61
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	5.92	31.25	16.03
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	35.19	85.48	55.27
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	56.25	24.73	43.59
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	19.40	6.72	14.84
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	7.14	40.62	19.89
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	48.54	54.30	50.70
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	46.25	43.47	45.21
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.37	0.14
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	96.67	83.46	91.39
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	7.66	11.06	8.94
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.77	6.24	5.32
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	56.00	73.47	63.65
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	20.05	39.04	26.31
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	15.87	28.37	19.99
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	4.49	14.69	7.85
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	88.16	94.77	91.00
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	70.91	60.84	65.56
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	762	1072	917
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	814	2736	1835
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	5.30	25.71	6.80
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	68.85	70.51	69.57

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

⁸ Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

⁹ Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

¹⁰ Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=591	Non-ST Population N=355	Total Population N=946
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	34.32	87.60	50.70
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	33.34	74.79	46.08
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.18	1.84	2.77
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.33	10.44	4.13
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.27	10.53	6.39
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	35.54	70.85	47.17
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	42.86	33.15	40.69
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	32.50	65.87	41.76
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	70.43	95.15	77.29
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	44.49	84.73	55.66
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	53.81	84.27	62.27
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	43.26	66.15	50.27
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	10.78	12.24	11.22
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	77.82	81.68	79.10
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	55.24	51.37	53.95
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	23.25	33.34	26.59
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	17.39	25.68	20.14
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.54	0.49	1.92
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	63.19	100.00	66.06
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	16.84	100.00	23.32
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	18.91	18.24	18.59
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	34.81	34.87	34.83
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	24.36	34.35	26.07
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	2.12	13.16	5.10
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	57.29	39.09	52.03
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	32.36	18.41	28.33
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	9.62	6.27	8.65
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	61.32	39.47	55.01

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=591	Non-ST Population N=355	Total Population N=946
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	49.04	28.63	40.84
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	46.61	27.51	39.68
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	4.23	20.45	10.75
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	1.53	24.60	9.89
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	84.95	73.05	81.36
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	69.31	59.98	65.57
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	75.27	58.42	68.86
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	69.73	59.88	65.80
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.82	7.03	5.70
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.11	4.16	2.93
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.52	7.59	6.27
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.53	4.53	3.25
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.78	10.76	9.57
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.01	1.58	1.84
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.74	0.34	0.58
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.39	13.45	9.59
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.74	4.43	2.72
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	51.75	52.14	51.90
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	33.86	27.63	31.38
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	14.13	15.83	14.73

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Betul District
Madhya Pradesh



District: BETUL | State: MADHYA PRADESH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

BETUL: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Betul has a population of 15,75,362, of which 6,67,018 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (42.3%)¹. Only 4% of the ST population as against 20% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Betul has eight tehsils and 36.5% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 157 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 971 females for all ages and 957 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1002 and 962 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 42.9% in the district while it is 52.2% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 68.9% whereas it is 52.8% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 44.5%. The major source of livelihood in the district include agricultural labour.



¹ District Census Handbook, Betul (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 15,75,362

ST – 6,67,018 (42.3%)



Literacy

Total – 68.9%

ST – 52.8%

Public health facilities in the District³

323

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

4

31

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

9

1

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: BETUL | State: MADHYA PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=364	Non-ST Population N=517	Total Population N=881
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	55.78	78.02	69.00
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1001	1034	1021
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	973	895	932
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	60.97	91.41	77.24
5	Households with electricity (%)	88.44	94.3	92.00
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	79.01	89.69	85.52
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	7.66	45.51	30.74
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	87.31	46.63	62.51
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	6.10	42.07	28.03
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	14.21	22.40	19.21
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	70.32	79.61	75.75
12	Households have BPL card (%)	60.88	39.05	47.58
13	Households having access to internet (%)	3.01	7.49	5.74
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	66.71	87.05	79.11
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	10.52	46.44	32.42
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	59.46	53.44	55.79
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	29.42	70.94	55.18
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	14.68	10.58	12.18
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	15.65	0.00	8.73
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	11.21	9.29	10.36
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	6.55	3.40	4.54
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	18.36	0.00	6.62
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	213	71	131

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=364	Non-ST Population N=517	Total Population N=881
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	50.09	82.89	69.5
25	Men who are literate (%)	63.16	89.48	78.77
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	11.61	48.5	33.43
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	40.50	78.53	63.00
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	22.02	8.18	13.46
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.45	3.46	4.89
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	12.23	57.26	37.82
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	63.48	64.33	63.97
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	57.36	47.76	51.78
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	1.07	1.20	1.15
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	97.88	81.34	88.32
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	8.07	8.82	8.51
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.63	6.04	5.45
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	63.10	82.31	75.00
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	22.73	54.24	39.77
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	15.81	36.03	26.75
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	8.04	19.83	14.42
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	82.18	97.14	91.02
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	62.00	51.34	55.00
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	752	1082	948
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1736	5664	4316
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	6.63	8.19	6.90
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	92.13	73.99	80.90

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

• Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

• Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=364	Non-ST Population N=517	Total Population N=881
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	60.68	91.19	75.95
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	58.45	66.88	62.67
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.77	2.09	2.43
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.78	16.99	9.89
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.87	6.30	4.24
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	36.23	77.00	58.28
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	6.94	37.26	16.37
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	58.51	76.42	69.14
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.89	100.00	97.51
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	77.29	100.00	90.76
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	90.73	100.00	96.23
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	59.49	81.53	70.67
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	12.71	14.37	13.56
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	45.39	66.35	56.75
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	40.45	49.70	45.47
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	18.46	22.10	20.43
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	8.67	7.52	8.04
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.22	3.55	2.90
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	68.83	60.10
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	51.75	41.53
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	26.59	13.46	18.66
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	43.13	53.74	49.22
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	*	77.72	82.71
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	3.77	8.92	6.58
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	40.36	29.62	34.74
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	35.85	32.43	34.06
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	9.94	12.17	11.11
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	53.81	37.02	45.03

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) -Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=364	Non-ST Population N=517	Total Population N=881
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	30.28	25.06	27.19
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	18.56	23.5	21.46
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	5.60	16.81	12.23
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	0.00	11.67	6.84
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	65.75	57.08	61.39
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	63.18	47.42	53.84
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	87.85	40.12	59.74
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	64.14	47.13	54.07
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.67	5.71	4.06
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.21	2.56	2.01
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.47	7.95	5.27
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.47	2.96	2.34
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	2.76	3.46	3.18
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.38	1.20	0.87
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.17	0.91	1.02
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	3.63	3.98	3.83
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.31	0.77
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	36.33	39.88	38.49
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	22.31	22.96	22.69
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	8.71	10.22	9.61

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Harda District
Madhya Pradesh



District: HARDA | State: MADHYA PRADESH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

HARDA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Harda has a population of 5,70,465, of which 1,59,678 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (28%)¹. Only 3.8% of the ST population as against 20.9% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Harda has six taluks and 28.7% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 171 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 935 females for all ages and 928 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 961 and 950 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 26.9% in the district while it is 42% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 72.5% whereas it is 51.1% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 41.2%. The major source of livelihood in the district include agricultural labour.



¹ District Census Handbook, Harda (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 5,70,465

ST – 1,59,678 (28.0%)



Literacy

Total – 72.5%

ST – 51.1%

Public health facilities in the District³

79

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

0

7

Primary Health Centres



Community Health Centres

4

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: HARDA | State: MADHYA PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 293	Non-ST Population N= 656	Total Population N= 949
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	54.24	70.98	65.85
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	893	944	928
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	682	933	815
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	77.43	90.40	85.94
5	Households with electricity (%)	92.94	98.14	96.52
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	89.62	86.76	87.65
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	66.97	40.29	48.57
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	58.14	26.99	36.67
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	16.10	37.50	30.85
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	16.55	16.58	16.57
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	81.84	86.19	84.82
12	Households have BPL card (%)	62.59	41.32	47.93
13	Households having access to internet (%)	11.64	20.74	17.91
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	76.97	92.72	87.83
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	20.08	48.54	39.70
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	53.20	42.24	45.64
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	41.32	67.45	59.36
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	13.00	12.76	12.84
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	12.17	25.51	21.29
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	3.66	3.39	3.47
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	4.93	8.02	6.94
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	21.65	5.74	11.29
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	57	328	242

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 239	Non-ST Population N= 656	Total Population N= 949
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	46.39	69.86	60.55
25	Men who are literate (%)	60.04	82.68	77.70
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	13.14	20.85	17.79
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	59.79	82.85	73.71
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	31.37	20.69	25.19
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.66	3.20	4.24
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	26.03	43.01	35.83
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	46.10	51.61	49.4
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	42.38	39.53	40.67
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.39	0.00	0.16
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	96.38	81.99	87.29
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	7.16	9.54	8.58
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	2.40	5.04	3.98
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	60.88	65.24	63.52
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	32.76	45.14	39.85
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	14.04	27.14	21.55
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	5.56	16.36	11.75
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	80.01	91.20	86.76
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	70.46	62.88	65.52
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1456	2692	2234
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4570	7139	6244
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	26.46	17.74	24.77
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	59.63	64.60	62.64

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
 - Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 239	Non-ST Population N= 656	Total Population N= 949
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	63.32	92.76	79.67
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	56.75	73.85	66.25
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.31	0.75	1.00
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.13	20.06	12.98
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.75	11.32	7.68
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	62.16	79.03	71.83
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	21.88	27.68	24.47
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	35.22	65.01	48.62
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.32	97.83	95.35
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	63.07	84.65	72.78
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	83.62	94.78	88.64
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	68.83	69.81	69.36
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	8.58	14.82	12.08
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	80.00	78.24	78.78
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	82.64	62.28	68.61
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	51.92	53.22	52.82
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	51.92	44.35	46.71
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.32	3.37	2.91
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	89.00	85.09
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	58.94	45.49
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	23.35	24.89	24.29
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	27.92	32.21	30.29
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(36.39)	37.56	37.24
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	4.84	0.00	2.25
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	49.06	35.12	39.70
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	27.12	24.31	25.24
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	9.72	8.11	8.64
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	51.61	35.26	40.63

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) -Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 239	Non-ST Population N= 656	Total Population N= 949
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	22.76	22.02	22.31
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	23.44	29.78	28.39
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	9.09	20.81	16.29
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	6.30	14.15	12.42
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	73.21	60.13	65.99
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	58.50	46.63	51.25
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	40.78	65.68	51.82
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	57.21	47.36	51.27
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.03	5.65	5.01
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.89	2.27	2.12
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.75	8.85	8.17
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.23	4.33	3.87
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.82	5.93	5.89
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.62	1.45	1.52
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.02	0.84	0.91
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.49	10.26	11.19
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.42	0.60	1.00
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.28	1.00
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	45.53	40.63	42.16
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	40.85	38.66	39.53
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	40.25	39.08	39.56

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Hoshangabad District
Madhya Pradesh



District: HOSHANGABAD | State: MADHYA PRADESH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

HOSHANGABAD: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Hoshangabad has a population of 12,41,350, of which 1,97,300 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (15.9%)¹. Only 10.9% of the ST population as against 31.4% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Hoshangabad has eight taluks and 36.1% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 185 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 914 females for all ages and 919 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 953 and 936 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 22.7% in the district while it is 36.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 75.3% whereas it is 60% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 50.8%. The major source of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, Hoshangabad (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 12,41,350

ST – 1,97,300 (15.9%)



Literacy

Total – 75.3%

ST – 60%

Public health facilities in the District³

157

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

0

16

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

6

2

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: HOSHANGABAD | State: MADHYA PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 281	Non-ST Population N= 1621	Total Population N= 1902
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	61.97	72.53	70.68
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	920	940	936
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	885	987	958
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	89.95	94.15	93.18
5	Households with electricity (%)	87.36	95.82	94.35
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	91.03	91.16	91.13
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	28.80	50.13	46.42
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	64.82	36.26	41.23
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	13.79	38.79	34.44
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	33.04	25.89	27.13
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	82.81	87.13	86.36
12	Households have BPL card (%)	62.70	43.45	46.80
13	Households having access to internet (%)	14.51	25.20	23.34
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	84.18	90.49	89.39
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	25.43	50.03	45.75
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	41.25	38.25	38.77
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	46.96	62.25	59.59
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.36	13.20	13.05
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	18.65	12.11	13.50
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	10.69	1.64	3.56
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	6.50	5.78
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	10.77	2.96	3.83
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	204	165	172

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 281	Non-ST Population N= 1621	Total Population N= 1902
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	54.20	72.06	68.31
25	Men who are literate (%)	15.65	31.57	28.23
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	76.86	91.72	88.98
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	71.93	87.23	84.02
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	21.41	17.36	18.42
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.24	2.87	2.54
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	31.84	46.46	43.05
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	50.33	50.14	50.18
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	44.24	41.90	42.40
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.40	0.10	0.16
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	98.03	88.99	90.90
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	9.93	9.04	9.23
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	3.55	4.36	4.18
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	68.55	61.56	63.19
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	42.93	47.46	46.27
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	26.04	26.90	26.67
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	13.76	13.52	13.58
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	91.18	95.62	94.54
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	67.48	64.91	65.54
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1029	1642	1476
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2051	4329	3768
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	18.37	0.00	8.04
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	77.72	70.07	71.86

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 281	Non-ST Population N= 1621	Total Population N= 1902
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	80.34	92.01	88.76
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	77.83	77.55	77.63
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.61	1.82	2.32
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.82	15.30	11.82
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.94	10.19	8.16
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	75.74	79.84	78.76
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(44.60)	38.40	40.35
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	49.80	49.30	49.45
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.79	98.77	97.29
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	73.33	74.20	73.94
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	81.89	77.76	78.99
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	69.17	67.44	67.92
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	12.18	9.89	10.51
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	48.95	78.64	69.28
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	56.50	79.72	72.40
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	43.44	72.59	63.41
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	43.44	68.66	60.71
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.91	1.60	1.68
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	93.31	95.37
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	21.48	17.89	18.84
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	42.28	34.55	36.66
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(17.61)	29.48	26.76
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	0.00	2.28	1.62
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	35.42	37.69	37.19
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	29.97	29.47	29.58
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	11.05	10.40	10.55
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	37.57	41.59	40.70

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 281	Non-ST Population N= 1621	Total Population N= 1902
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	26.19	22.25	23.08
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	21.48	17.91	18.56
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	8.25	16.49	14.77
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	2.76	8.97	7.83
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	76.40	64.16	67.55
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	65.55	53.33	55.86
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	67.04	47.75	53.03
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	65.62	53.13	55.75
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.57	3.40	3.01
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.70	1.43	1.27
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.03	7.74	6.51
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.03	4.54	3.90
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	3.74	6.39	5.84
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.12	1.40	1.34
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.94	0.92	0.92
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.86	5.12	5.25
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.15	0.94
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.40	0.32
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	40.68	39.03	39.31
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	40.82	32.79	34.48
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	46.17	43.81	44.39

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Katni District
Madhya Pradesh



District: KATNI | State: MADHYA PRADESH

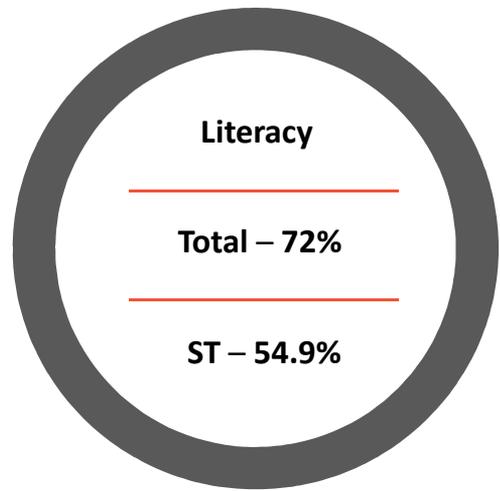
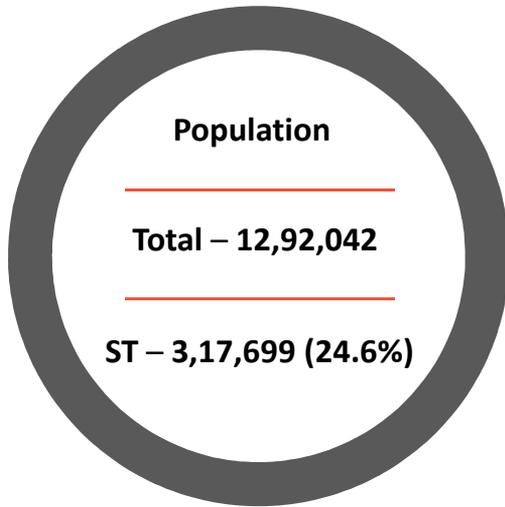
India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

KATNI: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

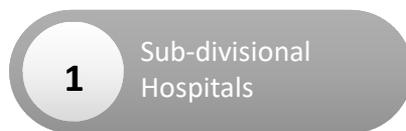
According to Census of India, 2011, Katni has a population of 12,92,042, of which 3,17,699 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (24.6%)¹. Only 6.8% of the ST population as against 20% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Katni has seven taluks and 27.5% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 267 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 952 females for all ages and 939 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 988 and 954 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 31% in the district while it is 39.9% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 72% whereas it is 54.9% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 44.3%. The major source of livelihood in the district include agricultural labour.



1 District Census Handbook, Katni (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.
2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: KATNI | State: MADHYA PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 214	Non-ST Population N= 703	Total Population N= 917
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	58.54	71.65	68.44
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1036	964	981
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1344	1176	1228
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	73.57	94.59	88.81
5	Households with electricity (%)	76.56	84.13	82.33
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	84.69	92.42	90.58
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	6.63	28.40	23.21
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	91.24	66.22	72.19
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	4.52	23.23	18.77
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	19.35	16.53	17.20
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	60.50	71.54	68.85
12	Households have BPL card (%)	65.24	51.22	54.57
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.63	5.08	4.26
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	56.35	80.64	74.85
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	10.06	30.12	25.33
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	51.08	52.08	51.84
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	15.33	33.99	29.75
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	16.9	14.72	15.24
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	17.06	9.16	11.47
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	4.91	1.90	2.78
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	19.39	14.44
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	4.93	2.34	3.00
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	298	86	138

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 214	Non-ST Population N= 703	Total Population N= 917
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	50.77	70.56	65.19
25	Men who are literate (%)	70.26	84.35	80.86
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	89.33	71.92	76.64
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	48.55	62.47	58.69
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	32.4	26.01	27.73
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.40	3.85	4.28
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	7.39	23.61	19.15
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	47.05	45.22	45.73
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	43.61	39.77	40.84
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.47	0.71	0.65
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	95.62	92.66	93.52
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	6.70	10.94	9.76
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	1.82	5.75	4.66
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	52.67	53.61	53.32
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	30.54	33.74	32.68
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	27.98	30.08	29.39
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	11.79	12.65	12.36
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	82.57	91.92	88.87
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	53.49	47.18	48.96
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	6019	8382	7636
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	6133	8756	8017
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	15.40	10.96	13.21
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	74.68	73.31	73.74

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 214	Non-ST Population N= 703	Total Population N= 917
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	67.16	83.96	78.35
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	64.69	69.99	68.22
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.60	5.32	4.75
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.23	10.93	8.35
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.18	2.19	1.87
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	57.12	66.95	63.71
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(38.01)	49.17	44.38
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	29.46	58.52	46.69
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.19	97.97	97.25
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	76.08	88.94	83.71
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	79.34	89.62	85.43
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	71.23	66.02	67.77
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	8.54	5.64	6.58
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(22.90)	84.41	58.57
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(41.61)	64.20	54.71
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(0.00)	40.09	23.25
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(0.00)	40.09	23.25
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.49	1.05	2.49
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(35.33)	50.00	39.51
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(0.00)	50.00	14.24
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	19.93	14.90	16.45
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	43.91	48.41	46.96
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(63.13)	57.41	58.84
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	21.59	15.04	17.45
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	51.06	43.25	45.50
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	23.10	24.08	23.80
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	10.85	12.73	12.19
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	51.08	39.85	43.09

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 214	Non-ST Population N=703	Total Population N= 917
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	32.88	25.11	27.26
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	20.86	21.55	21.38
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	9.29	18.51	15.96
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	2.36	18.77	14.70
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	74.52	61.01	65.42
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	56.47	49.99	51.78
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	59.13	54.06	55.16
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	56.58	50.21	51.95
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	10.57	8.95	9.39
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.88	3.52	3.89
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	12.36	7.41	8.62
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	3.11	2.35
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.55	6.84	7.30
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.73	1.55	1.33
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.45	1.03	1.14
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.81	12.73	10.76
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.93	0.70
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	2.38	1.79
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	51.06	45.85	47.09
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	21.82	19.18	19.90
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	18.95	32.52	28.48

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Jabalpur District
Madhya Pradesh

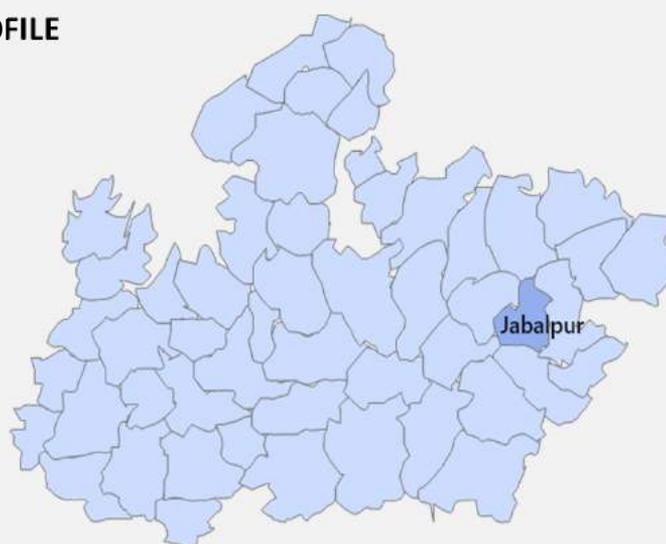


District: JABALPUR | State: MADHYA PRADESH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

JABALPUR: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Jabalpur has a population of 24,63,289, of which 3,75,231 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (15.2%)¹. Only 21% of the ST population as against 58% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Jabalpur has seven tehsils and 21.4% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 473 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 929 females for all ages and 923 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 976 and 960 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 25.3% in the district while it is 41.4% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 81% whereas it is 64.3% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 54.3%. The major source of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



1 District Census Handbook, Jabalpur (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.
2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 24,63,289

ST – 3,75,231 (15.2%)



Literacy

Total – 81%

ST – 64.3%

Public health facilities in the District³

178

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres 13

24

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres 6

3

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals 1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: JABALPUR | State: MADHYA PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=346	Non-ST Population N=1453	Total Population N=1799
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	58.89	80.48	76.75
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1034	950	964
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1038	906	924
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	85.47	94.49	92.76
5	Households with electricity (%)	86.66	96.27	94.57
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	89.33	98.15	96.59
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	21.38	53.04	47.45
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	68.59	28.46	35.54
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	21.94	54.17	48.49
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	41.03	35.23	36.26
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	74.53	78.43	77.77
12	Households have BPL card (%)	58.75	40.55	43.76
13	Households having access to internet (%)	3.84	19.06	16.37
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	68.23	88.67	85.06
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	31.41	64.32	58.52
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	24.21	25.16	24.99
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	45.22	79.06	73.21
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.11	11.81	11.69
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	14.31	8.25	9.33
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	1.59	1.31
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	18.09	5.07	6.88
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	5.49	1.57	2.12
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	208	173	179

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=346	Non-ST Population N=1453	Total Population N=1799
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	48.26	77.96	73.72
25	Men who are literate (%)	71.34	90.44	87.59
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	14.16	41.17	37.31
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	63.33	86.86	83.50
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	22.59	13.20	14.41
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.75	3.34	4.01
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	29.22	55.32	51.69
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	66.46	65.81	65.91
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	62.20	52.61	54.09
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.29	0.25
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	98.57	81.02	83.77
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	9.83	10.54	10.43
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.92	6.75	6.47
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	58.41	67.26	66.18
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	45.78	59.44	57.52
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	28.92	45.70	43.34
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	13.77	33.26	30.52
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	89.46	93.44	92.90
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	67.04	58.54	59.47
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	357	1133	1030
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1760	5664	5238
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	0.00	10.99	6.40
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	77.83	72.27	72.95

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=346	Non-ST Population N=1453	Total Population N=1799
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	70.66	91.29	88.27
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	65.97	68.32	67.98
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.70	0.79	1.21
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.92	20.66	18.65
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.11	13.74	12.79
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	39.94	68.49	64.48
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	27.11	22.42
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	71.89	66.81	67.51
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.81	98.33	97.98
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	88.41	88.61	88.58
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	91.81	89.69	89.98
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	60.84	68.65	67.53
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	14.71	8.03	8.97
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	50.86	84.16	76.49
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	57.41	58.80	58.48
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	22.16	16.59	17.87
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	22.16	10.00	12.80
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.62	0.18	0.38
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	100.00	60.51
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	17.47	16.51	16.63
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	39.5	50.92	49.19
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(43.66)	50.04	49.18
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	1.63	6.53	5.84
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	37.28	35.99	36.20
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	33.75	30.07	30.67
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	15.92	9.47	10.52
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	51.93	40.91	42.69

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) -Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=346	Non-ST Population N=1453	Total Population N=1799
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	30.04	22.16	23.26
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	30.40	24.42	25.32
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	8.75	23.03	21.04
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	8.78	16.39	15.25
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	81.80	56.35	59.89
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	67.97	46.23	49.25
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	71.49	53.57	57.29
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	68.19	46.52	49.59
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.26	5.47	5.30
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.96	2.42	2.35
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	12.32	7.23	7.99
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.53	2.54	3.44
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.28	5.92	6.11
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.50	1.64	1.48
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.73	1.37	1.28
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.26	8.31	9.21
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	3.28	2.79
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.66	0.56
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	31.45	35.31	34.63
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	23.11	17.6	18.39
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	15.9	18.77	18.25

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Dindori District
Madhya Pradesh



District: DINDORI | State: MADHYA PRADESH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

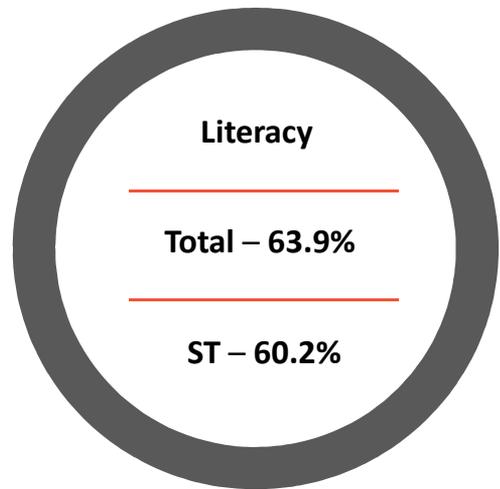
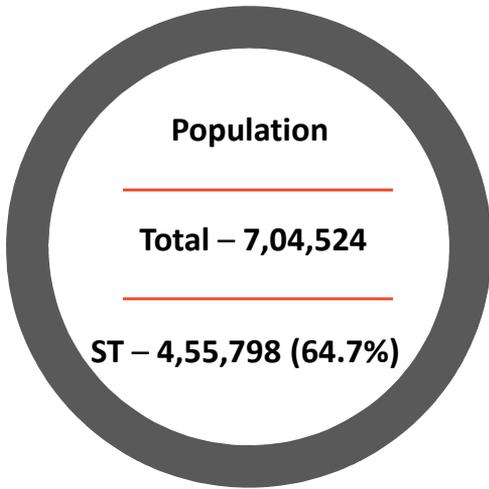
DINDORI: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Dindori has a population of 7,04,524, of which 4,55,798 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (64.7%)¹. Only 1.6% of the ST population as against 4.6% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Dindori has two tehsils and 40.6% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 94 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 1002 females for all ages and 970 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1019 and 979 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 52.9% in the district while it is 55.4% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 63.9% whereas it is 60.2% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 49.2%. The major sources of livelihood in the district includes agricultural labour.



1 District Census Handbook, Dindori (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: DINDORI | State: MADHYA PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=590	Non-ST Population N=313	Total Population N=903
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	56.18	65.65	59.4
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1027	976	1010
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	929	814	889
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	75.24	89.33	80.02
5	Households with electricity (%)	68.25	83.04	73.37
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	67.70	78.00	71.26
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	2.90	14.52	6.92
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	96.46	77.60	89.93
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	1.24	9.20	3.99
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	34.54	37.54	35.58
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	67.45	70.69	68.56
12	Households have BPL card (%)	70.33	63.57	67.99
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.46	4.94	2.01
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	58.23	74.60	63.90
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	3.38	21.40	9.61
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	61.85	49.61	57.61
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	15.49	38.45	23.57
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.94	13.04	12.32
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	9.68	18.20	12.73
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	5.09	4.67	4.94
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	12.72	9.55	11.61
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	2.75	0.00	1.79
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	263	70	197

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=590	Non-ST Population N=313	Total Population N=903
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	46.57	59.14	50.65
25	Men who are literate (%)	72.65	84.29	77.57
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	10.22	20.66	13.61
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	31.60	59.06	40.52
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	35.31	35.75	35.43
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	9.55	12.02	10.32
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	10.54	28.73	15.88
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	64.93	70.81	66.81
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	59.85	63.99	61.17
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.93	0.94	0.93
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	99.41	98.90	99.24
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	8.70	6.13	7.88
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	3.70	3.53	3.64
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	59.42	54.17	57.54
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	21.74	27.26	23.53
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	16.75	23.38	18.90
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	4.47	6.29	5.06
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	87.70	93.97	89.80
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	71.51	77.84	73.88
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	376	1058	625
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	800	2072	1276
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	4.94	0.00	3.67
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	91.74	89.47	90.93

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=590	Non-ST Population N=313	Total Population N=903
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	49.69	68.04	55.82
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	47.97	64.12	53.36
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	5.41	2.36	4.39
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.82	1.51	1.05
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.00	2.36	0.95
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	49.51	59.89	52.88
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	25.75	15.74	22.06
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	41.32	64.60	49.36
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.78	96.34	97.28
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	65.54	82.07	71.25
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	82.98	89.56	85.25
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	53.82	62.58	56.81
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	9.36	18.41	12.37
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	51.33	67.91	59.53
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	52.32	58.28	55.27
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	4.25	27.29	15.64
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	4.25	22.90	13.47
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.77	4.20	1.91
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	73.03
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	37.92	27.69
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	14.15	20.97	16.76
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	32.05	45.92	36.75
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	57.38	57.21	57.32
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	1.43	2.48	1.80
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	47.56	42.17	45.82
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	30.61	20.57	27.35
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	11.04	9.46	10.53
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	48.96	41.72	46.61

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=590	Non-ST Population N=313	Total Population N=903
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	36.89	33.78	35.88
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	21.76	27.96	24.34
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	2.33	10.04	4.84
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	0.00	10.69	4.46
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	70.66	59.52	66.85
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	72.81	54.32	66.79
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	67.50	35.11	59.31
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	72.56	53.66	66.47
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.25	5.71	5.40
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.87	2.70	2.14
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.86	3.53	6.66
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.77	1.82	2.96
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.26	5.81	7.47
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.61	1.28	1.50
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.03	0.31	0.80
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.68	6.51	7.78
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.84	0.00	2.25
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.47	0.61
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	61.42	61.53	61.46
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	28.03	26.08	27.4
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	23.94	26.55	24.75

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Mandla District
Madhya Pradesh



District: MANDLA | State: MADHYA PRADESH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

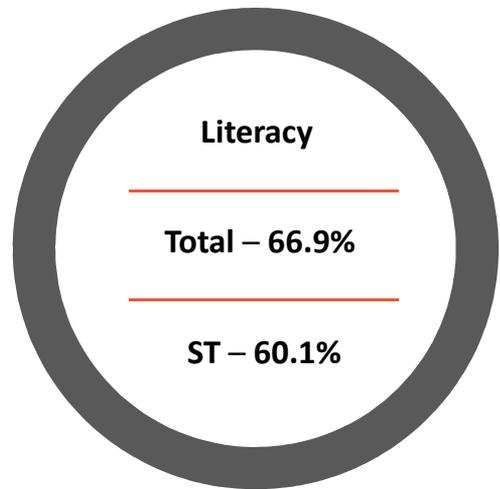
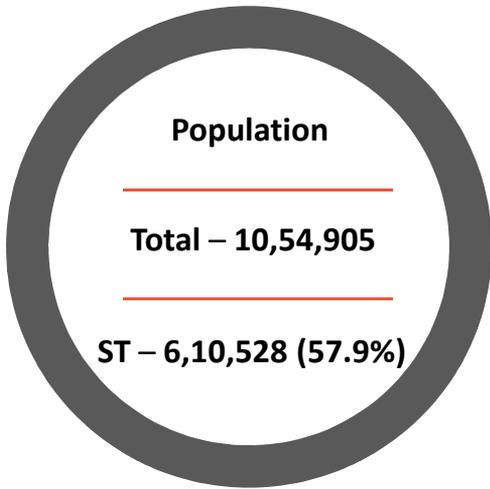
MANDLA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Mandla has a population of 10,54,905, of which 6,10,528 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (57.9%)¹. Only 3.3% of the ST population as against 12.3% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Mandla has six tehsils and 44.4% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 182 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 1008 females for all ages and 970 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1036 and 980 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 49% in the district while it is 54.7% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 66.9% whereas it is 60.1% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 49.0%. The major sources of livelihood in the district includes agricultural labour.



1 District Census Handbook, Mandla (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: MANDLA | State: MADHYA PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=520	Non-ST Population N=381	Total Population N=901
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	58.43	72.06	63.83
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1081	1025	1058
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1006	923	974
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	68.55	85.18	74.20
5	Households with electricity (%)	69.12	87.70	76.91
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	49.42	81.66	62.94
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	6.32	27.33	15.13
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	91.96	60.56	78.79
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	4.97	28.17	14.70
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	39.35	35.36	37.67
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	70.34	73.21	71.49
12	Households have BPL card (%)	70.86	54.76	64.11
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.48	6.61	4.21
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	64.02	75.31	68.76
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	9.88	33.89	19.95
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	58.13	40.19	50.61
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	24.82	50.97	36.07
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	14.12	9.67	12.25
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	7.28	4.44	6.31
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	6.24	0.00	4.11
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	3.66	8.36	5.03
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	7.41	8.14	7.63
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	238	128	193

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=520	Non-ST Population N=381	Total Population N=901
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	51.83	65.59	57.70
25	Men who are literate (%)	71.44	93.30	79.82
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	13.14	24.73	18.08
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	46.17	69.59	56.15
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	35.64	14.84	28.41
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	11.27	5.02	8.75
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	11.74	21.60	15.42
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	63.32	71.64	66.90
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	54.80	60.07	57.07
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	5.70	3.18	4.61
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	97.51	94.31	96.09
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	9.05	7.14	8.23
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	3.24	3.48	3.35
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	57.83	70.59	63.15
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	38.18	54.72	44.69
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	21.56	36.82	27.56
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	9.97	23.84	15.42
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	86.11	95.65	90.01
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	70.88	61.33	66.01
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	324	1252	768
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	666	4739	2744
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	4.45	5.35	4.62
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	96.92	85.89	92.33

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=520	Non-ST Population N=381	Total Population N=901
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	47.06	79.92	59.23
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	45.63	67.89	53.88
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	5.01	4.71	4.90
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.00	11.80	5.00
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.19	4.80	3.41
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	59.35	64.80	61.50
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	51.76	38.36	47.67
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	50.64	62.34	55.14
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	79.15	83.24	80.72
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	84.64	100.00	90.54
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	62.34	72.93	66.30
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	10.89	9.25	10.28
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	57.36	53.93	56.20
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	57.31	74.05	62.99
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	17.52	37.06	24.15
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	12.99	37.06	21.15
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.96	0.85	0.92
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	17.29	15.55	16.49
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	54.16	51.17	53.02
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(61.49)	25.89	49.38
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	1.74	5.57	3.16
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	38.66	33.83	36.94
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	36.14	28.71	33.49
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	12.03	9.04	10.97
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	55.99	38.71	49.84

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=520	Non-ST Population N=381	Total Population N=901
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	38.74	27.70	34.03
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	43.99	18.20	34.05
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	3.78	12.69	7.59
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	3.06	11.62	6.36
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	76.40	59.49	70.06
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	78.95	57.67	69.86
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	74.12	64.48	69.80
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	78.78	57.94	69.86
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.67	5.76	4.57
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.24	2.43	1.75
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	9.55	0.00	5.87
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.18	0.00	1.96
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.66	7.43	6.99
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.43	1.69	2.11
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.16	0.48	0.87
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.59	8.33	12.18
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	5.27	3.46	4.58
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.01	1.80	1.31
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	55.49	60.68	57.67
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	27.38	21.20	24.75
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	18.92	18.03	18.59

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Chhindwara District
Madhya Pradesh



District: CHHINDWARA | State: MADHYA PRADESH

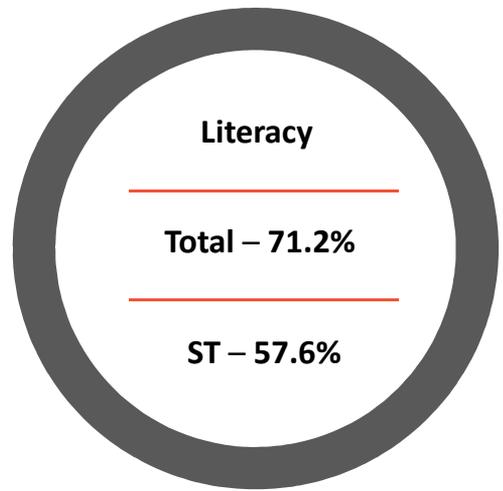
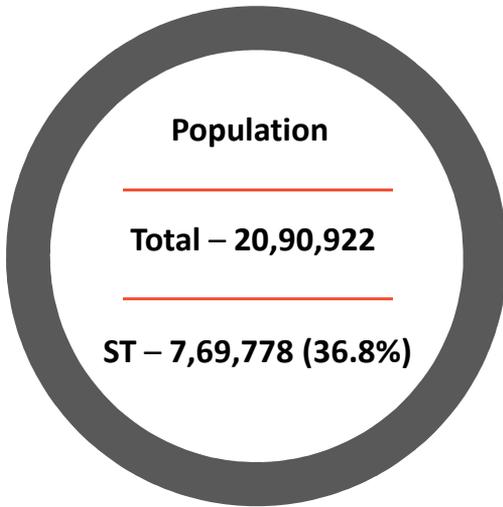
India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

CHHINDWARA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Chhindwara has a population of 20,90,922, of which 7,69,778 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (36.8%)¹. Only 7.3% of the ST population as against 24.2% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Chhindwara has twelve taluks and 38.8% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 177 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 964 females for all ages and 956 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 995 and 969 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 36.6% in the district while it is 46% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 71.2% whereas it is 57.6% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 48.5%. The major source of livelihood in the district include agricultural labour.



¹ District Census Handbook, Chhindwara (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: CHHINDWARA | State: MADHYA PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 309	Non-ST Population N= 606	Total Population N= 915
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	55.84	74.19	67.71
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1006	955	973
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1019	882	933
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	84.99	96.30	91.92
5	Households with electricity (%)	78.65	94.84	89.32
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	78.06	83.56	81.69
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	12.88	44.97	34.03
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	85.79	46.26	59.73
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	7.24	34.19	25.01
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	11.82	16.39	14.84
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	79.35	77.91	78.42
12	Households have BPL card (%)	61.25	44.52	50.22
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.88	7.00	4.91
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	64.91	89.30	80.98
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	10.99	47.57	35.10
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	60.63	44.59	50.06
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	17.55	54.01	41.56
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	15.59	17.39	16.77
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	9.04	3.18	5.10
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	2.71	1.82
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	6.59	4.54
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	1.82	1.25
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	260	141	183

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 309	Non-ST Population N= 606	Total Population N= 915
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	47.31	77.29	67.08
25	Men who are literate (%)	68.89	86.67	81.70
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	14.62	36.00	28.72
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	45.05	80.94	68.72
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	24.22	13.42	17.18
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	11.74	5.65	8.11
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	12.15	34.07	25.83
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	65.83	66.18	66.06
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	62.57	57.85	59.46
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.70	0.36	0.47
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	98.16	90.11	92.91
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	7.77	10.22	9.38
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	6.30	7.22	6.90
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	60.12	69.40	66.38
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	32.61	47.10	41.91
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	31.61	40.77	37.49
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	13.71	22.12	19.11
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	90.66	96.97	94.79
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	56.18	62.68	60.81
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	947	1292	1188
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1141	2236	1921
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	6.66	0.00	5.53
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	85.86	74.33	78.08

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 309	Non-ST Population N= 606	Total Population N= 915
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	71.11	96.08	86.06
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	68.51	86.30	79.17
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.46	0.82	1.88
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.05	12.65	8.80
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.63	9.79	7.65
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	49.02	59.01	55.44
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(29.94)	0.00	18.20
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	68.85	60.90	64.28
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.79	95.40	95.99
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	87.49	86.77	87.07
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	100.00	86.81	92.42
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	65.82	70.76	68.91
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	6.00	13.18	10.39
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(62.06)	74.10	71.40
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(63.08)	45.10	49.13
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(13.28)	10.57	11.18
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(13.28)	3.57	5.74
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	0.95	0.58
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	15.93	9.61	11.80
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	35.58	38.39	37.36
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(42.66)	28.15	35.29
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	9.83	10.59	10.30
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	38.24	30.59	33.58
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	30.50	30.54	30.52
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	10.38	10.71	10.58
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	49.08	36.46	41.39

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 309	Non-ST Population N= 606	Total Population N= 915
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	32.08	27.63	29.10
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	13.05	26.36	22.48
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	9.34	16.26	13.97
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	6.39	14.33	12.02
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	74.10	60.61	65.69
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	62.33	46.75	51.94
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	59.58	52.48	55.89
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	62.15	46.95	52.12
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.82	5.61	4.66
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.28	2.35	1.99
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	11.87	8.41
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	5.87	4.15
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.79	3.62	4.36
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.60	0.90	1.14
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.18	0.66	0.50
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	2.75	3.22	3.08
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.94	1.59	1.69
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.13	0.80
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	38.43	44.63	42.52
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	13.94	18.25	16.78
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	21.45	25.34	24.24

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Seoni District
Madhya Pradesh

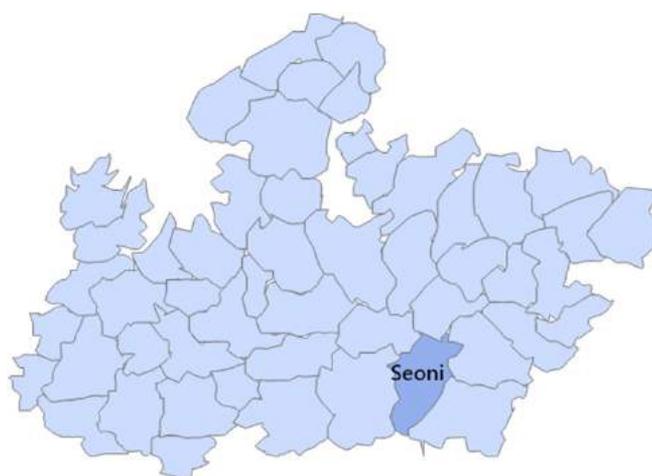


District: SEONI | State: MADHYA PRADESH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

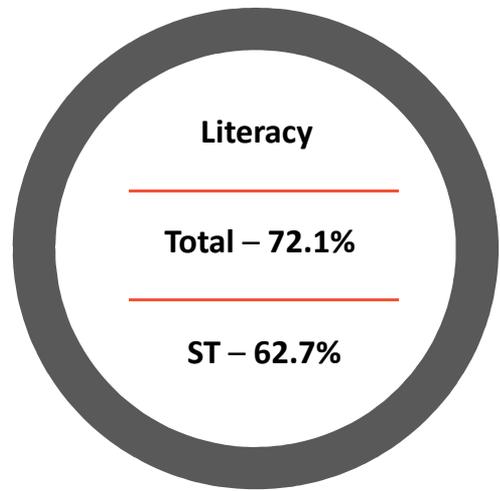
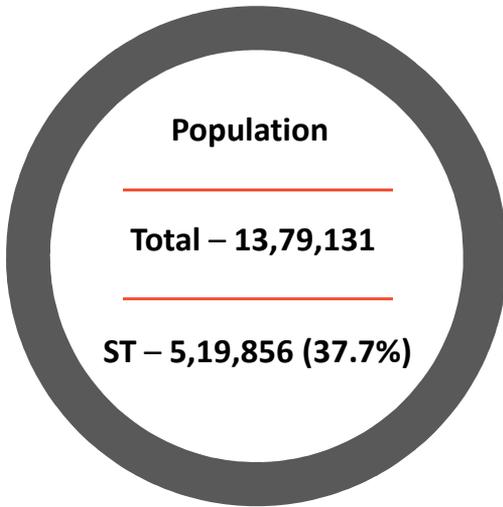
SEONI: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Seoni has a population of 13,79,131, of which 5,19,856 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (37.7%)¹. Only 3% of the ST population as against 12% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Seoni has eight tehsils and 35.1% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 157 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 982 females for all ages and 953 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1014 and 977 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 42.4% in the district while it is 50.2% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 72.1% whereas it is 62.7% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 53.1%. The major source of livelihood in the district include agricultural labour.



¹ District Census Handbook, Seoni (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: SEONI | State: MADHYA PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=392	Non-ST Population N=530	Total Population N=922
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	59.93	75.55	68.64
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1085	982	1023
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1124	841	951
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	88.57	90.00	89.40
5	Households with electricity (%)	72.58	88.61	81.89
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	74.92	80.60	78.22
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	9.51	35.13	24.39
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	88.04	56.75	69.87
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	4.33	27.95	18.04
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	18.24	24.01	21.59
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	80.90	84.43	82.92
12	Households have BPL card (%)	65.66	48.43	55.66
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.37	6.50	4.35
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	65.39	81.65	74.83
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	9.80	32.10	22.75
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	56.61	45.44	50.12
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	31.68	59.97	48.12
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.44	10.59	11.37
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	19.91	9.35	13.91
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	5.30	0.00	2.29
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	13.55	10.43	11.88
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	7.12	3.27	5.06
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	259	79	156

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=392	Non-ST Population N=530	Total Population N=922
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	49.10	73.10	62.49
25	Men who are literate (%)	66.34	84.19	75.28
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	12.28	30.03	22.18
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	39.91	70.92	57.21
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	26.21	10.02	17.35
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.93	1.78	3.80
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	9.25	35.40	23.11
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	69.29	70.55	70.00
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	67.77	65.27	66.36
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.54	0.23	0.36
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	97.83	92.82	94.99
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	5.19	7.38	6.43
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.58	4.73	4.66
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	58.64	67.78	63.88
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	38.96	44.23	41.86
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	40.15	34.98	37.30
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	17.71	19.42	18.65
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.11	98.13	98.57
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	78.09	66.9	71.32
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	694	719	708
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	820	2692	1954
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	5.67	17.72	8.77
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	93.47	80.36	85.97

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=392	Non-ST Population N=530	Total Population N=922
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	75.75	93.71	85.84
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	73.10	79.64	76.77
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.56	0.00	1.56
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.84	11.08	7.47
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.92	4.65	3.51
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	62.39	63.25	62.86
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	32.93	50.30	37.97
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	42.82	64.50	57.05
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	94.30	100.00	98.04
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	85.36	97.29	93.19
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	80.64	94.56	89.78
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	64.68	66.98	66.00
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	7.19	6.26	6.65
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	79.08	79.74	79.44
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	59.98	82.48	72.19
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	9.23	26.94	18.83
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	0.00	26.94	14.61
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.81	2.77	2.79
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	0.00	31.52
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	37.50	21.50
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	18.19	14.04	15.78
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	50.61	43.22	46.33
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(18.75)	12.38	14.76
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	8.81	11.60	10.43
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	38.83	31.65	34.69
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	33.78	31.33	32.36
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	13.90	12.19	12.91
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	53.54	36.72	43.84

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=392	Non-ST Population N=530	Total Population N=922
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	33.94	31.33	32.48
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	20.96	25.93	23.46
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	5.91	10.90	8.70
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	6.29	23.98	15.21
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	62.40	60.60	61.34
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	64.67	48.16	55.47
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	56.34	43.52	49.93
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	64.39	48.03	55.31
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.05	6.79	6.02
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.25	2.64	2.02
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.18	7.77	6.99
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.50	3.16	2.34
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.93	6.70	5.92
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.68	1.89	2.24
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.59	0.50	0.54
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.06	5.97	5.52
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	5.79	2.24	3.99
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	2.03	1.03
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	36.97	43.59	40.81
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	17.78	15.81	16.68
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	18.48	16.13	17.24

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Balaghat District
Madhya Pradesh

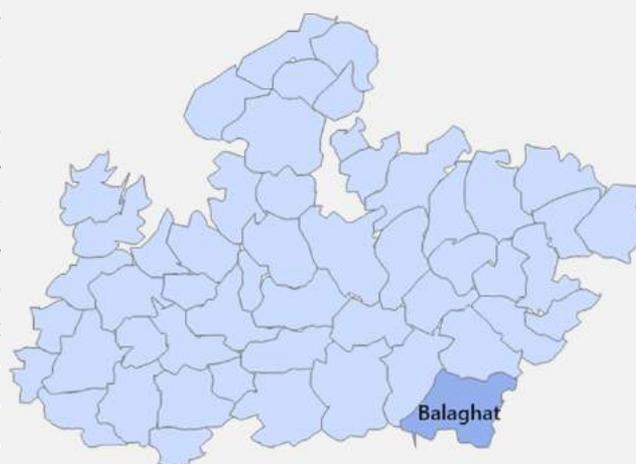


District: BALAGHAT | State: MADHYA PRADESH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

BALAGHAT: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Balaghat has a population of 17,01,698, of which 3,83,026 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (22.5%)¹. Only 9.5% of the ST population as against 14.4% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Balaghat has ten taluks and 31.8% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 184 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 1021 females for all ages and 967 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1048 and 981 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 47% in the district while it is 51.4% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 77.1% whereas it is 66.7% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 57.8%. The major source of livelihood in the district include agricultural labour.



1 District Census Handbook, Balaghat (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 17,01,698

ST – 3,83,026 (22.5%)



Literacy

Total – 77.1%

ST – 66.7%

Public health facilities in the District³

292

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

4

34

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

7

3

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: BALAGHAT | State: MADHYA PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 197	Non-ST Population N= 715	Total Population N= 912
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	63.31	76.83	73.89
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1089	1085	1060
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1690	902	1038
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	77.44	86.27	84.15
5	Households with electricity (%)	73.92	92.04	88.15
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	71.20	77.50	76.15
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	17.43	31.42	28.42
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	80.94	59.43	64.05
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	6.69	19.07	16.42
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	17.29	17.81	17.70
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	72.89	79.27	77.89
12	Households have BPL card (%)	81.70	57.38	62.59
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.15	5.75	4.77
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	63.41	79.99	76.44
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	7.98	25.89	22.05
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	56.49	46.87	48.93
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	43.96	60.60	56.97
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	14.02	14.02	14.02
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	nca	11.59	9.46
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	nca	0.00	0.00
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	nca	12.14	9.23
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	nca	4.70	3.58
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	115	88	94

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 197	Non-ST Population N= 715	Total Population N= 912
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	61.08	76.79	73.49
25	Men who are literate (%)	76.34	81.19	80.30
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	11.28	32.72	28.21
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	62.99	76.34	73.53
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.66	7.64	8.56
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.80	1.36	2.17
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	16.19	53.00	44.49
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	55.21	58.95	58.18
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	47.95	52.41	51.50
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	4.62	1.50	2.14
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	97.80	92.77	93.81
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	10.81	9.78	9.99
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.79	5.17	5.30
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	57.71	70.99	68.42
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	25.21	41.13	37.67
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	30.62	33.92	33.20
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	10.32	17.63	16.04
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	87.50	96.64	94.77
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	67.72	65.14	65.62
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	820	1622	1460
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1472	3959	3496
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	5.59	3.55	4.33
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	87.76	78.33	80.15

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

· Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 197	Non-ST Population N= 715	Total Population N= 912
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	69.70	87.76	83.73
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	66.81	75.35	73.44
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.63	3.93	3.87
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.09	17.22	14.74
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.80	13.83	12.00
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	48.18	56.22	54.47
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(83.72)	68.92	73.49
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	65.61	64.38	64.61
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	92.64	92.36	92.42
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	92.64	90.96	91.28
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	85.29	86.05	85.90
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	49.48	63.53	60.40
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	3.30	6.30	5.62
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	65.24	65.40
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	49.70	52.53
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	10.81	13.27
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	5.47	4.74
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	2.22	1.71
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	82.88	82.88
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	26.67	13.88	16.46
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	50.40	52.64	52.16
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	*	42.57	50.61
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	10.08	7.30	7.87
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	39.59	29.76	32.12
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	34.61	31.69	32.40
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	9.97	8.60	8.93
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	47.22	39.69	41.50

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 197	Non-ST Population N= 715	Total Population N= 912
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	41.75	42.51	42.35
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	26.33	42.93	39.90
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	3.86	8.33	7.41
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	3.48	1.74	2.06
I. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	80.08	67.49	70.38
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	82.63	65.22	68.80
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(88.41)	53.89	62.22
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	82.87	64.83	68.56
J. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.32	4.98	4.63
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.92	2.26	2.19
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	8.47	6.93
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	1.99	1.63
K. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.83	5.36	5.66
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.93	1.84	1.65
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.24	0.19
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	41.97	37.11	38.00
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	16.51	6.84	8.61
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
M. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	52.34	36.60	39.98
N. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	27.22	25.95	26.22
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	9.16	11.68	11.13

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Shahdol District
Madhya Pradesh

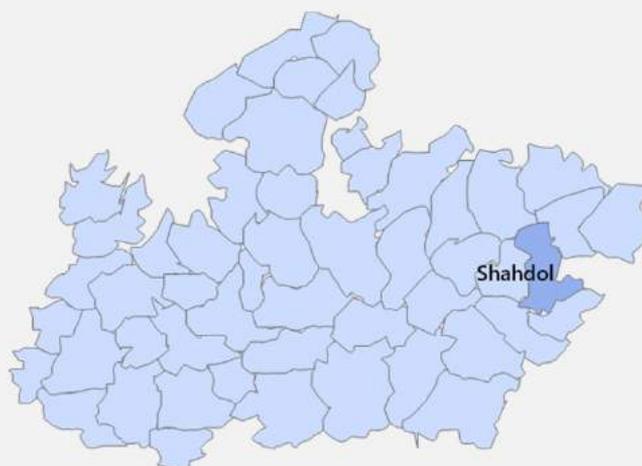


District: SHAHDOL | State: MADHYA PRADESH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

SHAHDOL: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Shahdol has a population of 10,66,063, of which 4,76,008 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (44.7%)¹. Only 6% of the ST population as against 21% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Shahdol has four tehsils and 31.8% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 172 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 974 females for all ages and 950 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1009 and 971 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 38.1% in the district while it is 47.9% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 66.6% whereas it is 54.9% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 45.3%. The major labour source of livelihood in the district include agricultural labour.



¹ District Census Handbook, Shahdol (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 10,66,063

ST – 4,76,008 (44.7%)



Literacy

Total – 66.6%

ST – 54.9%

Public health facilities in the District³

233

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

10

20

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

7

1

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: SHAHDOL | State: MADHYA PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=384	Non-ST Population N=518	Total Population N=902
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	47.73	68.08	59.79
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	952	970	962
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	883	965	931
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	73.06	76.42	74.81
5	Households with electricity (%)	62.31	85.15	75.27
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	61.45	70.58	66.63
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	4.74	26.14	16.88
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	94.35	67.77	79.27
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	1.19	22.82	13.46
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	23.98	19.14	21.23
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	66.53	69.64	68.36
12	Households have BPL card (%)	77.62	49.22	61.51
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.70	5.05	3.17
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	54.41	77.26	67.37
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	4.62	28.54	18.19
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	53.03	43.92	47.86
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	23.05	48.53	37.83
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	13.12	12.54	12.79
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	5.25	9.00	7.04
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	5.58	5.49	5.54
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	16.11	10.52
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	6.01	5.73	5.83
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	305	311	309

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=384	Non-ST Population N=518	Total Population N=902
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	40.94	63.33	54.64
25	Men who are literate (%)	81.77	90.64	87.47
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	4.07	28.00	18.71
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	37.97	65.20	54.63
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	44.94	30.67	36.85
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	11.35	4.90	7.29
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	14.3	45.37	32.83
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	40.74	45.29	43.45
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	39.27	40.35	39.91
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.35	1.12	0.81
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	100.00	93.73	96.14
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	10.68	11.73	11.30
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	7.23	3.93	5.26
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	43.57	53.44	50.18
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	14.22	27.49	21.92
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	21.01	20.01	20.43
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	3.68	9.68	7.16
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	83.06	83.41	83.27
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	80.52	77.96	78.79
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	600	1403	1132
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	600	2052	1578
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	4.82	4.86	4.84
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	92.23	82.96	86.03

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

• Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=384	Non-ST Population N=518	Total Population N=902
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	57.42	81.73	71.91
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	57.42	78.71	70.10
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.31	1.71	1.95
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.80	9.82	6.18
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.40	9.87	7.07
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	24.81	45.56	36.86
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(22.59)	33.30	26.63
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	43.42	38.56	40.3
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	84.9	85.64	85.37
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	80.23	71.36	74.53
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	79.08	81.63	80.72
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	46.97	53.45	50.84
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	5.74	7.19	6.60
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(58.04)	68.06	64.49
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(42.72)	74.53	63.20
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(0.00)	27.49	17.70
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(0.00)	27.49	17.70
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.71	3.11	2.54
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	86.96
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	41.75	30.24
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	10.44	15.50	13.92
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	58.12	55.58	56.62
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(57.42)	14.88	39.80
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	8.57	7.24	7.78
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	41.57	33.2	36.73
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	33.21	23.86	27.80
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	14.70	8.21	10.94
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	53.62	32.1	41.17

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=384	Non-ST Population N=518	Total Population N=902
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	36.52	24.34	29.08
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	31.94	28.71	29.92
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	5.73	16.58	12.36
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	4.16	10.54	8.16
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	77.46	58.40	66.19
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	71.63	52.72	60.10
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	79.06	61.61	68.90
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	72.02	53.14	60.54
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.57	4.58	4.97
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.34	1.80	2.01
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.10	8.32	7.86
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.73	4.17	4.00
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.12	7.17	7.54
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.60	1.37	1.46
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.57	0.28	0.39
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.84	7.92	7.52
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.05	0.66
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	59.76	58.18	58.87
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	18.06	14.83	16.09
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	16.53	19.82	18.39

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (l)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Anuppur District
Madhya Pradesh



District: ANUPPUR | State: MADHYA PRADESH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

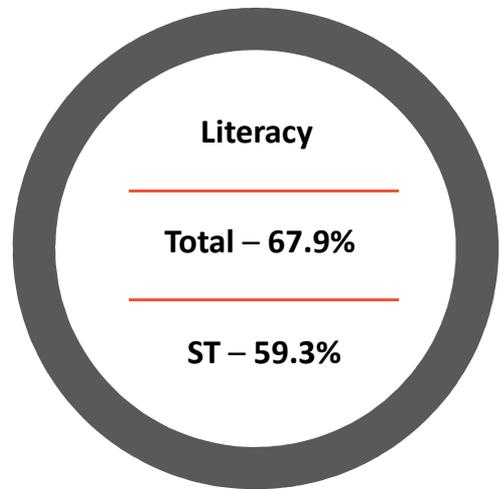
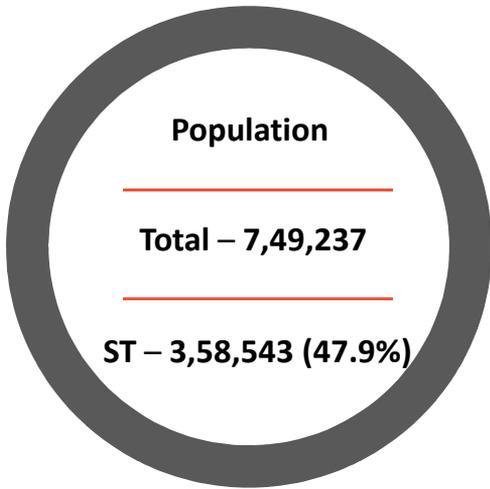
ANUPPUR: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Anuppur has a population of 7,49,237, of which 3,58,543 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (47.9%)¹. Only 11.4% of the ST population as against 27.4% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Anuppur has four tehsils and 23.2% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 200 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 976 females for all ages and 950 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1015 and 970 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 37.6% in the district while it is 48.5% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 67.9% whereas it is 59.3% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 48.8%. The major sources of livelihood in the district includes agricultural labour.



¹ District Census Handbook, Anuppur (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: ANUPPUR | State: MADHYA PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=482	Non-ST Population N=427	Total Population N=909
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	57.94	71.05	63.79
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1020	985	1004
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	765	923	829
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	81.93	88.37	84.66
5	Households with electricity (%)	70.70	88.70	79.04
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	63.19	76.30	69.27
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	10.15	36.10	22.17
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	88.71	59.07	74.98
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	5.67	32.60	18.15
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	21.24	33.20	26.78
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	77.34	74.96	76.26
12	Households have BPL card (%)	72.63	50.85	62.54
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.96	7.01	4.30
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	67.70	85.12	75.77
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	10.76	42.64	25.53
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	67.81	52.26	60.60
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	10.94	41.91	25.25
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	14.42	15.41	14.88
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	0.00	6.42	3.22
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	6.52	7.20	6.86
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	7.02	10.27	8.62
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	7.04	0.00	3.58
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	87	275	172

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=482	Non-ST Population N=427	Total Population N=909
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	54.47	70.75	61.84
25	Men who are literate (%)	68.28	94.01	80.46
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	14.56	33.67	23.21
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	45.94	72.63	58.03
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	38.15	18.43	28.54
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.27	9.93	7.99
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	10.81	30.48	20.21
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	45.45	53.58	49.06
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	42.19	44.10	43.04
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.93	0.58	0.77
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	97.8	87.56	92.96
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	11.93	15.55	13.53
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	6.50	8.44	7.36
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	53.83	64.26	58.83
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	30.42	40.99	34.96
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	33.55	26.56	30.55
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	14.38	16.80	15.42
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	86.59	90.63	88.38
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	69.73	64.37	67.15
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	820	570	707
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1457	3038	2219
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	11.03	13.04	11.54
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	75.38	72.82	74.16

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=482	Non-ST Population N=427	Total Population N=909
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	71.14	84.11	76.68
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	67.95	72.33	69.82
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.28	4.35	3.74
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.84	11.33	5.89
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.69	8.45	4.12
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	51.78	59.27	55.00
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	35.95	32.94	34.89
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	37.79	80.91	57.75
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	91.39	100.00	95.38
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	72.09	90.58	80.65
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	82.92	100.00	90.83
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	63.04	70.78	66.38
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	3.84	3.94	3.88
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(49.03)	65.62	56.28
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(88.25)	34.13	64.62
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(38.20)	17.09	28.98
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(38.20)	17.09	28.98
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.47	2.18	2.92
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(45.30)	65.42	51.76
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(0.00)	65.42	21.01
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	15.65	8.81	12.55
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	44.16	42.75	43.55
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	65.55	35.32	52.69
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	7.87	11.93	9.49
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	35.40	31.04	33.49
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	34.29	24.58	30.04
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	17.18	9.73	13.92
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	43.67	35.35	40.03

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=482	Non-ST Population N=427	Total Population N=909
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	30.44	21.36	26.32
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	24.19	30.61	27.30
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	5.03	16.74	10.35
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	6.56	13.76	10.05
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	70.98	62.12	67.22
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	71.68	51.47	62.53
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	81.15	32.86	58.41
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	72.13	50.53	62.33
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.50	5.11	5.32
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.03	2.75	2.36
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	10.08	8.17	9.16
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.31	3.21	5.32
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.52	6.86	6.68
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.59	0.42	1.06
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.27	0.62	0.98
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.42	11.07	9.70
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.57	0.76
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	2.10	1.02
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	63.73	64.41	64.04
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	23.82	19.64	21.93
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	21.39	28.91	24.44

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Sidhi District
Madhya Pradesh

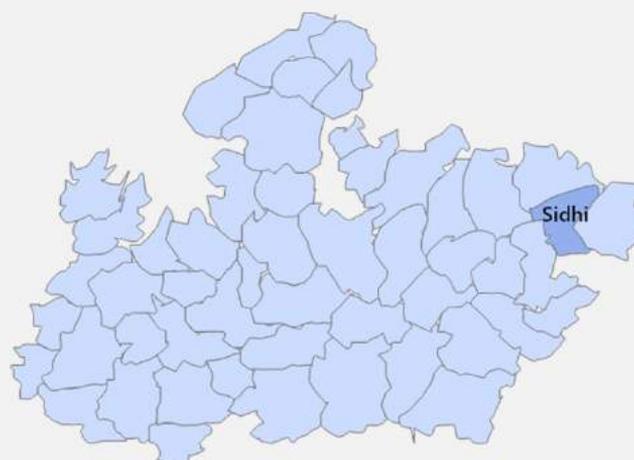


District: SIDHI | State: MADHYA PRADESH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

SIDHI: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Sidhi has a population of 11,27,033, of which 3,13,304 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (27.8%)¹. Only 3.4% of the ST population as against 8.3% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Sidhi has six taluks and 40.6% of the land area is under forest cover ². The population density is 267 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 957 females for all ages and 914 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 968 and 929 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 32.2% in the district while it is 39.2% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 64.4% whereas it is 52.9% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 43.9%. The major source of livelihood in the district include agricultural labour.



¹ District Census Handbook, Sidhi (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 11,27,033

ST – 3,13,304 (27.8%)



Literacy

Total – 64.4%

ST – 52.9%

Public health facilities in the District³

196

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

0

28

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

6

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: SIDHI | State: MADHYA PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 215	Non-ST Population N= 707	Total Population N= 922
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	56.66	64.58	62.82
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	979	962	966
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	865	900	890
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	48.67	78.06	69.52
5	Households with electricity (%)	62.82	81.17	76.96
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	54.86	74.91	70.31
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	3.03	12.08	10.00
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	96.97	84.55	87.40
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	1.58	8.44	6.87
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	20.11	20.97	20.77
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	50.17	56.10	54.75
12	Households have BPL card (%)	70.75	57.11	60.24
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.02	2.65	2.50
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	63.04	78.70	75.11
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	3.03	13.07	10.76
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	39.65	46.64	45.03
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	24.45	36.53	33.73
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	15.71	10.65	11.81
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	12.91	14.21	13.69
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	16.35	2.75	8.25
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	14.62	11.09
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	21.64	6.89	10.44
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	629	323	394

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 215	Non-ST Population N= 707	Total Population N= 922
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	43.93	59.73	56.60
25	Men who are literate (%)	75.51	86.02	82.72
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	10.45	21.13	19.01
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	30.08	49.34	45.52
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	53.21	43.90	46.08
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	12.18	5.34	6.56
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	20.56	34.74	31.83
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	22.23	35.19	32.51
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	21.11	32.21	29.91
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.57	0.32	0.37
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	97.46	96.85	96.94
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	18.05	19.62	19.30
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	7.07	7.87	7.70
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	51.69	57.91	56.73
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	6.38	12.80	11.14
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	7.60	11.07	10.17
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	1.09	1.96	1.74
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	71.41	82.45	79.94
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	62.55	71.45	69.91
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	435	1026	921
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2210	2406	2372
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	1.74	4.16	3.20
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	72.65	67.23	68.26

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 215	Non-ST Population N= 707	Total Population N= 922
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	40.45	68.82	60.84
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	39.20	64.16	57.14
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.26	2.39	2.64
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.64	3.35	2.59
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.00	1.80	1.45
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	26.17	28.70	28.05
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(23.50)	34.01	28.93
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	20.95	38.83	34.36
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	63.71	81.52	77.07
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	55.20	61.22	59.72
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	44.56	70.22	63.81
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	40.63	47.37	45.53
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	3.37	6.18	5.39
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(60.93)	61.83	61.67
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(60.93)	72.30	70.29
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(19.64)	23.63	22.92
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(19.64)	23.63	22.92
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.68	2.61	2.06
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	66.77	60.54
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	13.61	12.34
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	13.26	17.18	16.48
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	42.33	51.41	48.94
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	28.50	31.88	30.40
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	2.25	10.78	8.26
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	56.05	45.79	48.66
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	24.49	25.04	24.89
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	8.12	8.61	8.47
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	52.32	40.67	43.93

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 215	Non-ST Population N= 707	Total Population N= 922
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	23.54	27.79	26.98
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	27.90	34.96	32.88
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	5.36	11.54	10.35
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	2.41	9.02	7.07
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	75.27	64.64	67.61
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	68.42	46.86	50.92
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	47.07	42.43	43.48
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	66.83	46.60	50.45
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.44	4.43	4.62
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.53	1.56	1.56
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.01	11.07	9.58
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.33	6.45	5.53
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.40	5.52	5.31
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.51	0.73	0.69
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.54	0.50	0.51
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.16	7.09	7.69
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	2.28	1.61
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	55.83	54.42	54.75
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	26.13	20.81	21.87
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	8.61	10.54	10.08

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (l)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Singrauli District
Madhya Pradesh

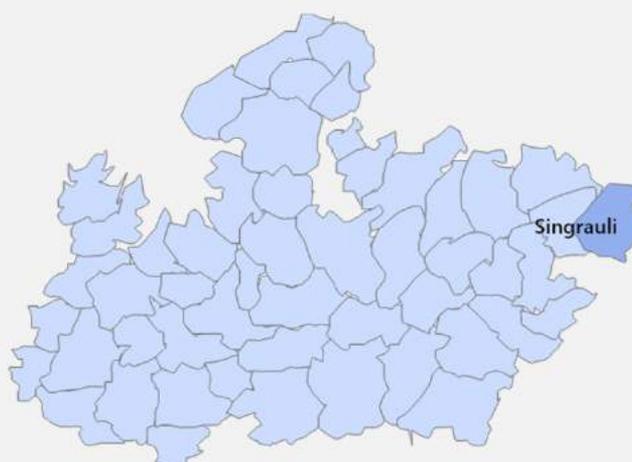


District: SINGRAULI | State: MADHYA PRADESH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

SINGRAULI: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Singrauli has a population of 11,78,273, of which 3,83,994 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (32.6%)¹. Only 6% of the ST population as against 19% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Singrauli has three tehsils and 38.4% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 208 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 920 females for all ages and 923 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 958 and 944 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 34.6% in the district while it is 41.8% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 60.4% whereas it is 49.1% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 38.7%. The major source of livelihood in the district include agricultural labour.



1 District Census Handbook, Singrauli (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 11,78,273

ST – 3,83,994(32.6%)



Literacy

Total – 60.4%

ST – 49.1%

Public health facilities in the District³

206

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres 2

13

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres 7

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals 1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: SINGRAULI | State: MADHYA PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=337	Non-ST Population N=591	Total Population N=928
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	48.75	63.89	58.25
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1012	956	976
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	974	946	959
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	59.93	73.35	67.99
5	Households with electricity (%)	53.42	81.09	70.97
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	44.65	62.97	56.27
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	3.00	23.18	15.79
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	96.04	73.68	81.86
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	4.60	24.83	17.43
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	21.45	28.15	25.70
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	54.65	57.79	56.62
12	Households have BPL card (%)	72.25	47.94	56.83
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.49	9.19	6.37
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	63.87	81.83	75.25
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	4.88	28.56	19.89
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	49.34	51.67	50.82
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	7.56	31.12	22.62
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	15.02	13.00	13.74
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	10.99	24.51	19.79
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	15.06	2.18	6.67
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	17.60	12.07	14.56
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	15.33	10.82	12.85
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	168	236	211

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=337	Non-ST Population N=591	Total Population N=928
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	38.99	63.15	53.24
25	Men who are literate (%)	69.24	80.32	76.45
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	8.89	28.07	20.20
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	24.12	49.92	39.33
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	35.76	35.77	35.77
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	12.93	10.60	11.65
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	7.15	26.94	18.79
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	27.82	43.33	37.06
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	23.75	37.13	31.71
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.29	0.57	0.45
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	91.91	86.81	88.35
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	17.09	15.17	15.95
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	8.02	6.39	7.05
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	49.51	52.56	51.54
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	13.34	27.00	20.93
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	13.48	23.24	18.91
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	5.98	13.39	10.09
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	65.03	81.03	75.08
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	64.25	44.87	50.29
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	552	1323	1093
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1057	2647	2202
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	7.02	9.68	8.13
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	76.25	57.56	63.84

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, () - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=337	Non-ST Population N=591	Total Population N=928
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	25.30	58.04	43.49
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	23.39	50.35	38.36
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	6.62	3.70	5.00
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.48	6.31	3.72
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.00	5.26	3.83
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	29.08	46.54	38.78
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	32.44	42.87	36.91
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	44.00	40.68	42.20
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	84.48	89.23	87.05
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	64.47	69.84	67.38
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	70.40	76.08	73.47
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	44.97	55.57	51.06
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	3.18	7.48	5.59
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(65.20)	51.42	54.86
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(13.05)	29.13	25.12
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(38.98)	12.93	19.43
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(0.00)	4.45	3.34
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.05	2.02	1.59
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	82.95
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	20.43	26.47
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	16.80	14.05	14.93
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	36.94	30.65	33.50
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	42.99	35.01	39.31
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	7.37	14.62	11.17
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	39.50	28.87	33.03
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	36.92	32.17	34.03
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	17.92	17.10	17.42
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	42.41	34.29	37.46

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=337	Non-ST Population N=591	Total Population N=928
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	23.09	16.87	19.42
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	12.06	16.62	15.03
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	5.69	14.79	11.07
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	7.06	15.10	12.30
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	69.41	56.17	61.88
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	57.48	50.40	53.31
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	36.16	44.06	41.15
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	56.30	49.98	52.56
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.11	4.51	4.75
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.70	1.96	1.86
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.17	4.94	5.02
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.81	2.05	1.96
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.32	4.99	5.13
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.24	0.26	0.25
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.86	0.74	0.79
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.34	5.63	5.53
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.69	1.89	1.82
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.91	0.60
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	47.37	48.69	48.21
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	26.71	20.38	22.98
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	18.51	28.21	23.59

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Jhabua District
Madhya Pradesh



District: JHABUA | State: MADHYA PRADESH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

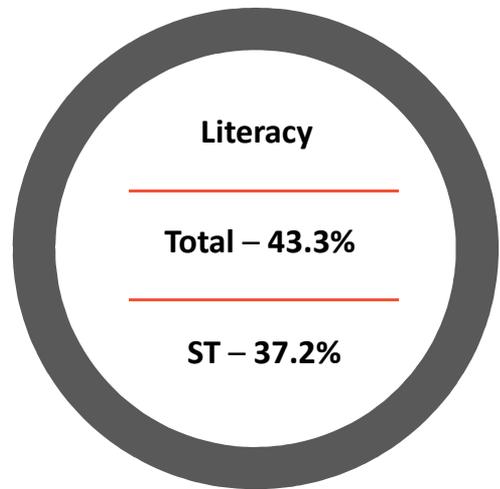
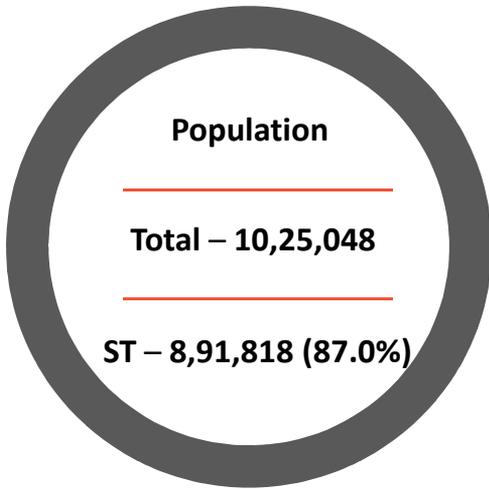
JHABUA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Jhabua has a population of 10,25,048, of which 8,91,818 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (87%)¹. Only 3% of the ST population as against 9% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Jhabua has five tehsils and 6.2% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 285 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 990 females for all ages and 943 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 998 and 947 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 48.9% in the district while it is 51.4% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 43.3% whereas it is 37.2% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 27.9%. The major sources of livelihood in the district includes cultivation.



1 District Census Handbook, Jhabua (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: JHABUA | State: MADHYA PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=729	Non-ST Population N=198	Total Population N=927
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	30.47	58.94	36.39
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	990	961	984
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1113	641	1026
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	57.10	79.30	60.53
5	Households with electricity (%)	86.47	96.63	88.64
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	83.88	88.71	84.92
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	96.13	53.59	87.04
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	91.00	38.64	79.81
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	2.55	33.27	9.11
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	2.23	3.93	2.59
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	55.42	60.68	56.48
12	Households have BPL card (%)	66.55	38.32	60.52
13	Households having access to internet (%)	3.25	14.16	5.58
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	78.54	85.63	80.06
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	9.79	49.44	18.26
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	84.30	63.03	79.76
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	28.74	65.30	36.68
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.23	10.46	11.85
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	22.42	15.57	21.20
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	11.72	7.58	10.99
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	8.33	0.00	6.71
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	18.48	0.00	14.87
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	230	403	263

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=729	Non-ST Population N=198	Total Population N=927
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	19.57	62.67	28.04
25	Men who are literate (%)	52.58	73.71	57.79
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	5.52	24.51	9.25
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	25.96	72.61	35.12
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	56.63	41.71	53.96
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	24.86	19.74	23.96
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	8.25	38.18	13.57
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	6.17	27.43	10.36
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	5.60	18.78	8.20
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	1.09	0.22
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	100.00	69.48	83.92
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	15.47	13.91	15.17
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	6.36	5.47	6.18
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	45.87	64.12	49.96
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	18.17	34.13	20.84
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	16.13	35.73	19.41
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	3.06	16.23	5.26
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	74.39	96.26	79.43
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	53.46	37.90	50.36
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	968	2476	1205
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1280	5929	2205
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	12.04	34.01	13.53
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	64.89	54.43	62.55

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=729	Non-ST Population N=198	Total Population N=927
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	72.05	87.28	74..24
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	66.65	60.32	65.73
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	4.50	2.41	4.20
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.14	17.45	3.50
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.86	7.48	1.74
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	56.80	69.98	59.00
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	58.74	42.11	56.50
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	19.63	52.71	25.04
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	79.79	70.93	78.35
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	41.43	70.74	46.22
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	69.65	81.96	71.66
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	49.12	60.64	50.86
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	10.16	18.42	11.39
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	76.26	87.11	78.87
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	57.01	36.89	52.17
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	13.80	30.75	17.87
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	11.93	17.98	13.39
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.88	2.38	1.96
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(67.60)	100.00	73.47
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(10.74)	0.00	8.79
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	40.79	36.88	40.17
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	20.83	21.78	20.99
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	23.13	50.29	26.77
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	8.40	3.76	7.53
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	48.17	33.20	45.58
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	25.77	18.05	24.43
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	9.80	5.24	9.01
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	47.46	25.23	43.61

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) -Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=729	Non-ST Population N=198	Total Population N=927
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	32.94	21.66	30.58
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	35.31	24.50	32.61
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	6.94	21.22	9.92
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	2.80	17.25	6.41
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	75.93	60.56	73.67
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	62.37	40.21	57.82
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	76.97	50.83	74.24
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	63.33	40.53	58.78
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.37	7.64	5.02
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.61	3.08	1.90
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.96	12.75	8.42
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.53	6.54	4.29
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.38	8.40	7.58
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.90	1.08	0.93
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.00	0.49	0.90
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.57	14.75	10.12
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.50	4.25	2.19
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.33	0.00	1.00
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	61.04	52.49	59.22
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	22.87	20.84	22.48
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	27.05	41.84	29.74

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Alirajpur District
Madhya Pradesh

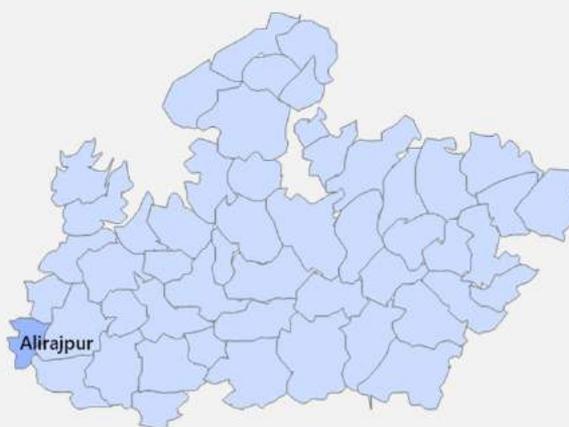


District: ALIRAJPUR | State: MADHYA PRADESH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

ALIRAJPUR: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

According to Census of India, 2011, Alirajpur has a population of 7,28,999, of which 6,48,638 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (89%)¹. Only 3% of the ST population as against 8% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Alirajpur has three tehsils and 21.5% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 229 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 1011 females for all ages and 978 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1015 and 980 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 48.6% in the district while it is 51.1% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 36.1% whereas it is 32.4% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 26.7%. The major sources of livelihood in the district includes cultivation.



1 District Census Handbook, Alirajpur (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 7,28,999

ST – 6,48,638 (89.0%)



Literacy

Total – 36.10%

ST – 32.4%

Public health facilities in the District³

185

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

0

16

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

6

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: ALIRAJPUR | State: MADHYA PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=783	Non-ST Population N=164	Total Population N=947
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	32.56	55.16	35.93
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1036	982	1027
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	953	929	950
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	53.48	70.52	55.64
5	Households with electricity (%)	91.74	96.36	92.54
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	88.38	92.63	89.11
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	11.89	44.97	17.59
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	85.13	50.85	79.22
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	6.19	38.21	11.70
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	3.45	2.47	3.28
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	63.09	75.70	64.97
12	Households have BPL card (%)	69.03	47.33	65.29
13	Households having access to internet (%)	3.57	18.94	6.21
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	87.96	87.53	87.88
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	12.26	46.16	18.10
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	83.49	52.42	78.14
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	33.87	58.44	38.21
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	13.94	16.36	14.36
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	16.40	15.24	16.12
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	7.66	4.92	7.01
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	12.45	8.72	11.83
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	14.49	0.00	12.09
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	195	0	166

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=783	Non-ST Population N=164	Total Population N=947
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	23.96	51.95	27.05
25	Men who are literate (%)	49.02	78.19	54.98
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	7.66	25.55	9.63
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	31.04	67.53	35.07
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	38.31	34.29	37.91
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	13.58	12.78	13.51
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	14.72	42.72	17.39
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	29.83	39.35	30.93
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	25.9	32.71	26.69
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.10	0.00	0.09
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	94.24	81.66	92.44
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	10.47	14.34	10.91
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.06	2.61	4.78
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	48.88	58.00	50.26
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	16.76	55.72	21.03
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	7.95	50.72	12.63
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	1.81	28.79	4.77
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	55.23	82.71	59.31
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	67.76	40.46	63.93
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	684	3333	926
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1173	7339	2037
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	7.12	0.00	6.57
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	68.66	63.1	67.82

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=783	Non-ST Population N=164	Total Population N=947
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	49.32	60.92	50.37
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	46.53	39.31	45.88
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.58	1.22	2.46
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.80	9.08	1.55
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.55	3.37	0.77
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	50.18	58.36	51.07
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	37.73	34.78	37.58
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	14.1	82.61	22.56
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	80.51	100.00	82.92
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	30.54	82.61	36.97
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	56.04	88.38	60.04
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	51.63	83.02	54.69
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	7.03	15.12	7.78
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	71.03	69.23	70.71
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	73.46	90.17	76.46
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	39.68	73.06	45.66
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	37.86	73.06	44.17
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.95	1.25	1.88
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	84.61	100.00	85.55
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	56.47	0.00	53.02
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	27.57	22.05	27.02
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	23.98	38.91	25.42
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	37.25	35.56	37.13
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	4.18	0.00	3.78
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	49.6	41.91	48.56
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	33.89	26.56	32.90
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	12.12	5.95	11.29
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	53.74	43.73	52.39

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=783	Non-ST Population N=164	Total Population N=947
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	37.16	25.65	35.83
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	39.53	21.66	35.88
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	6.11	16.05	7.25
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	5.40	18.71	8.12
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	75.56	63.72	74.4
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	65.97	52.13	64.41
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	66.36	36.58	64.08
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	65.99	51.53	64.39
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.87	5.13	4.01
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.27	1.26	1.27
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.75	2.30	7.42
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.00	2.30	4.44
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.30	10.32	7.64
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.23	1.30	1.24
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.19	1.19	1.19
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.75	9.45	9.69
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.81	2.36	1.92
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	59.47	60.68	59.68
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	35.91	28.36	35.07
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	35.26	37.50	35.46

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Khandwa District
Madhya Pradesh



District: KHANDWA | State: MADHYA PRADESH

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

KHANDWA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Khandwa has a population of 13,10,061, of which 4,59,122 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (35%)¹. Only 4% of the ST population as against 19.8% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Khandwa has five taluks and 33.9% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 178 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 943 females for all ages and 932 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 955 and 946 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 38.3% in the district while it is 47.1% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 66.4% whereas it is 48.1% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 37.3%. The major source of livelihood in the district include agricultural labour.



1 District Census Handbook, Khandwa (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 13,10,061

ST – 4,59,122 (35%)



Literacy

Total – 66.4%

ST – 48.1%

Public health facilities in the District³

181

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

7

24

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

7

1

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: KHANDWA | State: MADHYA PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 307	Non-ST Population N= 638	Total Population N= 945
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	48.45	70.33	63.38
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	929	948	942
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	750	872	823
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	88.35	96.42	93.28
5	Households with electricity (%)	84.11	93.25	90.33
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	68.69	82.46	78.06
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	11.99	44.49	34.09
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	87.00	46.93	59.74
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	6.11	38.35	28.04
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	7.84	12.05	10.71
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	70.35	81.67	78.02
12	Households have BPL card (%)	68.24	49.45	55.46
13	Households having access to internet (%)	5.65	18.43	14.34
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	74.61	89.52	84.75
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	15.17	54.24	41.74
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	46.68	40.62	42.56
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	34.39	71.26	59.47
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.58	13.24	12.71
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	4.42	5.91	5.51
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	4.71	0.00	1.26
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	3.42	2.31
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	3.91	2.64
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	283	246	258

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 307	Non-ST Population N= 638	Total Population N= 945
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	32.95	61.26	51.92
25	Men who are literate (%)	66.34	77.24	73.98
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	9.01	20.64	16.8
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	62.98	87.95	79.71
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	28.62	14.29	18.74
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.41	5.29	6.14
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	12.82	35.10	27.16
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	66.38	67.8	67.34
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	60.44	57.00	58.13
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.41	0.35	0.37
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	95.27	86.72	89.47
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	5.68	8.10	7.31
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	3.40	4.55	4.17
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	73.22	82.07	78.96
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	41.18	52.97	48.53
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	35.93	33.49	34.4
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	19.40	18.93	19.11
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.19	97.40	96.25
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	80.59	81.26	81.05
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	591	987	862
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1839	1967	1928
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	9.70	10.13	9.83
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	90.35	77.67	82.14

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
 - Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 307	Non-ST Population N= 638	Total Population N= 945
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	66.55	91.30	81.77
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	63.88	84.22	76.38
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.05	1.35	1.23
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.85	11.49	9.70
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.54	10.44	9.19
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	55.03	67.05	62.52
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	35.91	10.22	27.53
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	42.07	72.01	58.74
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	98.10	98.94
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	57.44	88.84	74.92
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	94.84	85.93	89.88
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	76.83	77.64	77.33
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	9.85	18.15	14.97
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	62.39	75.99	72.56
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	61.93	63.55	63.14
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	11.23	23.05	20.07
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	11.23	16.19	14.94
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.57	1.84	1.35
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	81.04	84.12
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	56.49	47.31
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	25.92	15.39	18.77
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	25.03	34.21	30.59
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	18.14	43.18	36.02
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	3.34	2.29	2.71
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	55.87	35.83	43.62
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	30.79	15.59	21.50
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	11.55	3.38	6.55
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	60.20	38.24	46.78

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 307	Non-ST Population N= 638	Total Population N= 945
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	41.23	31.49	34.72
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	37.94	33.64	34.93
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	3.77	17.40	12.88
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	5.67	10.57	9.10
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	85.02	72.60	77.24
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	68.52	53.27	58.31
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	71.33	58.97	62.85
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	68.65	53.57	58.54
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.75	5.24	4.75
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.91	2.11	2.05
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.53	4.60	4.28
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.67	1.85	1.80
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.74	7.43	6.87
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.02	1.86	1.58
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.95	0.74	0.81
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	3.53	9.42	7.66
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.67	2.26	2.08
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.86	1.51	1.61
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	19.50	35.42	30.32
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	42.40	34.71	37.25
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	18.61	19.93	19.43

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (j)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Burhanpur District
Madhya Pradesh



District: BURHANPUR | State: MADHYA PRADESH

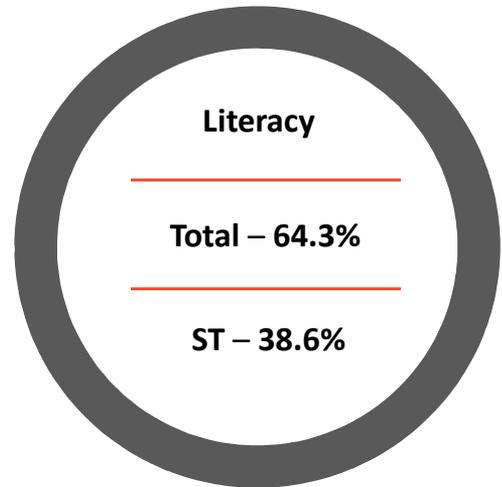
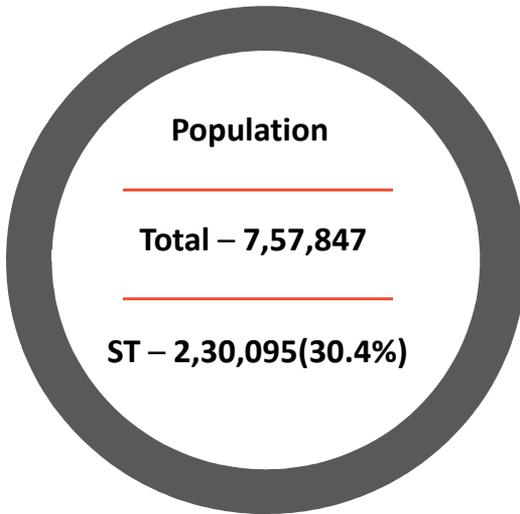
India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

BURHANPUR: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Burhanpur has a population of 7,57,847 of which 2,30,095 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (30.4%)¹. Only 3% of the ST population as against 34% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Burhanpur has three tehsils and 37.8% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 221 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 951 females for all ages and 924 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 976 and 962 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 31.5% in the district while it is 48% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 64.3% whereas it is 38.6% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 30.9%. The major source of livelihood in the district include agricultural labour .



¹ District Census Handbook, Burhanpur (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: BURHANPUR | State: MADHYA PRADESH

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=449	Non-ST Population N=1443	Total Population N=1892
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	42.83	73.44	64.36
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1013	928	953
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	886	909	901
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	52.02	92.12	78.92
5	Households with electricity (%)	74.23	96.93	90.71
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	82.21	98.01	93.68
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	14.84	49.46	39.97
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	81.39	26.73	41.71
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	9.77	58.49	45.14
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	22.14	47.25	40.37
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	65.90	82.95	78.03
12	Households have BPL card (%)	69.49	67.16	67.80
13	Households having access to internet (%)	3.85	17.80	13.97
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	66.71	87.25	81.62
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	13.57	59.55	46.95
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	55.70	25.07	33.46
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	30.01	78.53	65.49
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	10.00	9.90	9.93
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	19.14	17.97	18.27
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	7.71	2.25	3.65
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	2.94	13.12	10.20
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	10.04	1.87	4.21
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	347	87	163

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=449	Non-ST Population N=1443	Total Population N=1892
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	33.46	67.71	58.20
25	Men who are literate (%)	52.95	75.86	69.84
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	10.78	27.19	22.64
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	52.59	90.46	79.94
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	41.88	20.14	26.43
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	11.05	5.16	7.02
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	14.33	42.15	33.73
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	54.65	57.16	56.43
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	52.01	43.41	45.93
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	93.87	69.18	76.07
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	9.38	10.81	10.39
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	7.70	5.42	6.09
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	50.12	67.85	64.00
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	20.63	50.31	40.76
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	15.22	35.24	28.79
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	5.18	18.51	14.22
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	80.41	93.08	90.24
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	65.90	50.52	53.41
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	737	649	669
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1591	4042	3582
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	5.07	0.00	4.06
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	72.22	47.15	52.59

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases; * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=449	Non-ST Population N=1443	Total Population N=1892
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	45.57	92.18	76.18
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	42.06	67.50	58.77
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.98	1.30	2.22
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.81	14.79	10.68
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.95	7.91	6.94
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	40.32	72.59	62.20
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	31.50	27.18	29.61
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	13.22	58.19	43.31
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	83.80	94.31	90.83
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	37.61	82.91	67.91
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	53.09	78.40	70.02
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	45.64	58.59	54.24
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	6.54	7.07	6.89
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	60.91	77.42	72.10
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	57.92	59.69	59.12
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	5.64	24.81	18.64
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	0.00	19.41	13.16
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.11	1.46	1.68
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(71.63)	100.00	87.93
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(17.50)	41.90	31.52
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	25.82	19.92	21.28
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	46.10	40.25	42.18
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	0.00	22.42	15.65
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	5.93	3.10	4.03
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	59.23	45.83	50.01
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	28.14	16.40	20.06
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	9.37	5.47	6.68
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	59.56	39.97	46.07

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=449	Non-ST Population N=1443	Total Population N=1892
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	35.57	25.69	28.40
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	32.96	19.52	23.03
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	4.90	20.63	16.32
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	7.71	13.85	12.25
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	81.73	79.84	80.46
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	72.36	64.06	66.34
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	79.89	56.31	64.51
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	72.83	63.71	66.25
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.70	5.15	4.75
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.96	1.98	1.69
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.97	3.96	4.23
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.92	1.77	2.34
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.53	6.95	6.83
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.08	1.72	1.54
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.01	0.85	0.89
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.16	8.17	10.80
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.84	1.31	1.71
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.08	0.80
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	29.16	34.61	33.11
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	24.39	28.01	27.01
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	20.9	32.01	29.23

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Panch Mahals District

Gujarat



District: PANCH MAHALS | State: GUJARAT

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

PANCH MAHALS: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Panch Mahals has a population of 23,90,776, of which 7,21,604 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (30.2%)¹. Only 3.3% of the ST population as against 14.0% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Panch Mahals has 11 tehsils and 13.6% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 457 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 949 females for all ages and 932 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 959 and 955 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 36.4% in the district while it is 42.7% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 70.1% whereas it is 59.1% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 47.4%. The major sources of livelihood in the district includes cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, Panch Mahals (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 23,90,776

ST – 7,21,604 (30.2%)



Literacy

Total – 70.1%

ST – 59.1%

Public health facilities in the District³

282

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

41

31

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

13

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: PANCH MAHALS | State: GUJARAT

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=251	Non-ST Population N=523	Total Population N=774
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	57.76	70.51	66.46
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1225	1022	1053
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	828	953	910
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	86.25	89.99	88.47
5	Households with electricity (%)	72.25	91.86	85.86
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	75.12	83.37	80.84
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	21.77	47.71	39.78
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	77.29	50.22	58.49
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	5.38	33.94	25.2
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	18.25	19.77	19.31
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	68.32	77.97	74.9
12	Households have BPL card (%)	55.12	38.5	43.58
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.00	4.32	3.00
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	82.35	87.53	85.95
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	22.70	50.65	42.11
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	80.98	60.70	66.9
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	45.17	59.56	55.23
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	17.22	14.83	15.56
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	4.63	0.00	1.61
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	1.64	1.07
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	3.80	14.28	10.41
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	14.65	0.00	5.40
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	585	233	345

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,
* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=251	Non-ST Population N=523	Total Population N=774
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	49.60	69.92	64.71
25	Men who are literate (%)	89.23	93.24	91.79
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	18.43	32.41	28.82
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	26.64	64.5	54.79
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	35.83	24.58	27.02
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.34	11.08	9.64
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	46.22	57.71	54.73
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	18.32	26.00	24.00
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	13.78	23.24	20.78
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	83.20	88.30	87.40
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	21.24	16.33	17.61
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.96	5.73	5.79
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	77.27	79.15	78.68
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	26.10	61.43	50.84
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	16.01	21.24	19.67
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	5.63	18.64	14.74
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	63.14	91.54	84.20
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	9.62	6.30	7.19
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1398	1811	1712
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3898	5261	4895
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	12.08	14.56	13.57
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	47.41	31.01	35.15

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=251	Non-ST Population N=523	Total Population N=774
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	73.36	81.69	78.97
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	15.95	19.68	18.46
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.14	4.47	4.03
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.52	9.03	7.89
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	17.68	4.46	8.18
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	52.28	72.53	66.46
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(29.41)	46.97	44.27
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	34.30	28.91	30.23
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	60.71	64.68	63.71
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	60.03	43.26	47.36
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	60.03	58.16	58.62
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	57.81	68.97	65.30
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	12.87	12.35	12.53
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	44.93	68.78	60.62
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	26.87	26.43	26.58
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	12.20	22.79	19.16
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	5.69	12.11	9.91
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.94	3.80	3.18
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	79.72
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	65.70	52.38
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	22.70	22.07	22.26
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	25.48	42.62	37.38
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(24.41)	61.48	44.51
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	0.00	6.59	4.24
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	39.57	40.90	40.37
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	36.65	36.08	36.31
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	12.61	15.17	14.16
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	41.16	43.06	42.31

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=251	Non-ST Population N=523	Total Population N=774
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	56.5	43.31	46.78
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	45.39	32.46	37.31
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	5.46	11.75	10.09
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	12.59	13.00	12.85
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	52.07	48.86	49.97
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	58.78	47.04	50.15
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(73.01)	52.23	57.03
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	59.22	47.23	50.38
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.01	6.68	5.71
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.66	3.27	2.58
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.03	6.81	5.75
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.44	3.01	2.41
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.80	7.13	7.31
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.65	1.15	1.02
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.38	1.29	1.05
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	1.14	6.06	4.19
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	6.80	0.87	3.13
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.73	1.07
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	39.57	34.78	36.25
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	21.68	20.37	20.70
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	13.94	24.80	21.88

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Dohad District

Gujarat



District: DOHAD | State: GUJARAT

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

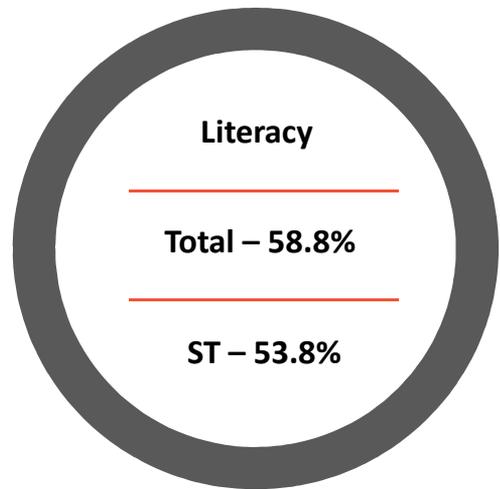
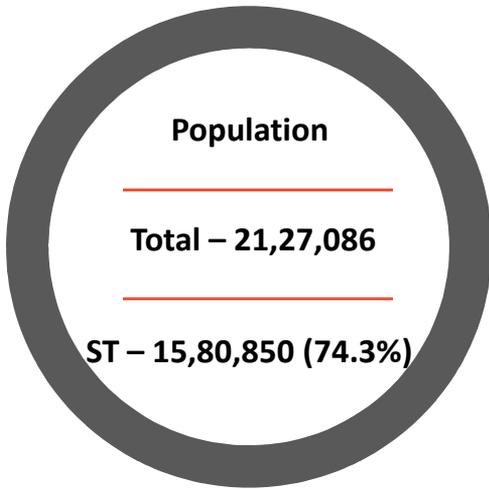
DOHAD: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Dohad has a population of 21,27,086, of which 15,80,850 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (74.3%)¹. Only 4% of the ST population as against 9% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Dohad has seven tehsils and 14.6% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 584 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 990 females for all ages and 948 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 993 and 952 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 43.3% in the district while it is 45.5% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 58.8% whereas it is 53.8% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 43.1%. The major sources of livelihood in the district includes agricultural labour.



¹ District Census Handbook, Dohad (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: DOHAD | State: GUJARAT

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=535	Non-ST Population N=225	Total Population N=760
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	53.63	67.45	57.94
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1093	1032	1074
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1064	962	1036
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	85.85	92.66	87.64
5	Households with electricity (%)	76.21	83.71	78.50
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	70.79	76.42	72.51
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	12.54	43.19	21.89
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	84.90	51.18	74.61
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	6.64	35.14	15.34
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	25.52	19.02	23.54
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	72.19	77.79	73.90
12	Households have BPL card (%)	65.59	41.10	58.11
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.22	4.22	1.44
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	82.41	92.73	85.56
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	22.28	46.25	29.60
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	84.72	56.71	76.17
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	22.86	59.94	33.99
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	14.88	10.65	13.59
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	11.48	0.00	8.83
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	9.15	6.71	8.59
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	12.38	10.00	11.72
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	14.00	26.05	17.31
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	553	588	564

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,
* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=535	Non-ST Population N=225	Total Population N=760
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	47.86	61.11	52.23
25	Men who are literate (%)	74.94	84.56	77.95
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	21.48	32.30	25.05
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	48.44	51.21	49.35
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	40.36	27.98	36.00
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	9.31	9.62	9.41
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	31.48	41.05	34.62
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	34.56	23.88	30.96
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	31.50	19.99	27.62
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	90.24	70.71	85.20
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	14.92	23.22	17.71
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.25	7.59	5.37
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	57.31	76.49	62.63
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	34.51	49.58	38.92
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	12.27	16.40	13.48
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	5.32	12.53	7.43
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	83.15	88.33	84.79
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	21.27	12.32	18.73
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1543	991	1409
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3977	4817	4215
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	20.56	0.00	12.73
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	62.39	61.80	62.23

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=535	Non-ST Population N=225	Total Population N=760
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	85.03	80.56	83.81
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	44.19	32.79	41.07
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.13	0.00	0.82
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.30	8.10	6.07
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.03	5.40	3.55
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	67.40	69.70	68.07
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	33.16	47.17	38.36
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	30.56	39.93	32.95
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	64.82	66.85	65.34
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	38.85	54.67	42.88
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	51.37	53.81	51.99
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	73.20	73.43	73.26
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	13.15	6.72	11.43
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	68.99	100.00	73.88
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	65.58	67.76	65.92
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	30.18	14.63	27.73
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	24.47	14.63	22.92
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.24	0.00	2.37
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(100.0)	nca	nca
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(45.55)	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	25.32	25.06	25.25
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	34.40	41.89	36.42
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	55.49	74.39	59.40
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	3.69	17.04	7.33
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	46.70	36.02	44.37
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	24.75	25.42	24.90
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	7.37	9.47	7.83
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	52.17	46.00	50.83

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,
* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=535	Non-ST Population N=225	Total Population N=760
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	44.66	43.53	44.27
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	48.29	36.99	44.90
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	5.62	17.87	9.80
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	3.71	20.86	8.85
I. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	62.82	44.78	58.18
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	62.53	42.97	55.85
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	67.59	47.27	64.59
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	62.83	43.06	56.27
J. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.58	9.01	7.38
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.08	2.60	2.25
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.17	0.00	1.52
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.17	0.00	1.52
K. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.99	9.20	9.06
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.86	1.77	1.83
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.78	0.73	1.43
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.81	14.11	11.80
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.85	1.90	2.57
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.85	0.00	0.59
M. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	48.20	45.99	47.52
N. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	34.92	19.75	29.91
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	23.79	19.24	22.80

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Vadodara District
Gujarat



District: VADODARA | State: GUJARAT

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

VADODARA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Vadodara has a population of 41,65,626, of which 11,49,901 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (27.6%)¹. Only 9.5% of the ST population as against 49.6% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Vadodara has 12 tehsils and 8% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 552 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 934 females for all ages and 897 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 960 and 956 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 22.9% in the district while it is 43.4% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 78.9% whereas it is 54.3% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 43.4%. The major sources of livelihood in the district includes government/municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, Vadodara (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 41,65,626

ST – 11,49,901 (27.6%)



Literacy

Total – 78.9%

ST – 54.3%

Public health facilities in the District³

505

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

102

73

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

22

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

2



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Vadodara has been delimited post last national census (2011).

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: VADODARA | State: GUJARAT

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=229	Non-ST Population N=560	Total Population N=789
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	51.63	82.16	72.70
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	989	929	947
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1223	1123	1159
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	95.43	96.14	95.88
5	Households with electricity (%)	91.68	98.94	96.95
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	93.68	96.14	95.46
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	26.03	73.91	60.79
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	68.84	17.34	31.45
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	10.46	67.86	52.13
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	25.48	25.83	25.73
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	71.21	76.45	74.83
12	Households have BPL card (%)	59.95	24.53	34.24
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.42	7.68	5.69
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	78.03	94.08	89.68
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	42.84	86.04	74.21
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	60.66	28.23	37.12
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	36.58	83.04	70.39
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	15.28	13.19	13.76
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	6.35	6.84	6.70
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	4.02	2.92
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	13.16	2.97	6.18
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	5.83	3.76	4.41
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	288	239	254

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=229	Non-ST Population N=560	Total Population N=789
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	51.78	80.13	71.55
25	Men who are literate (%)	70.25	93.84	87.00
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	13.28	39.15	31.33
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	54.36	89.01	78.53
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	34.09	18.88	23.9
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	9.33	8.88	9.05
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	59.66	56.35	57.51
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	46.80	46.14	46.34
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	45.67	37.88	40.22
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	96.58	70.98	78.71
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	16.18	19.38	18.42
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	7.20	7.66	7.52
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	76.22	90.34	85.88
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	53.01	80.09	70.90
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	26.38	43.21	37.50
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	18.06	40.32	32.77
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.67	84.00	88.16
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	21.39	7.30	11.32
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	794	1424	1169
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3232	10141	8168
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	13.29	24.59	17.67
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	80.87	46.81	57.57

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=229	Non-ST Population N=560	Total Population N=789
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	70.65	85.18	79.91
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	58.18	41.05	47.27
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	0.99	3.34	2.49
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.97	21.00	15.55
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.71	11.75	8.15
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	63.14	75.98	71.63
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(60.64)	70.09	65.58
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	72.90	57.47	63.25
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	93.25	95.78
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	77.77	71.77	74.02
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	94.77	85.18	88.78
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	70.86	65.68	67.62
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	13.06	10.74	11.6
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	61.75	78.36	71.47
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	38.56	41.29	40.16
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	5.23	9.03	7.45
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	5.23	9.03	7.45
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.86	2.84	2.11
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	82.98	85.52
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	62.80	68.36
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	23.78	21.48	22.26
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	47.22	50.61	49.42
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	*	74.24	76.49
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	9.79	4.94	6.62
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	53.99	37.93	43.76
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	21.97	13.13	16.34
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	8.54	4.30	5.84
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	51.31	32.19	39.14

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=229	Non-ST Population N=560	Total Population N=789
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	45.14	22.42	29.33
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	44.42	17.48	25.57
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	9.54	27.75	22.21
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	8.07	26.18	20.74
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	49.83	57.54	54.57
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	51.04	48.48	49.27
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	53.98	45.20	48.15
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	51.16	48.36	49.23
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.55	6.86	6.46
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.40	3.19	3.26
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	9.23	6.46
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	4.17	2.92
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.72	13.03	11.72
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.14	1.38	1.31
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.23	0.48	0.71
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.57	11.64	11.62
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.78	3.40	3.82
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	49.05	35.51	39.22
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	27.52	16.71	19.98
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	18.17	17.58	17.82

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Narmada District

Gujarat



District: NARMADA | State: GUJARAT

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

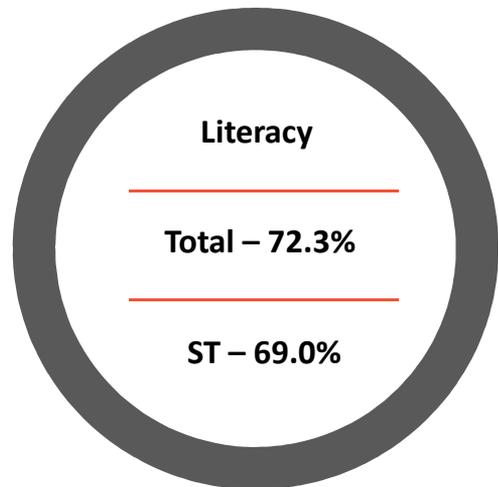
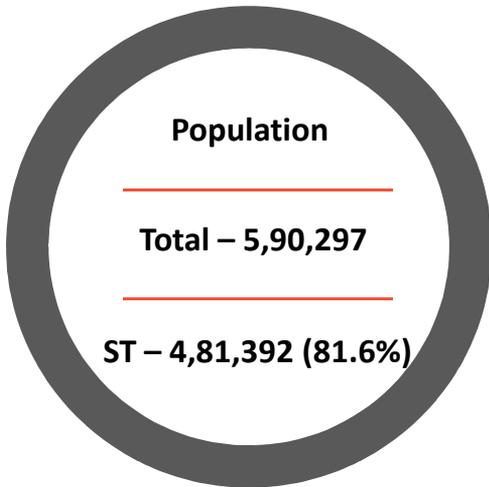
NARMADA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Narmada has a population of 5,90,297, of which 4,81,392 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (81.6%)¹. Only 4% of the ST population as against 10% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Narmada has four tehsils and 33.7% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 210 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 961 females for all ages and 941 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 969 and 947 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 41.7% in the district while it is 46% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 72.3% whereas it is 69% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 59.1%. The major sources of livelihood in the district includes agricultural labour.

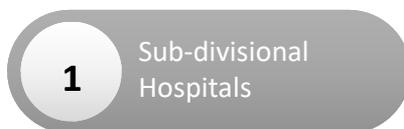


1 District Census Handbook, Narmada (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: NARMADA | State: GUJARAT

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=686	Non-ST Population N=132	Total Population N=818
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	63.59	87.55	67.38
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1004	972	999
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	864	730	851
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	96.88	100.00	97.15
5	Households with electricity (%)	90.03	97.47	91.30
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	98.03	95.20	97.55
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	24.83	83.38	34.78
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	68.04	11.52	58.44
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	4.13	70.13	15.34
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	54.25	37.10	51.33
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	76.91	75.65	76.72
12	Households have BPL card (%)	66.52	30.30	60.36
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.54	9.19	2.01
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	77.66	95.07	80.62
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	23.14	82.17	33.17
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	60.50	47.34	58.27
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	45.79	84.52	52.36
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.90	8.69	11.36
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	11.84	10.79	11.67
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	11.30	1.81
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	2.38	0.00	2.12
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	2.58	0.00	2.30
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	145	163	148

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,
* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=686	Non-ST Population N=132	Total Population N=818
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	67.31	86.97	70.18
25	Men who are literate (%)	80.35	98.15	84.75
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	18.56	53.73	23.71
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	64.69	90.92	68.53
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	38.72	6.25	36.14
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	11.69	4.78	10.83
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	23.69	55.75	26.99
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	53.71	61.90	54.95
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	51.21	42.18	49.85
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.18	0.00	0.15
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	94.81	63.38	89.47
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	12.46	13.55	12.63
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	6.94	6.65	6.89
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	86.91	97.23	88.19
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	68.46	84.66	70.28
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	48.09	21.94	45.15
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	32.60	14.81	30.60
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	92.99	96.02	93.33
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	24.93	15.23	23.66
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	466	156	454
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2605	17833	4595
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	17.18	28.16	17.67
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	74.50	41.22	70.38

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

⁸ Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

⁹ Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

¹⁰ Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=686	Non-ST Population N=132	Total Population N=818
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	75.98	89.44	77.29
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	55.84	19.81	52.32
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.39	0.00	1.25
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.04	39.77	9.33
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.80	0.00	4.63
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	73.50	89.62	75.32
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	55.62	100.00	58.22
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	68.81	72.59	69.27
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	94.88	100.00	95.50
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	85.96	88.76	86.30
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	81.65	83.83	81.91
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	65.78	96.17	68.72
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	10.00	0.00	9.10
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	71.61	nca	71.61
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	44.98	nca	44.98
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	16.52	nca	16.52
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	16.52	nca	16.52
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.85	0.00	3.51
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	64.91	nca	64.91
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	46.11	nca	46.11
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	28.02	23.31	27.55
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	54.66	23.83	51.45
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	23.98	100.00	29.56
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	3.18	19.62	4.87
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	48.62	36.08	47.44
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	37.66	17.69	35.78
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	13.71	2.94	12.70
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	56.49	25.91	53.61

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11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=686	Non-ST Population N=132	Total Population N=818
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	48.06	22.80	44.26
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	38.98	8.25	31.51
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	7.47	34.16	11.49
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	10.19	34.04	15.99
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	54.01	47.35	53.35
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	57.49	43.91	55.48
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	57.82	62.69	58.24
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	57.51	44.28	55.57
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.20	5.91	5.31
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.09	2.96	2.22
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	9.28	10.00	9.45
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.47	2.29	3.19
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.37	11.09	7.92
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.61	0.66	1.47
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.44	0.00	0.38
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.52	9.98	9.63
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.29	4.06	2.71
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.79	0.00	1.36
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	58.26	43.08	55.68
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	31.55	15.34	29.17
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	10.04	31.27	11.67

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,
* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Bharuch District
Gujarat



District: BHARUCH | State: GUJARAT

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

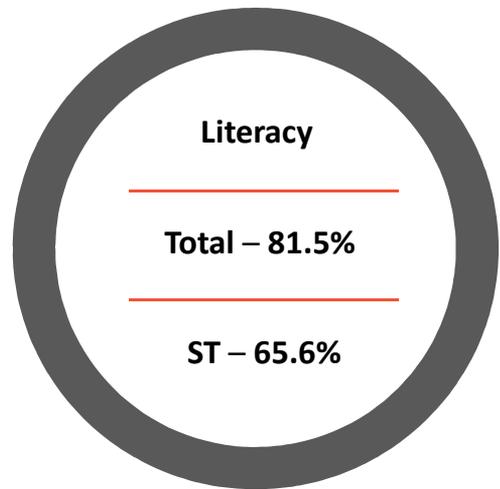
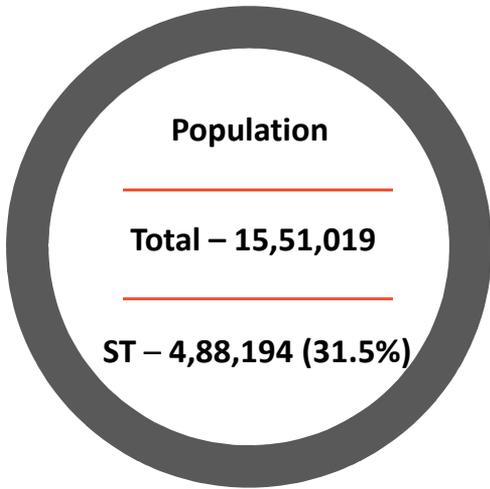
BHARUCH: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Bharuch has a population of 15,51,019, of which 4,88,194 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (31.5%)¹. Only 11.5% of the ST population as against 33.9% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Bharuch has eight tehsils and 4.3% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 238 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 925 females for all ages and 920 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 950 and 955 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 21.2% in the district while it is 37.3% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 81.5% whereas it is 65.6% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 56.2%. The major sources of livelihood in the district includes government/municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, Bharuch (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: BHARUCH | State: GUJARAT

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=207	Non-ST Population N=578	Total Population N=785
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	58.54	80.23	73.66
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1032	968	987
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1037	1037	1037
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	94.13	97.77	96.49
5	Households with electricity (%)	90.77	98.44	96.14
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	92.49	83.11	85.92
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	36.83	80.21	67.21
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	60.55	14.05	27.98
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	9.68	66.11	49.21
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	30.30	23.65	25.65
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	71.23	76.06	74.60
12	Households have BPL card (%)	66.00	29.60	40.50
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.48	5.47	3.97
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	74.35	96.4	89.79
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	43.27	81.48	70.04
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	22.73	27.24	25.89
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	50.42	78.99	70.62
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	14.73	10.17	11.53
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	11.57	9.45	10.26
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	19.11	3.33	9.32
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	9.96	6.00
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	21.05	2.64	9.95
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	286	168	204

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,
* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=207	Non-ST Population N=578	Total Population N=785
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	51.43	80.89	72.41
25	Men who are literate (%)	84.08	85.42	85.02
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	9.23	37.86	29.62
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	73.84	85.34	82.03
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	39.77	17.54	23.61
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	16.41	8.76	11.08
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	49.76	67.36	62.27
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	70.08	67.44	68.19
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	60.40	43.63	48.40
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	91.55	68.22	76.05
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	11.26	10.40	10.65
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	6.57	3.39	4.29
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	85.59	90.41	89.00
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	81.17	88.68	86.40
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	34.99	58.35	51.26
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	30.88	53.12	46.37
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.83	94.4	95.17
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	21.97	16.13	17.70
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1053	1127	1095
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2477	8401	6809
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	9.41	20.48	15.57
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	76.72	47.93	56.36

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=207	Non-ST Population N=578	Total Population N=785
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	69.17	87.62	81.05
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	40.85	27.36	32.16
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.08	1.11	1.81
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.82	16.00	12.02
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.10	4.98	3.68
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	80.04	82.19	81.54
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(42.92)	65.57	58.38
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	63.65	54.02	56.91
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	94.35	100.00	98.31
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	90.10	85.92	87.18
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	85.74	74.59	77.93
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	77.48	72.20	73.91
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	15.18	10.51	12.11
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	60.31	40.74	49.13
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	42.51	23.97	31.92
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	0.00	4.29	2.45
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	0.00	4.29	2.45
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	0.90	0.59
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	25.50	21.89	23.01
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	65.44	68.85	67.62
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(36.62)	40.15	38.93
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	5.59	13.98	11.48
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	44.30	39.99	41.47
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	39.38	24.21	29.39
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	12.54	5.10	7.64
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	50.55	40.89	44.19

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=207	Non-ST Population N=578	Total Population N=785
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	41.92	27.03	31.31
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	37.92	17.53	23.72
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	11.87	28.43	23.67
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	3.73	22.06	16.49
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	74.74	47.22	56.13
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	54.56	50.61	51.75
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	74.12	45.14	55.62
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	55.88	50.35	51.96
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.44	8.72	8.06
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.29	4.47	4.42
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.17	8.54	6.33
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.17	3.38	2.71
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.50	8.60	8.28
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.21	1.97	2.04
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	4.01	1.28	2.07
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.40	12.05	13.05
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.44	3.97	4.11
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.08	0.76
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	44.42	34.97	37.80
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	35.52	34.99	35.14
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	8.02	17.16	14.50

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

The Dangs District

Gujarat



District: THE DANGS | State: GUJARAT

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

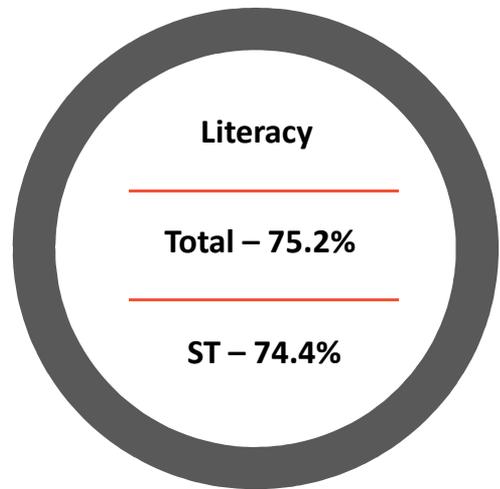
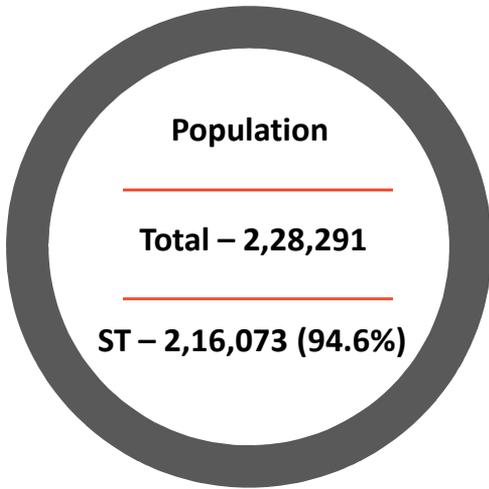
THE DANGS: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, The Dangs has a population of 2,28,291, of which 2,16,073 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (94.6%)¹. Only 7% of the ST population as against 11% of district population resides in urban areas¹. The Dangs has one tehsil and 77.2% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 129 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 1006 females for all ages and 964 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1009 and 967 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 49.7% in the district while it is 51.2% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 75.2% whereas it is 74.4% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 66.5%. The major sources of livelihood in the district includes cultivation.



¹ District Census Handbook, The Dangs (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: THE DANGS | State: GUJARAT

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=746	Non-ST Population N=33	Total Population N=779
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	67.53	74.78	67.82
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	965	918	963
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	979	836	969
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	92.70	93.56	92.74
5	Households with electricity (%)	87.06	86.16	87.02
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	69.35	82.08	69.90
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	18.55	38.30	19.39
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	77.51	53.05	76.46
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	6.80	60.27	9.10
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	39.36	30.21	38.97
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	80.24	85.11	80.45
12	Households have BPL card (%)	66.11	67.80	66.19
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.17	0.00	0.16
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	73.18	82.41	73.57
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	10.32	47.91	11.93
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	60.21	10.93	58.10
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	41.58	68.15	42.72
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.58	2.80	11.21
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	6.34	nca	6.34
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	4.67	nca	4.67
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	19.52	nca	19.05
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	nca	0.00
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	216	0	207

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,
* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=746	Non-ST Population N=33	Total Population N=779
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	56.41	67.13	56.93
25	Men who are literate (%)	73.66	100.00	74.80
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	15.71	27.70	16.30
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	70.43	87.75	71.28
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	44.67	28.17	43.92
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	23.77	25.29	23.81
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	41.87	37.75	41.72
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	38.25	45.88	38.63
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	33.74	45.88	34.34
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	2.59	0.00	2.46
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	95.92	93.36	95.78
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	14.46	23.11	14.89
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	6.09	6.15	6.09
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	73.44	100.00	74.44
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	49.34	19.25	47.55
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	40.04	18.95	38.79
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	23.40	6.10	22.37
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.78	78.64	94.92
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	48.21	30.02	47.38
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	437	nca	426
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1169	nca	1311
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	12.37	0.00	11.41
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	81.53	75.09	81.29

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (j)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,
* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=746	Non-ST Population N=33	Total Population N=779
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	54.71	31.19	53.19
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	42.77	19.03	41.23
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.10	0.00	1.96
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.46	3.85	3.49
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.46	0.00	7.24
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	64.54	25.28	62.20
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	60.30	0.00	59.58
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	44.99	0.00	44.29
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	85.90	100.00	86.11
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	73.10	0.00	71.97
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	71.96	100	72.39
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	75.69	21.69	72.37
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	12.35	0.00	11.55
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	77.55	nca	77.55
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	50.26	nca	50.26
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	23.96	nca	23.96
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	16.33	nca	16.33
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.63	0.00	0.59
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	nca	50.40
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	20.76	21.75	20.79
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	41.28	61.49	42.29
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	33.69	0.00	31.92
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	1.97	0.00	1.89
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	48.70	27.43	48.06
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	42.11	71.19	42.98
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	18.20	42.57	18.93
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	59.31	81.04	59.96

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=746	Non-ST Population N=33	Total Population N=779
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	44.18	42.33	44.09
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	35.40	26.61	35.01
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	3.22	19.11	4.01
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	3.91	28.91	5.02
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	74.65	70.68	74.39
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	72.41	75.15	72.55
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	64.84	100.00	66.53
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	72.03	76.38	72.24
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.72	2.46	2.71
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.71	2.46	0.79
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.26	0.00	4.07
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.90	0.00	1.81
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	2.40	0.00	2.28
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.67	5.13	0.88
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.71	2.39	0.79
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.77	9.03	5.91
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.02	0.00	2.88
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.63	0.00	0.60
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	77.15	71.28	76.90
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	27.22	7.67	26.25
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	12.02	68.31	12.83

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Navsari District
Gujarat



District: NAVSARI | State: GUJARAT

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

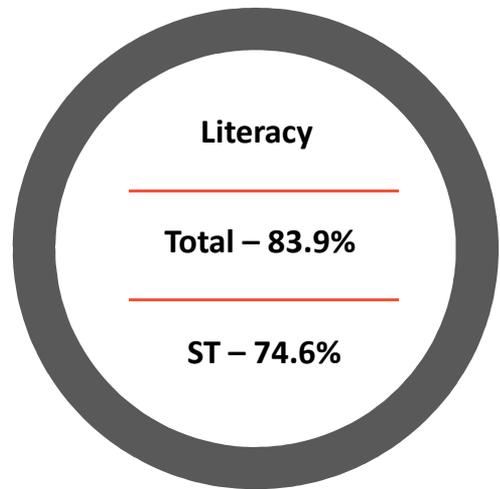
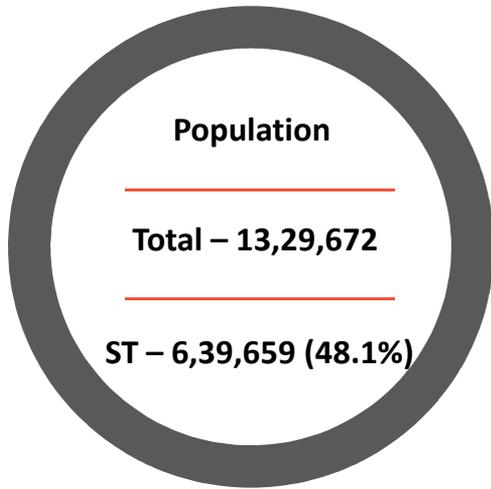
NAVSARI: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Navsari has a population of 13,29,672 of which 6,39,659 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (48.1%)¹. Only 11% of the ST population as against 31% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Navsari has five tehsils and 16.1% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 592 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 961 females for all ages and 923 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1001 and 959 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 28.2% in the district while it is 42.3% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 83.9% whereas it is 74.6% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 67.5%. The major sources of livelihood in the district includes government/municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



1 District Census Handbook, Navsari (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: NAVSARI | State: GUJARAT

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=325	Non-ST Population N=465	Total Population N=790
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	70.66	85.93	78.32
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1075	980	1026
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	800	908	847
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	96.28	97.32	96.74
5	Households with electricity (%)	95.45	100.00	97.76
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	71.64	62.86	67.18
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	55.71	81.45	68.77
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	33.36	10.20	21.61
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	28.34	77.31	53.19
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	33.76	23.63	28.62
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	87.17	81.79	84.43
12	Households have BPL card (%)	69.79	37.48	53.39
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.58	7.50	4.09
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	88.58	97.20	92.95
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	39.44	83.03	61.56
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	47.66	31.04	39.22
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	65.01	84.04	74.57
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	17.64	8.88	13.20
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	2.85	0.00	1.88
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	10.57	3.28	8.07
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	6.93	2.56
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	5.68	2.10
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	83	134	109

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,
* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=325	Non-ST Population N=465	Total Population N=790
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	78.65	91.11	84.34
25	Men who are literate (%)	84.63	93.45	88.38
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	34.65	50.68	41.97
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	82.72	93.90	87.82
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	26.82	12.39	19.78
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	13.55	2.82	8.18
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	41.07	71.18	55.95
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	72.82	63.31	68.73
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	57.06	45.09	51.91
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	4.01	0.00	2.29
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	90.82	69.10	82.11
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	5.68	14.67	9.55
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	1.92	1.74	1.84
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	91.89	93.20	92.48
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	94.46	88.83	91.87
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	64.63	51.29	58.49
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	60.81	46.36	54.16
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	84.03	93.19	88.21
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	29.42	9.28	20.04
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	607	3241	1717
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	5596	10008	7651
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	*	25.00	8.67
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	63.53	45.38	55.35

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=325	Non-ST Population N=465	Total Population N=790
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	94.42	96.09	95.17
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	35.04	31.44	33.42
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	0.00	0.71	0.32
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.32	33.71	23.06
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.53	14.42	8.15
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	90.37	73.72	82.71
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(56.08)	53.77	54.91
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	87.95	68.92	78.45
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	100.00	80.38	90.21
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	100.00	82.89	91.46
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	75.05	69.31	72.48
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	9.24	3.25	6.53
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(68.01)	100.00	75.21
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(59.37)	0.00	46.00
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(6.55)	0.00	5.08
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.97	0.98	0.98
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	100.00	100.00
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	28.19	10.89	20.08
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	68.60	45.05	58.18
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	*	36.67	65.71
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	3.36	0.00	2.10
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	39.19	38.56	38.90
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	35.23	17.39	26.83
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	4.75	6.80	5.71
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	45.37	28.46	37.41

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=325	Non-ST Population N=465	Total Population N=790
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	39.75	17.13	29.49
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	44.84	23.93	35.88
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	16.51	31.13	23.14
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	10.22	26.08	17.02
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	49.74	53.57	51.45
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	58.65	43.62	51.87
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	67.72	30.73	59.99
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	58.96	43.48	52.07
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.64	5.97	6.35
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.67	2.58	2.63
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	15.04	14.44	14.78
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.43	7.42	8.00
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.61	9.21	8.88
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.50	1.52	2.61
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.75	1.76	1.76
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.78	17.17	16.95
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.78	8.12	3.92
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	4.68	1.88	3.48
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	71.18	36.97	53.82
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	53.75	55.76	54.67
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	8.68	5.60	7.25

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

¹⁶ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁷ Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

¹⁸ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Valsad District

Gujarat



District: VALSAD | State: GUJARAT

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

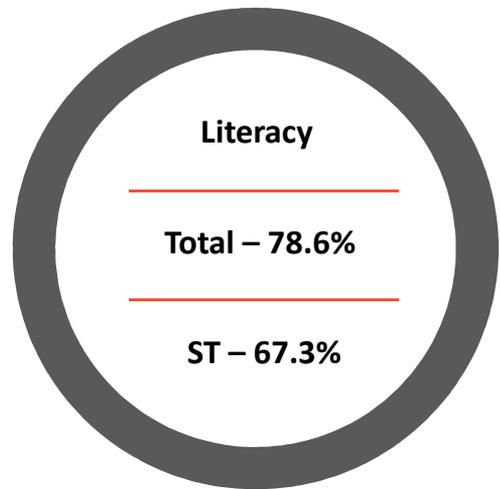
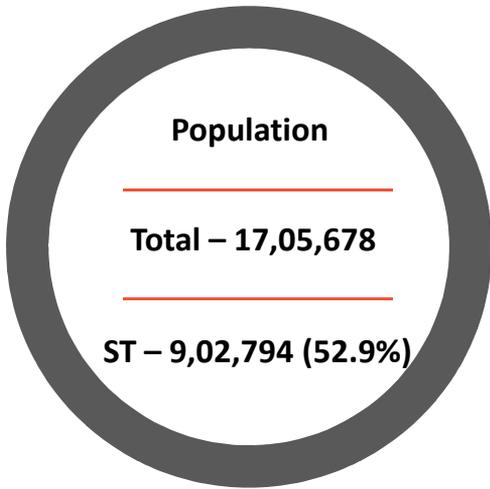
VALSAD: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Valsad has a population of 17,05,678, of which 9,02,794 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (52.9%)¹. Only 13.1% of the ST population as against 37.3% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Valsad has five tehsils and 32.8% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 567 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 922 females for all ages and 925 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1002 and 965 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 27.7% in the district while it is 38.3% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 78.6% whereas it is 67.3% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 59.6%. The major sources of livelihood in the district includes government/municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, Valsad (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: VALSAD | State: GUJARAT

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=322	Non-ST Population N=467	Total Population N=789
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	65.15	86.73	76.47
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1095	897	984
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1116	1251	1189
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	86.83	92.84	89.66
5	Households with electricity (%)	96.49	99.63	98.26
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	71.75	66.25	68.65
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	43.80	74.70	61.22
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	52.26	16.00	31.82
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	29.16	77.92	56.66
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	12.55	21.11	17.37
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	83.05	85.39	84.31
12	Households have BPL card (%)	50.45	15.55	30.78
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.70	4.76	2.99
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	84.93	96.67	91.55
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	39.06	87.41	66.32
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	50.32	28.04	37.76
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	50.02	79.27	66.56
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	8.04	8.24	8.15
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	6.96	4.37	5.29
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	28.48	0.00	10.10
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	15.31	0.00	7.25
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	4.79	2.52
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	152	104	126

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,
* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=322	Non-ST Population N=467	Total Population N=789
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	62.84	85.46	76.18
25	Men who are literate (%)	89.70	95.32	92.95
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	31.92	54.63	45.31
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	76.37	88.05	83.26
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	33.37	19.62	25.18
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	20.85	8.66	14.96
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	48.13	77.97	64.26
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	40.06	37.16	38.35
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	35.64	29.53	32.03
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	82.40	51.89	64.92
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	15.44	20.88	18.65
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	3.47	8.22	6.28
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	89.24	86.38	87.45
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	35.98	68.46	55.01
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	36.16	42.61	39.94
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	19.39	34.04	27.97
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.61	79.74	85.73
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	4.51	4.34	4.40
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1305	3316	2211
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4401	13070	10227
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	4.44	13.05	6.60
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	62.69	35.79	45.86

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=322	Non-ST Population N=467	Total Population N=789
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	56.77	89.62	75.02
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	37.79	25.57	31.00
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	9.50	3.52	6.18
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.27	19.69	14.17
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.29	13.04	11.55
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	67.42	67.31	67.36
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	78.54	35.36	62.95
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	54.60	51.31	52.88
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	86.34	89.44	87.96
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	81.23	79.29	80.22
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	81.04	82.26	81.68
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	73.59	87.68	81.45
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	7.30	9.58	8.56
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	77.90	77.67	77.76
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	14.56	31.43	25.03
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	5.85	9.54	8.14
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.08	2.17	1.68
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	76.92	55.03
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	76.92	55.03
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	29.60	21.46	24.67
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	65.77	71.65	68.94
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	*	47.24	43.37
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	2.85	13.08	8.34
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	58.62	28.15	43.28
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	32.39	28.31	30.33
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	11.40	12.41	11.91
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	52.51	31.35	41.85

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,
* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=322	Non-ST Population N=467	Total Population N=789
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	26.05	20.73	22.91
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	17.98	12.86	15.01
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	14.70	31.79	24.80
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	17.50	26.90	22.95
I. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	49.40	50.84	50.20
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	54.60	48.07	50.76
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	46.95	59.84	53.58
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	54.30	48.42	50.86
J. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.89	7.43	6.80
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.99	5.11	4.23
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.50	7.94	7.75
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.11	2.51	4.02
K. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.49	6.49	7.31
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.93	0.72	1.22
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.91	0.57	1.12
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	2.26	6.59	4.77
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.73	3.11	2.95
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.96	0.56
M. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	64.16	30.30	45.07
N. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	17.00	17.80	17.47
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	11.65	34.65	25.47

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-) -Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Tapi District

Gujarat



District: TAPI | State: GUJARAT

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

TAPI: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Tapi has a population of 8,07,022, of which 6,79,320 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (84.2%)¹. Only 3% of the ST population as against 10% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Tapi has five tehsils and 25.2% of the land area is under forest cover ². The population density is 257 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 1007 females for all ages and 953 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1022 and 967 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 49.4% in the district while it is 54.7% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 68.3% whereas it is 64.9% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 57.7%. The major sources of livelihood in the district includes agricultural labour.



¹ District Census Handbook, Tapi (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 8,07,022

ST – 6,79,320 (84.2%)



Literacy

Total – 68.3%

ST – 64.9%

Public health facilities in the District³

230

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

22

28

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

8

0

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: TAPI | State: GUJARAT

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=704	Non-ST Population N=85	Total Population N=789
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	62.83	80.90	64.75
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1079	1001	1070
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	907	740	883
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	95.78	93.49	95.51
5	Households with electricity (%)	91.27	94.08	91.57
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	88.18	82.69	87.59
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	35.06	68.11	38.59
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	58.71	21.12	54.69
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	17.95	62.38	22.70
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	36.16	16.42	34.05
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	83.51	77.73	82.87
12	Households have BPL card (%)	61.10	37.82	58.61
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.98	4.68	1.37
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	82.26	87.35	82.81
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	20.27	64.60	25.02
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	60.99	25.11	57.16
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	51.58	73.32	53.92
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	13.51	7.29	12.85
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	5.91	nca	5.36
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	nca	nca	nca
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	2.01	nca	1.97
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	nca	nca	nca
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	447	0	397

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,
* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=704	Non-ST Population N=85	Total Population N=789
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	65.11	81.90	67.24
25	Men who are literate (%)	88.86	87.45	88.67
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	30.70	45.09	32.53
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	78.72	90.07	80.16
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	21.19	14.44	20.09
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.43	0.00	7.44
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	51.93	49.79	51.63
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	51.71	48.74	51.32
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	45.79	42.92	45.41
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	3.60	0.00	3.13
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	92.54	70.97	89.97
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	11.20	14.16	11.59
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	3.56	6.06	3.89
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	74.45	91.55	77.05
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	73.13	82.52	74.48
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	43.36	39.51	42.81
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	33.77	32.13	33.54
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.04	90.97	94.52
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	27.56	7.49	24.46
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	826	743	818
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4505	6136	4757
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	39.11	0.00	35.66
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	58.81	36.39	55.40

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=704	Non-ST Population N=85	Total Population N=789
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	81.85	91.60	83.20
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	51.13	35.58	48.98
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	5.35	2.80	5.00
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.04	20.03	14.00
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.42	8.90	8.47
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	77.14	71.04	76.27
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	44.42	49.82	44.72
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	69.97	87.02	72.87
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.34	100.00	97.79
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	82.44	87.02	83.22
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	89.83	100.00	91.56
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	80.15	96.62	82.39
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	11.02	2.97	9.95
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	72.29	0.00	69.42
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	56.07	100.00	57.81
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	33.54	0.00	32.22
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	29.76	0.00	28.58
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.48	2.82	0.79
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	47.28
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	100.00	47.28
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	17.04	19.35	17.34
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	37.39	27.49	35.89
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	36.05	0.00	30.38
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	9.49	8.77	9.39
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	37.33	23.40	35.87
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	38.15	16.06	35.82
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	10.21	3.95	9.55
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	44.92	20.60	42.36

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=704	Non-ST Population N=85	Total Population N=789
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	46.23	24.03	43.40
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	33.94	30.72	33.52
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	7.80	15.92	8.84
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	7.51	3.77	7.02
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	49.92	47.10	49.54
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	56.28	41.14	54.34
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	52.55	66.97	54.54
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	56.19	41.78	54.35
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.40	3.27	6.00
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.40	0.75	2.19
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	9.91	7.11	9.54
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.86	3.28	4.65
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.67	4.25	6.36
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.36	2.62	1.52
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.99	0.92	0.98
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.84	3.28	8.98
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.35	3.83	3.41
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.02	0.00	0.89
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	54.64	59.88	55.20
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	29.84	19.16	28.48
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	22.76	21.83	22.68

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Dadra & Nagar Haveli District
Dadra & Nagar Haveli



District: DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI | State: DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Dadra & Nagar Haveli has a population of 3,43,709, of which 1,78,564 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (52 %)¹. Only 15.5% of the ST population as against 46.7% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Dadra & Nagar Haveli has one tehsils and 42.2 % of the land area is under forest cover ². The population density is 700 persons per square kilometre.

For every 1000 males, there are 774 females for all ages and 926 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1010 and 977 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 25.3% in the district while it is 33.3% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 76.2% whereas it is 61.9% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 50.3%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government/ Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, Dadra & Nagar Haveli (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 3,43,709

ST – 1,78,564 (52%)



Literacy

Total – 76.2 %

ST – 61.9 %

Public health facilities in the District³

47

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

27

8

Primary Health Centres

Community Health Centres

2

1

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI | State: DADRA & ncaGAR HAVELI

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=402	Non-ST Population N=349	Total Population N=751
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	60.15	85.89	68.87
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	990	676	858
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1293	662	1006
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	95.24	90.62	93.59
5	Households with electricity (%)	96.07	99.03	97.43
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	74.06	81.59	77.51
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	18.62	55.21	35.41
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	69.84	3.42	39.35
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	30.96	85.83	56.14
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	27.23	34.94	30.77
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	81.40	78.68	80.38
12	Households have BPL card (%)	26.98	4.96	16.87
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.89	12.03	6.54
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	88.98	97.19	92.75
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	24.69	81.15	50.60
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	45.49	7.45	28.03
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	36.95	71.34	52.85
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	7.06	3.87	5.60
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	14.38	14.37	14.37
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	13.50	0.00
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	8.16	17.29	11.44
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	8.56	0.00	5.48
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	97	255	156

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=402	Non-ST Population N=349	Total Population N=751
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	52.24	79.71	62.51
25	Men who are literate (%)	71.07	95.73	82.64
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	23.86	55.83	35.81
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	63.18	87.65	72.33
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	30.96	28.87	30.28
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	12.00	7.22	10.25
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	52.12	66.58	57.10
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	43.76	29.46	38.03
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	40.78	17.96	31.65
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	88.64	64.26	81.30
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	18.10	21.19	19.34
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	10.76	10.30	10.58
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	77.38	63.01	72.00
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	78.15	71.47	75.58
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	50.64	33.04	43.88
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	39.32	23.01	33.05
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.03	83.24	91.23
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	2.34	3.00	2.60
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	311	758	459
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4432	8262	5953
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	9.57	28.01	14.61
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	47.63	42.25	45.62

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=402	Non-ST Population N=349	Total Population N=751
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	84.20	94.16	87.95
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	64.25	66.73	64.28
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	0.73	0.00	0.72
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.56	27.27	16.23
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.42	20.71	11.97
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	77.84	72.07	75.62
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(49.91)	59.99	53.80
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	39.70	48.36	43.16
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	87.48	90.94	88.86
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	75.75	69.67	73.32
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	81.70	81.67	81.68
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	56.85	60.70	58.32
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	5.39	2.26	4.21
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	79.44	100.00	83.59
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	89.28	100.00	91.44
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	0.00	32.77	6.62
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	0.00	32.77	6.62
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.09	1.59	1.90
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	46.5	83.16
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	46.5	46.30
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	26.36	18.46	23.11
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	51.82	41.23	47.79
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(23.74)	13.08	18.99
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	nca	nca	nca
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	43.50	38.75	41.71
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	28.62	25.95	27.61
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	14.14	6.72	11.35
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	46.28	26.53	38.85

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=402	Non-ST Population N=349	Total Population N=751
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	35.95	16.21	28.68
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	27.17	9.96	19.73
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	9.22	36.20	19.16
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	14.08	34.54	22.92
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	89.31	75.85	84.35
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	86.23	69.27	80.05
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	88.39	40.89	67.91
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	86.32	67.83	79.52
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.51	5.10	4.73
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.72	2.44	1.98
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	11.42	5.25	8.74
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.59	4.58	6.85
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.47	5.91	5.63
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.69	2.20	1.25
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.40	1.29	0.73
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.71	11.10	9.75
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.91	2.69	1.68
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.01	0.00	0.57
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	86.28	51.26	70.20
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	21.36	18.18	20.17
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	9.60	13.15	10.80

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Nandurbar District
Maharashtra

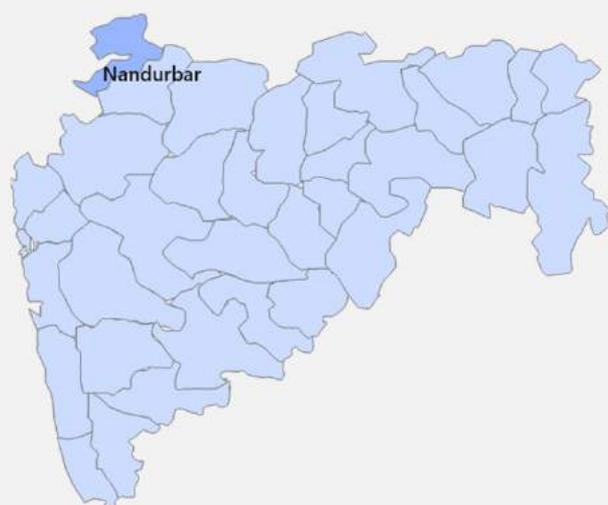


District: NANDURBAR | State: MAHARASHTRA

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

NANDURBAR: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Nandurbar has a population of 16,48,295, of which 11,41,933 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (69.3%)¹. Only 4.2% of the ST population as against 16.7% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Nandurbar has six tehsils and 20.1% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 277 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 978 females for all ages and 944 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1010 and 969 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 42.8% in the district while it is 50.6% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 64.4% whereas it is 55% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 47%. The major source of livelihood in the district includes agricultural labour work.



¹ District Census Handbook, Nandurbar(2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Population

Total – 16,48,295

ST – 11,41,933 (69.3%)



Literacy

Total – 64.4 %

ST – 55.0%

Public health facilities in the District³

208

Health Sub-Centres

Health and Wellness Centres

95

49

Primary Health Centres



Community Health Centres

12

2

Sub-divisional Hospitals

District Hospitals

1



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: NANDURBAR | State: MAHARASHTRA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=566	Non-ST Population N=203	Total Population N=769
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	46.77	80.94	54.80
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1050	961	1028
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1103	643	1023
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	80.63	100.00	84.11
5	Households with electricity (%)	69.81	86.91	74.05
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	82.49	87.49	83.73
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	11.30	60.79	23.57
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	85.15	31.86	71.93
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	4.92	62.08	19.10
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	11.80	14.63	12.50
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	78.36	84.49	79.78
12	Households have BPL card (%)	65.88	37.48	58.84
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.87	7.39	2.48
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	60.00	87.36	66.79
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	9.76	61.47	22.59
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	49.84	38.13	46.93
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	40.58	79.56	50.83
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.32	8.58	11.39
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	2.45	14.42	5.14
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	8.21	nca	6.37
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	9.42	0.00	7.99
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	5.36	nca	4.54
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	244	232	241

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,
* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=566	Non-ST Population N=203	Total Population N=769
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	36.39	80.16	46.05
25	Men who are literate (%)	48.60	94.29	57.23
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	17.02	52.21	24.79
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	47.75	85.58	56.10
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	25.41	21.28	24.54
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	9.75	11.90	10.10
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	22.54	59.82	29.56
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	53.38	61.43	55.28
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	47.49	48.58	47.75
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	1.57	0.00	1.20
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	96.42	68.09	89.26
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	13.02	7.33	11.67
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.12	3.72	4.79
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	68.74	82.89	71.43
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	48.90	70.70	52.51
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	37.46	47.02	39.04
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	25.86	27.10	26.07
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	71.27	93.42	75.05
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	22.71	6.51	18.39
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	19101	22201	19534
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	18255	16183	17702
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	22.20	29.55	22.46
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	76.77	37.46	69.30

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=566	Non-ST Population N=203	Total Population N=769
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	49.17	92.46	55.49
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	41.32	37.62	40.78
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	10.19	7.54	9.80
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.31	11.73	4.54
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.14	0.00	2.72
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	68.35	78.87	70.09
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	46.82	39.32	46.50
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	29.26	49.13	32.79
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	69.58	92.96	73.74
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	43.92	70.87	48.72
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	65.15	92.96	70.10
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	70.21	77.26	71.25
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	5.78	7.47	6.02
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	80.42	87.42	81.66
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	52.87	87.42	58.97
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	5.78	0.00	4.76
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.44	2.38	2.44
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(80.38)	100.00	83.10
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(46.99)	100.00	54.36
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	22.08	10.19	19.90
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	63.19	76.35	64.92
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	24.38	38.13	27.07
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	3.50	0.00	2.97
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	50.22	35.32	47.58
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	39.89	39.19	39.76
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	16.22	9.68	15.07
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	58.96	38.58	55.36

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=566	Non-ST Population N=203	Total Population N=769
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	49.36	19.54	42.61
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	43.41	7.99	36.66
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	3.88	29.85	9.76
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	2.26	32.82	8.08
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	60.31	59.37	60.17
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	63.27	48.26	59.92
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	72.49	37.62	65.92
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	63.74	47.81	60.22
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.06	5.95	3.70
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.71	2.77	1.17
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.04	0.00	4.89
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	nca	nca	nca
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.78	5.71	6.54
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.96	1.87	1.16
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.80	0.00	0.63
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.13	13.60	14.84
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.63	3.45	4.41
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	2.33	0.44
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	65.45	32.22	57.21
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	23.18	12.63	20.85
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	34.96	47.40	36.62

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,
* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Dhule District
Maharashtra



District: DHULE | State: MAHARASHTRA

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

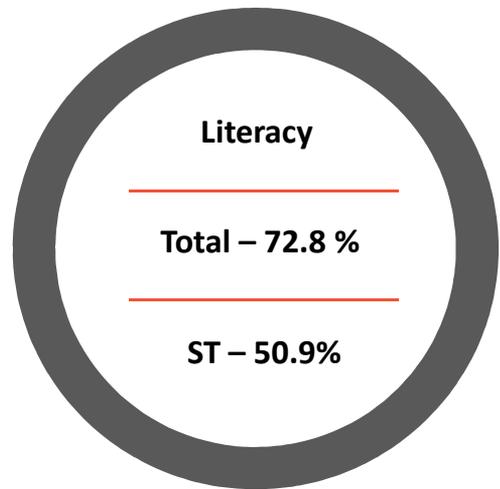
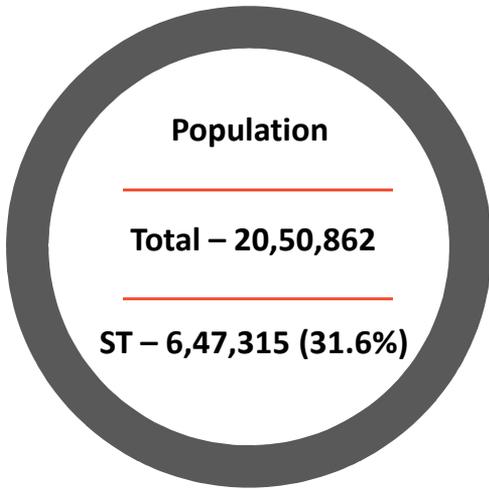
DHULE: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Dhule has a population of 20,50,862, of which 6,47,315 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (31.6%)¹. Only 6.1% of the ST population as against 27.8% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Dhule has four tehsils and 4.2% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 285 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 946 females for all ages and 898 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 979 and 965 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 36.7% in the district while it is 50.5% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 72.8% whereas it is 50.9% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 42.7%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include agricultural labour work.



¹ District Census Handbook, Dhule(2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Office of Registrar General of India.

² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: DHULE | State: MAHARASHTRA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=251	Non-ST Population N=514	Total Population N=765
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	50.94	79.11	68.07
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	980	899	930
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1060	664	853
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	94.72	97.46	96.05
5	Households with electricity (%)	73.74	94.35	87.29
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	89.58	96.05	93.84
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	6.98	44.98	31.97
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	87.95	45.01	59.72
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	7.40	58.43	40.95
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	27.38	20.21	22.66
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	73.92	87.76	82.30
12	Households have BPL card (%)	54.56	39.08	44.38
13	Households having access to internet (%)	3.46	11.11	8.49
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	71.04	90.97	84.14
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	27.45	66.03	52.81
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	45.45	44.02	44.51
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	54.21	84.58	74.33
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.30	10.40	11.05
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	12.19	7.08	8.70
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	1.69	1.16
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	5.43	2.97	4.13
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	12.49	0.00	5.90
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	250	367	321

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,
* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=251	Non-ST Population N=514	Total Population N=765
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	35.71	77.39	60.90
25	Men who are literate (%)	70.27	95.23	86.97
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	13.88	39.84	29.57
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	57.23	82.25	72.35
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	42.68	28.09	34.69
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	20.81	5.47	12.41
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	34.86	73.68	56.12
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	61.16	65.59	63.80
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	53.46	54.25	53.93
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	1.31	0.22	0.66
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	6.49	27.42	19.36
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	7.40	9.20	8.47
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.50	4.96	4.77
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	49.60	72.73	62.08
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	47.01	77.58	62.47
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	18.91	12.65	15.74
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	13.00	10.53	11.75
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	93.37	92.43	92.86
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	25.56	7.75	13.96
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1694	4087	2930
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	5217	11738	9463
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	35.64	50.51	36.75
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	51.45	35.55	42.87

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
 - Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=251	Non-ST Population N=514	Total Population N=765
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	51.57	96.32	72.56
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	41.05	43.91	42.39
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	21.90	0.94	12.07
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.26	21.44	13.91
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.99	16.74	12.24
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	74.71	78.61	76.68
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	67.88	43.95	64.94
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	41.60	38.46	39.99
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	90.30	100.00	95.26
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	61.46	77.94	69.88
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	83.62	86.50	85.09
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	78.72	81.10	79.85
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	9.65	12.81	11.13
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	76.54	82.86	79.96
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	64.06	62.65	63.30
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	6.61	23.79	15.90
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	6.61	23.79	15.90
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.92	2.19	2.05
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	100.00	81.65
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	15.12	22.34	18.84
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	56.41	53.49	55.06
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	19.40	26.11	22.05
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	15.02	15.52	15.24
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	55.83	20.89	39.61
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	29.90	30.67	30.26
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	14.19	7.88	11.26
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	61.06	31.93	47.54

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=251	Non-ST Population N=514	Total Population N=765
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	38.03	25.31	30.30
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	28.99	24.18	25.80
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	6.57	18.87	14.04
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	9.58	20.84	17.06
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	72.38	60.52	66.70
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	55.58	51.43	53.05
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	75.02	50.04	65.04
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	56.75	51.40	53.53
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.62	7.10	5.72
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.76	2.26	2.46
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.30	10.42	7.73
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.30	5.06	4.15
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.43	7.30	6.95
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.50	1.03	1.22
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.32	1.12	1.20
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.96	17.38	17.57
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.26	2.24	2.92
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.05	0.92	1.30
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	57.63	35.28	42.94
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	31.03	26.58	28.34
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	31.90	46.47	40.16

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'ncd' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Gadchiroli District
Maharashtra

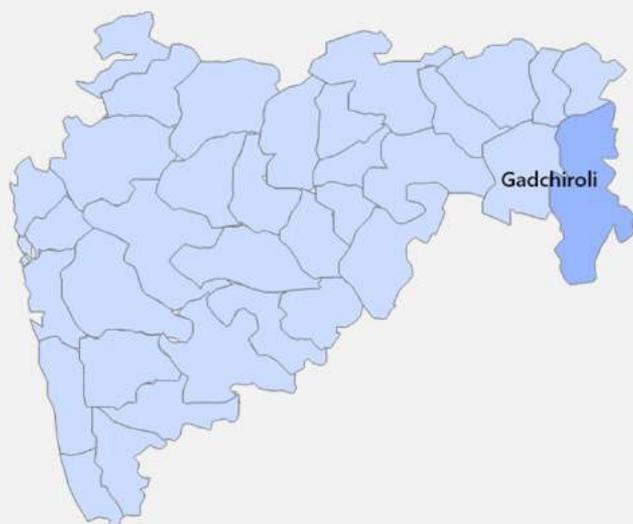


District: GADCHIROLI | State: MAHARASHTRA

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

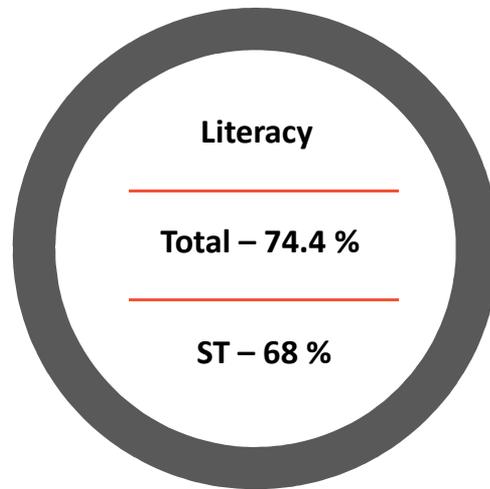
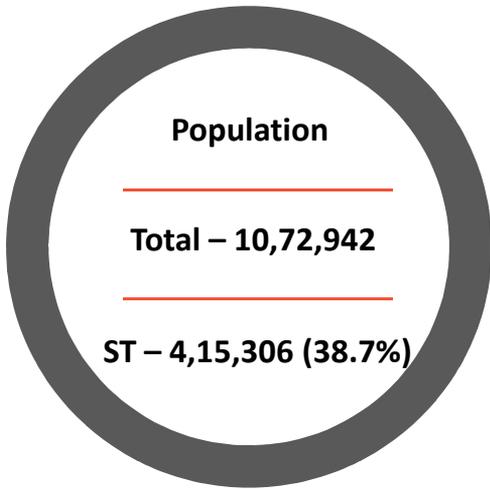
GADCHIROLI: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Gadchiroli has a population of 10,72,942, of which 4,15,306 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (38.7%)¹. Only 4.1% of the ST population as against 11% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Gadchiroli has 12 tehsils and 68.8% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 74 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 982 females for all ages and 961 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1003 and 985 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 49.1% in the district while it is 53.6% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 74.4% whereas it is 68% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 59.8%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include agricultural labour work.



1 District Census Handbook, Gadchiroli (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: GADCHIROLI | State: MAHARASHTRA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=306	Non-ST Population N=486	Total Population N=792
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	63.03	67.15	65.53
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	982	964	971
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1157	1165	1162
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	98.81	99.40	99.20
5	Households with electricity (%)	88.87	96.19	93.49
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	81.00	89.07	86.10
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	22.12	38.72	32.61
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	70.30	55.57	60.99
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	15.21	26.51	22.35
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	20.91	18.77	19.56
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	91.65	91.65	91.65
12	Households have BPL card (%)	60.96	46.88	52.06
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.43	2.42	1.69
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	72.96	82.1	78.73
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	34.65	53.86	46.79
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	61.21	51.14	54.85
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	65.80	78.38	73.75
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.72	10.29	10.08
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	5.03	4.08	4.46
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	nca	0.00
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	10.29	nca	3.07
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	126	203	173

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,
* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=306	Non-ST Population N=486	Total Population N=792
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	65.40	77.41	72.57
25	Men who are literate (%)	88.37	93.30	91.32
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	26.84	42.05	35.92
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	59.72	77.60	70.40
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.11	7.26	8.84
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.00	2.48	1.49
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	55.35	72.63	65.62
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	76.19	74.44	75.11
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	63.39	62.48	62.83
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	7.07	4.62	5.57
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	96.88	95.77	96.21
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	6.37	5.00	5.53
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.02	3.19	3.51
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	81.68	85.02	83.88
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	83.05	73.06	76.61
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	36.73	54.34	48.08
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	35.89	49.20	44.47
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.45	94.46	94.82
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	17.08	32.67	27.05
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	910	1173	1076
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3342	6892	5613
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	(0.00)	15.63	10.73
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	67.65	76.81	73.69

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=306	Non-ST Population N=486	Total Population N=792
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	90.57	86.14	87.74
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	73.70	67.92	70.00
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.89	8.51	6.48
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.86	15.04	11.01
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.24	8.36	7.17
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	71.64	84.02	79.62
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(70.87)	62.51	65.57
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	93.56	71.28	82.01
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.56	100.00	96.90
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	93.56	93.85	93.71
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	93.56	82.20	87.67
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	67.40	71.02	69.66
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	4.60	3.77	4.07
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	100.00	100.00
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	81.61	89.09
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	nca	nca	nca
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.44	0.00	0.52
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	16.83	24.61	21.82
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	56.60	65.59	62.41
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	*	36.76	28.66
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	4.39	10.84	8.31
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	31.63	32.81	32.46
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	64.77	37.68	46.00
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	34.14	17.10	22.22
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	52.23	37.71	42.07

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=306	Non-ST Population N=486	Total Population N=792
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	25.23	29.77	27.94
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	11.46	25.05	19.58
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	7.23	6.04	6.52
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	8.75	12.58	11.04
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	63.96	55.50	58.65
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	58.13	47.81	51.98
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	34.23	51.76	44.51
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	57.06	47.98	51.65
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.85	3.37	3.97
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.92	1.20	1.08
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	7.43	4.41
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	2.37	1.41
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.49	6.22	5.52
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.70	1.14	0.96
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.63	0.37
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.68	9.01	8.87
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	3.20	1.90
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.91	0.54
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	77.66	69.76	72.67
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	26.33	27.66	27.13
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	45.53	42.37	43.61

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Yavatmal District

Maharashtra



District: YAVATMAL | State: MAHARASHTRA

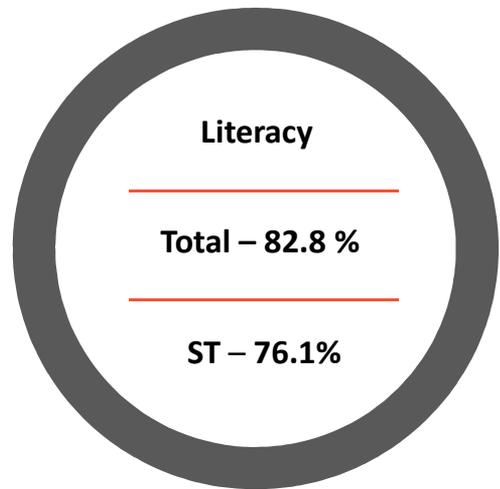
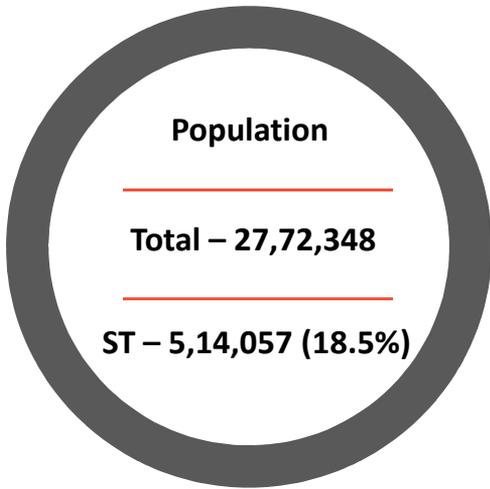
India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

YAVATMAL: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Yavatmal has a population of 27,72,348, of which 5,14,057 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (18.5%)¹. Only 7.8% of the ST population as against 21.6% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Yavatmal has 16 tehsils and 19.2% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 204 persons per square kilometre. For every 1000 males, there are 952 females for all ages and 922 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 970 and 950 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 40% in the district while it is 51.3% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 82.8% whereas it is 76.1% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 68%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include agricultural labour work.



¹ District Census Handbook, Yavatmal (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: YAVATMAL | State: MAHARASHTRA

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=214	Non-ST Population N=577	Total Population N=791
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	64.36	80.03	76.12
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	916	995	974
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	737	932	863
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	93.88	96.63	95.82
5	Households with electricity (%)	83.94	91.67	89.62
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	70.96	84.40	80.84
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	25.16	50.40	43.70
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	69.39	41.58	48.96
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	16.09	44.84	37.21
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	17.10	14.04	14.85
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	75.59	81.84	80.19
12	Households have BPL card (%)	61.57	36.85	43.41
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.01	3.67	2.96
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	81.34	89.73	87.51
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	36.80	57.84	52.25
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	34.36	42.34	40.22
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	60.52	72.08	68.94
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.90	10.03	9.99
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	nca	0.00	0.00
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	nca	3.57	2.59
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	16.12	3.32	6.84
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	102	137	128

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=214	Non-ST Population N=577	Total Population N=791
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	67.17	78.73	75.76
25	Men who are literate (%)	89.73	93.84	92.78
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	23.40	41.20	36.62
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	71.15	75.51	74.39
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	24.08	19.68	20.78
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	10.68	5.73	6.97
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	69.74	72.12	71.53
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	71.03	71.86	71.64
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	64.97	58.88	60.49
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	91.26	79.48	82.58
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	7.35	8.44	8.15
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	2.38	5.88	4.95
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	76.02	68.03	70.21
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	57.45	77.31	71.37
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	33.59	35.31	34.80
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	25.37	27.11	26.59
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	81.96	91.30	88.60
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	16.93	11.64	13.20
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2155	2210	2191
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	5661	7369	6865
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	(21.03)	16.17	17.82
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	72.27	53.85	58.88

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=214	Non-ST Population N=577	Total Population N=791
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	80.97	87.48	85.26
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	57.06	48.88	51.67
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.13	5.71	4.83
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.51	9.67	9.61
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.35	1.93	3.22
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	83.83	76.19	78.48
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(55.40)	45.24	48.34
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	69.85	58.47	61.62
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.22	97.40	96.25
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	93.22	86.31	88.22
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	87.47	88.82	88.44
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	77.36	80.12	79.26
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	10.24	8.34	8.97
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	78.38	93.69	87.93
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	78.38	69.03	72.55
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	11.53	7.19	8.82
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	11.53	7.19	8.82
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	1.75	1.18
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	73.46	73.46
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	30.41	30.41
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	26.80	18.13	20.82
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	60.64	61.03	60.91
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(27.04)	46.36	38.78
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	6.34	11.27	9.79
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	58.00	42.60	47.38
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	21.42	32.16	28.82
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	10.54	16.37	14.56
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	61.24	43.58	49.07

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,

* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=214	Non-ST Population N=577	Total Population N=791
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	33.56	27.42	29.04
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	29.62	24.36	25.76
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	12.98	13.04	13.02
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	5.36	17.62	14.35
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	84.31	62.05	69.21
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	53.24	43.49	46.08
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(89.93)	61.59	68.35
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	54.48	44.19	46.92
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.95	3.36	3.52
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.75	1.59	1.63
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.52	4.17	5.30
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.97	2.96	2.96
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.08	5.83	5.63
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.44	1.52	1.24
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.86	0.83	0.84
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	2.58	2.55	2.56
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	5.50	2.78	3.49
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	45.10	39.20	40.77
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	29.32	21.21	23.30
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	29.53	26.98	27.81

N = # of HH covered in NFHS4, 'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,
* not shown based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Lakshadweep District

Lakshadweep



District: LAKSHADWEEP | State: LAKSHADWEEP

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

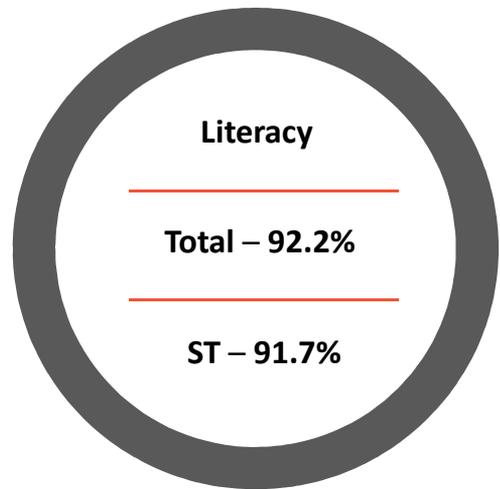
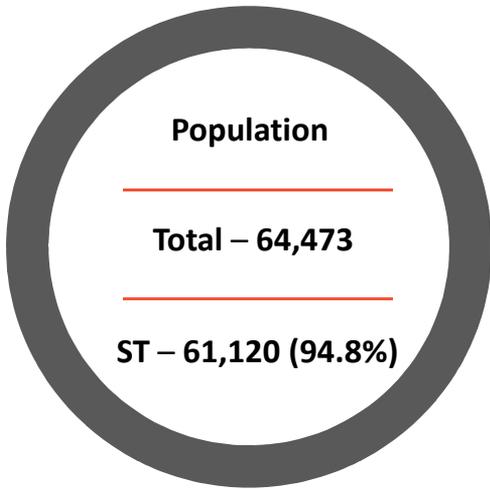
LAKSHADWEEP: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

According to Census of India, 2011, Lakshadweep has a population of 64,473 of which 61,120 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (94.8%)¹. 78.1% of the ST population, and 77.9% of district population reside in urban areas¹. Lakshadweep has 10 tehsils and 0% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 2149 persons per square kilometre.

For every 1000 males, there are 946 females for all ages and 911 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 1003 and 907 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 11% in the district while it is 10.9% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 91.9% whereas it is 91.7% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 87.8%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



¹ District Census Handbook, Lakshadweep (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Lakshadweep, Office of Registrar General of India.
² India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



³ Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: LAKSHADWEEP | State: LAKSHADWEEP

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=708	Non-ST Population N=33	Total Population N=741
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	91.12	88.66	91.07
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1028	530	1009
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	898	2090	905
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	99.06	100.00	99.08
5	Households with electricity (%)	99.87	100.00	99.88
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	91.24	97.07	91.48
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	99.45	93.95	99.22
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	nca	nca	nca
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	31.95	27.15	31.75
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	2.31	15.55	2.86
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	89.96	92.82	90.04
12	Households have BPL card (%)	24.96	22.24	24.84
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.89	5.95	3.02
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	98.76	100.00	98.81
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	97.90	87.80	97.48
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	11.70	11.88	11.70
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	67.03	42.93	66.03
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	13.82	3.60	13.40
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	3.37	nca	3.31
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	4.05	nca	3.98
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	4.51	nca	4.51
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	2.03	nca	2.03
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	403	0	391

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=708	Non-ST Population N=33	Total Population N=741
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	95.67	92.40	95.64
25	Men who are literate (%)	98.74	100.00	98.81
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	56.70	61.84	56.76
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	86.50	84.16	86.47
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	1.91	0.00	1.88
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	nca	nca	nca
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	97.31	68.21	97.01
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	29.72	28.94	29.71
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	10.63	19.46	10.74
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	47.97	100.00	48.78
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	17.04	9.43	16.94
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	12.83	0.00	12.66
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	90.83	100.00	90.94
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	82.51	66.73	82.34
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	81.52	100.00	81.72
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	65.87	66.73	65.88
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.28	100.00	96.32
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	17.71	0.00	17.51
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	4312	9653	4374
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	14623	13129	14606
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	100.00	nca	100.00
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	91.01	66.73	90.75

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
 - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
 - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 - Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=708	Non-ST Population N=33	Total Population N=741
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	99.27	100.00	99.28
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	64.25	66.73	64.28
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	0.73	0.00	0.72
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	38.39	34.36	38.35
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	26.83	51.50	27.07
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	92.60	100.00	92.68
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(77.93)	nca	77.93
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	88.83	100.00	89.01
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	95.05	100.00	95.13
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	93.62	100.00	93.72
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	51.93	67.64	52.11
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	6.39	0.00	6.33
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	74.23	nca	74.23
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	60.26	nca	60.26
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	9.78	nca	9.78
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	9.78	nca	9.78
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.95	0.00	0.94
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	nca	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	nca	67.02
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	18.22	32.36	18.35
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	57.22	100.00	57.67
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(67.90)	nca	67.90
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	16.08	0.00	15.91
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	26.71	33.11	26.84
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	13.32	33.11	13.71
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	2.97	0.00	2.91
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	23.03	49.97	23.56

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=708	Non-ST Population N=33	Total Population N=741
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	13.44	15.38	13.47
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	8.59	0.00	8.21
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	40.62	41.17	40.63
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	23.93	28.60	24.13
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	52.85	33.27	52.61
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	46.13	58.91	46.28
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	39.80	0.00	38.98
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	45.86	54.58	45.97
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	11.19	0.00	11.05
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.10	0.00	5.04
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	13.24	14.35	13.29
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.85	14.35	6.22
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.64	7.60	8.63
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.61	0.00	2.58
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.90	0.00	0.89
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.03	42.84	9.55
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.65	0.00	0.62
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	99.74	96.40	99.60
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	36.46	28.47	36.36
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	12.32	0.00	12.21

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Nicobar District
Andaman and Nicobar



District: NICOBAR | State: ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

NICOBAR: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

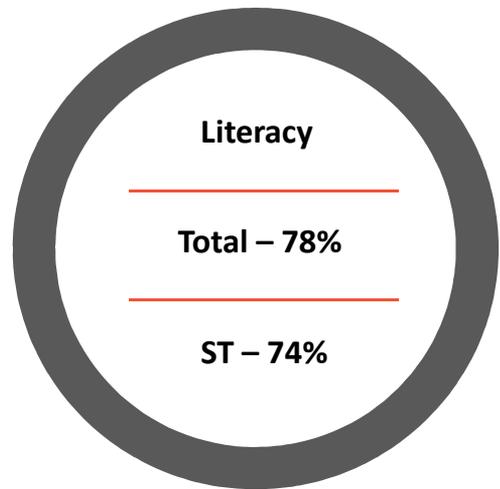
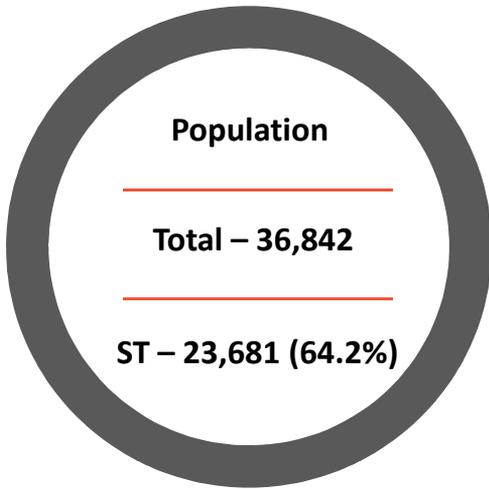
According to Census of India, 2011, Nicobar has a population of 36,842 of which 23,681 belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) (64.2%)¹. Only 0% of the ST population as against 0% of district population resides in urban areas¹. Nicobar has three tehsils and 76.4% of the land area is under forest cover². The population density is 20 persons per square kilometre.

For every 1000 males, there are 777 females for all ages and 945 for children at ages 0-6 years. The corresponding female-to-male ratios among STs are 941 and 959 respectively. The overall female work participation rate is 27.4% in the district while it is 29.7% among STs. The overall literacy rate for the district is 78% whereas it is 74% among the STs. The literacy rate among tribal females is 80.8%. The major sources of livelihood in the district include Government / Municipal employment, teaching, factory work etc.



1 District Census Handbook, Nicobar (2011). Directorate of Census Operations, Andaman & Nicobar, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.



Public health facilities in the District³



DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: NICOBAR | State: ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=574	Non-ST Population N=239	Total Population N=813
A. Population and household profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	76.97	78.77	77.15
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	974	931	970
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1126	679	1060
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	99.16	100.00	99.25
5	Households with electricity (%)	99.80	97.07	99.40
6	Households with an improved drinking water source ⁴ (%)	100.00	98.50	99.78
7	Households using improved sanitation facility ⁵ (%)	86.66	86.77	86.67
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	4.32	11.09	5.33
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking ⁶ (%)	34.88	64.43	39.28
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	3.17	10.44	4.26
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	2.67	53.39	7.76
12	Households have BPL card (%)	57.23	26.64	52.67
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.75	11.44	2.35
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	78.20	92.20	80.29
15	Households have Pucca House ⁷ (%)	14.26	55.77	20.44
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	0.02	6.76	1.03
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	67.37	58.17	65.99
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	10.71	6.00	10.01
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	6.05	2.53	5.47
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	5.67	1.07	5.37
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	1.52	0.00	1.43
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	12.91	0.00	12.14
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	1424	425	1322

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=574	Non-ST Population N=239	Total Population N=813
B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
24	Women who are literate (%)	77.65	89.21	78.82
25	Men who are literate (%)	92.07	87.27	91.26
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	43.49	45.07	43.65
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	94.19	91.13	93.88
C. Marriage and Fertility				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	6.33	26.60	8.25
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.33	0.00	3.84
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods ⁸ for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	96.32	94.02	96.09
D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	37.23	44.20	38.00
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	35.96	32.70	35.60
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	99.73	89.23	98.41
E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
35	Total unmet need ⁹ (%)	17.31	23.89	18.04
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	14.17	13.93	14.15
F. Maternal and Child Health				
F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	67.22	56.39	65.63
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	61.77	83.97	64.85
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	15.73	39.45	19.02
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care ¹⁰ (%)	13.64	34.92	16.59
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	0.00	4.81	0.63
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1631	3824	1919
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1631	3824	1919
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	*	17.41	4.85
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	93.41	68.48	89.75

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

• Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

• Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

• Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=574	Non-ST Population N=239	Total Population N=813
F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
47	Institutional births (%)	96.90	90.85	96.11
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	96.90	90.85	96.11
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.33	6.58	2.88
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.51	25.02	4.57
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.56	27.54	4.76
F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	75.36	86.78	76.94
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(42.58)	20.87	38.19
F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	43.71	54.66	45.51
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	53.62	99.32	61.09
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	50.14	85.10	55.85
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	43.71	63.28	46.91
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	65.88	85.33	68.37
F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	4.43	10.25	5.13
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(100.00)	70.88	93.01
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(100.00)	88.71	97.29
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(35.05)	0.00	26.63
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(35.05)	0.00	26.63
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.78	5.67	1.36
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	100.00	100.00
F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	19.26	30.50	20.73
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹¹ (%)	36.58	24.84	34.91
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹² (%)	(41.05)	94.26	44.20
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹³ (%)	8.59	11.33	8.98
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	19.68	25.64	20.29
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	5.89	20.94	7.43
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	1.67	8.16	2.33
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁴ (%)	8.49	27.88	10.48

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=574	Non-ST Population N=239	Total Population N=813
G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	2.92	18.74	4.51
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	1.90	17.91	4.64
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%)	18.53	20.23	18.70
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	31.90	32.20	31.96
H. Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁷				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	51.52	70.20	53.79
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	52.17	75.50	54.51
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	94.19	78.80	93.59
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	52.93	75.52	55.17
I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁸				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.03	6.74	2.50
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.85	3.20	1.08
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.07	3.52	3.98
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.31	1.61	2.19
J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	19.15	11.52	18.39
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.32	1.15	2.20
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.99	0.57	0.95
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	40.13	30.37	38.47
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	5.56	0.00	4.62
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.55	2.63	1.73
K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	100.00	99.70	99.96
L. Program outreach				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	4.58	14.44	5.58
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	26.65	27.92	26.98

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, () - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, * not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

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

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Notes

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing notes.



