

Manipur



सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Health and
Family Welfare
Government of India

Manipur

NFHS-3

2005-06

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) India

National Family Health Survey

2005-06



International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai - 400 088

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NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-3)

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INTRODUCTION

The 2005-06 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) is the third in the NFHS series of surveys. The first NFHS was conducted in 1992-93, and the second (NFHS-2) was conducted in 1998-99. All three NFHS surveys were conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), Government of India. The MOHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-3 was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the Government of India. Technical assistance for NFHS-3 was provided by Macro International, Maryland, USA. Assistance for the HIV component of the survey was provided by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and the National AIDS Research Institute, Pune (NARI).

In Manipur, NFHS-3 interviewed 4,512 women age 15-49 and 3,951 men age 15-54 to obtain information on population, health, and nutrition in the state. The survey is based on a sample of 3,498 households that is representative at the state level, and within the state, at the urban and rural levels. The household response rate in the state as a whole was 98.7 percent and the individual response rates were 94.7 percent for eligible women and 88.4 percent for eligible men.

The survey provides trend data on key indicators and includes information on several new topics, such as HIV/AIDS-related behaviours, attitudes towards family life education for girls and boys, use of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme, men's involvement in maternal care, and health insurance. For the first time, NFHS-3 provides information on men and unmarried women. In addition, HIV prevalence is measured at the national level and for selected states, including Manipur.

In Manipur, height and weight measurements were taken for all children under age six years and all interviewed women and men in all the sample households. Haemoglobin levels were measured for all interviewed women and men and for all children age 6-59 months. In addition, all interviewed women and men in all sample households were eligible to have their blood collected for HIV testing. All biomarkers were measured only after obtaining informed consent. The NFHS-3 fieldwork in Manipur was conducted by TNS India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, between May 2006 and August 2006.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-3 survey in Manipur, followed by detailed tables and appendices that provide sampling errors and information on the coverage of HIV testing. More information about the definitions of indicators included in this report is contained in Volume I of the NFHS-3 National Report, and the questionnaires and details of the sampling procedure for NFHS-3 are contained in Volume II of the NFHS-3 National Report (available at www.nfhsindia.org).

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

Nearly one-third of households (32%) in Manipur are in urban areas, with over two-thirds in rural areas. On average, households in Manipur are comprised of 5 members. Less than two-thirds of households (63%) have a nuclear family structure, and 17 percent are headed by women.

Over half of the households have household heads that are Hindu (53%) and more than one-quarter (26%) have household heads who are Christian. Nine percent of households have a Muslim household head.

Twenty-six percent of household heads belong to a scheduled tribe, 7 percent belong to a scheduled caste, and 12 percent belong to other backward classes. More than half of the households (56%) do not belong to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

One-third of the population of Manipur is under the age of 15 years; 8 percent is age 60 and over, including 5 percent that is age 65 and over. Among children under 18 years of age, 5 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents, about the same as in the nation as a whole. In all, 83 percent of children under 18 years of age live with both parents, and 13 percent live with one parent.

Housing characteristics

Only 11 percent of households live in a *pucca* house. Eighty-seven percent of households (84% of rural households and 93% of urban households) have electricity, up from 75 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Only 4 percent of households have no toilet facilities, down from 8 percent at the time of NFHS-2. However, less than one in three (30%) have an improved toilet that is not shared. The proportion of households with no toilet facility is about 6 percent in rural areas and less than one percent in urban areas.

In Manipur, one-third of households get their drinking water from a tap and only 4 percent have no toilet facility.

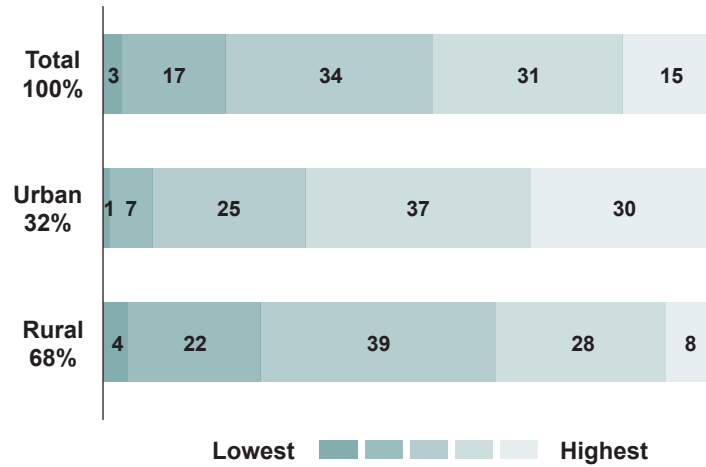
Fifty-two percent of households use an improved source of drinking water (60% of urban households and 48% of rural households) but only 12 percent (27% urban and 5% rural) have drinking water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. In addition, 21 percent of households get their drinking water from a public tap or standpipe. Eighty-five percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable: two-thirds boil the water (67%), 15 percent use a water filter, and the remaining, strain the water through a cloth or treat it in some other way.

Wealth Index

The wealth index is constructed by combining information on 33 household assets and housing characteristics such as ownership of consumer items, type of dwelling, source of water, and availability of electricity, into a single wealth index. The household population is divided into five equal groups of 20 percent each (quintiles) at the national level from 1 (lowest, poorest) to 5 (highest, wealthiest). Since the quintiles of the wealth index are defined at the national level, the proportion of the population of a particular state that falls in any specific quintile will vary across states.

Wealth Index

Percentage of households in urban and rural areas and percent distribution of households by wealth quintile



In Manipur, 15 percent of households (30% of the urban and 8% of the rural households) are in the highest wealth household quintile. Large proportion of the population of Manipur is in the third and fourth wealth quintiles (34% and 31%, respectively) and a much lower proportion is in the lowest wealth quintile (3%). This comparison based on the wealth index suggests that the population of Manipur is, on average, wealthier than the population in the nation as a whole.

EDUCATION

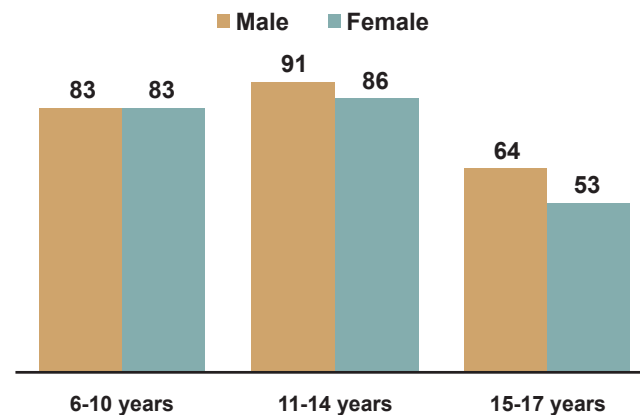
Current school attendance among children

Nearly four-fifths of children (79%) age 6-17 years attend school; and this percentage is 9 percentage points higher in the urban than in the rural areas. Eighty-three percent of primary-school age children (6-10 years) attend school (90% in urban areas and 80% in rural areas). School attendance increases to 88 percent for children age 11-14 years, but then drops to 58 percent for children age 15-17 years.

Gender disparity in education is evident in the school age population in Manipur where 77 percent of girls age 6-17 years attend school, compared with 81 percent of

Are there gender differentials in children's current school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age





boys in the same age group. However, the extent and direction of this gender disparity varies greatly by age and urban-rural residence. Among children age 6-10 years, there is little gender disparity in school attendance in urban and in rural areas. Among the population age 11-14 years, the gender disparity in school attendance is still small in urban areas, but in rural areas, school attendance among boys is 6 percentage points higher than for girls. By age 15-17 years, gender disparity in school attendance in favour of boys is evident in both urban and rural areas, although the disparity is much greater in rural areas. In rural areas, 62 percent of boys, compared with only 49 percent of girls age 15-17 attend school, whereas in urban areas, 69 percent of boys, compared with 64 percent of girls attend school.

Literacy and educational attainment

In NFHS-3, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or 'passed' a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, only 73 percent of women and 92 percent of men age 15-49 are literate in Manipur.

Twenty-two percent of women, compared with only 6 percent of men age 15-49 in Manipur, have never been to school. Thirty-two percent of men have completed 12 or more years of education, but only 21 percent of women have attained that level of education. Nonetheless, the proportion of adults age 15-49 who have completed 12 or more years of education is higher in Manipur than in any other Northeastern state; and the proportion of men who have completed at least 12 years of education is higher in Manipur than in any other state in India, except Delhi.

Attitudes toward family life education in school

Virtually all adults in Manipur agree that children should be taught moral values in school.

The vast majority of adults think that children should learn about the changes in their own bodies during puberty; but fewer adults think that children should learn about puberty-related changes in the bodies of the opposite sex.

Men and women differ somewhat on whether they think that children should be taught in school about contraception. Over two-thirds of men think that girls and boys should learn about contraception in school, compared with 45-50 percent of women.

Over nine in ten women and men believe that information on HIV/AIDS should be part of the school curriculum. While 68 percent of men say that both boys and girls should be taught about sex and sexual behaviour in school, less than half of women (46%) agree that this is an appropriate topic for school children.

Similarly, more than three-fourths of men (78%), but only half of women think that condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases is a topic which is appropriate to be taught to boys and girls in school.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

In Manipur, the median age at first marriage is 22 years among women age 25-49 and is 25-27 years among men age 30-49 years. Thirteen percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18 and 12 percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21.

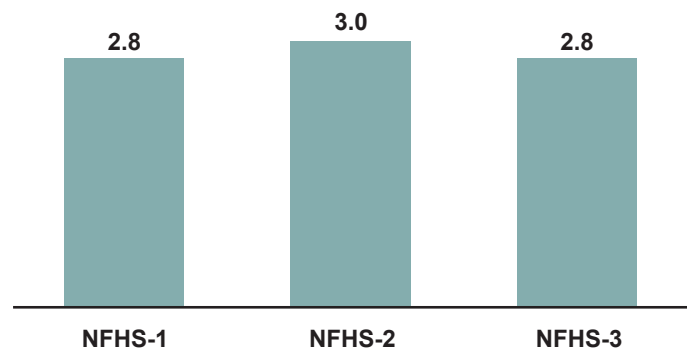
Fertility levels

At current fertility levels, a woman in Manipur will have an average of 2.8 children in her lifetime, which is above replacement level. Although fertility increased by 0.3 children between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2, in the period between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, fertility fell back to its level in NFHS-1.

Fertility in rural areas, at 3.1 children per woman, is almost three-fourths of a child higher than in urban areas where fertility is 2.4 children per woman. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 22 percent were of birth order four or higher.

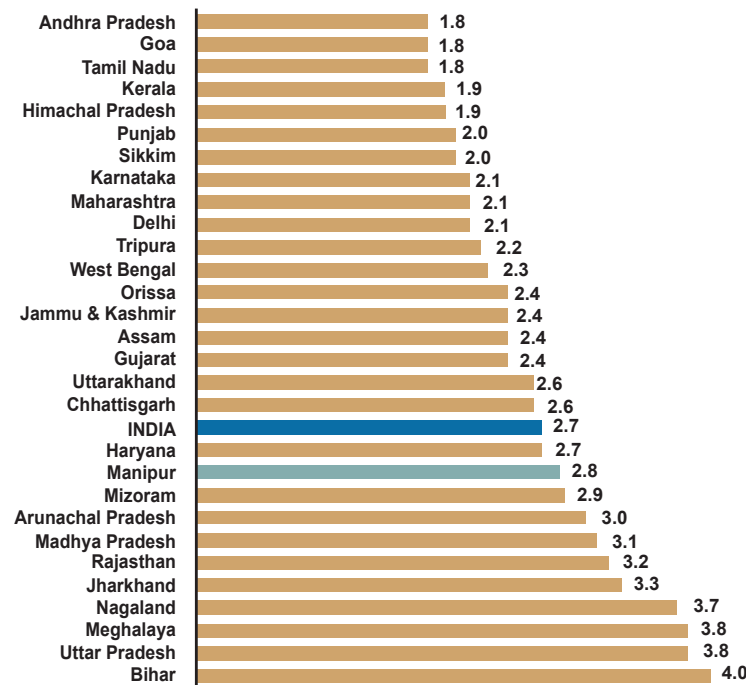
Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



Total Fertility Rate by State

Children per woman



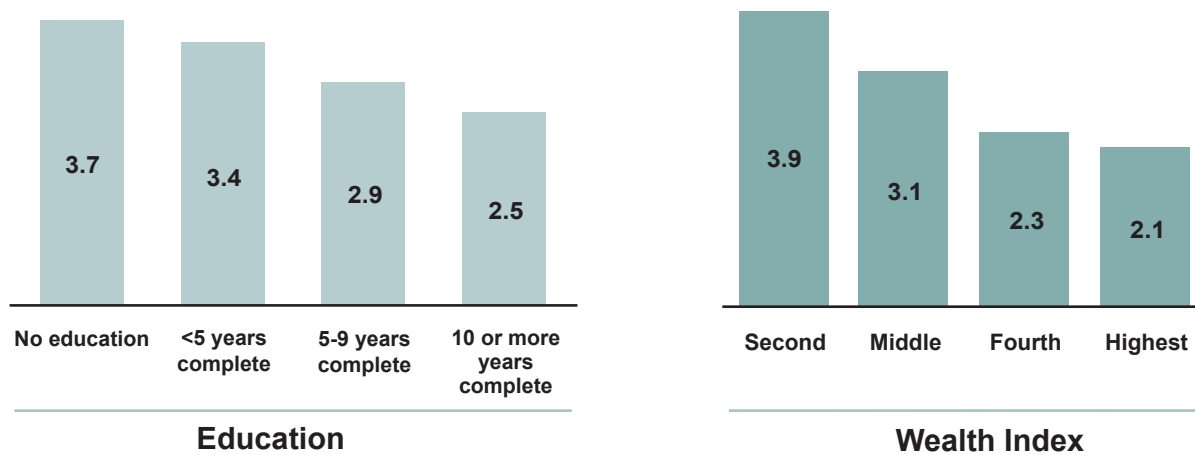
At 2.8 children per woman, the total fertility rate in Manipur is similar to the national average and is above the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman

Fertility in Manipur declines sharply with education and wealth. In general, the differential in fertility between women in the higher categories versus the lower categories of education and wealth is such that women in the lower education and wealth categories (no or less education or lower wealth quintile) have at least one child more than those in the higher categories (more educated/higher wealth quintile).

There are also large fertility differentials in Manipur by caste/tribe and religion. Women belonging to the scheduled tribes have at least one child more than women in other caste/tribe sub-groups. A Christian woman in Manipur has in her lifetime, 1.4 more children on average, than a Hindu woman.

How does fertility vary with education and household wealth?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Note: Category with fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure is not shown.

Teenage pregnancy

Seven percent of young women age 15-19 have already begun childbearing, much lower than the national average of 16 percent. Young women in rural areas are twice as likely to have begun childbearing as young women in urban areas (9% and 4%, respectively). Teenage pregnancy and motherhood declines sharply with education: 25 percent of women with no education have begun childbearing, compared with only 4 percent of women with 10 or more years of education.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in Manipur is 35 months. Twenty percent of non-first order births take place within 24 months of the previous birth, including 7 percent that take place within 18 months. More than half (52%) of births occur within three years. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Fertility preferences

Sixty-three percent of currently married women and 60 percent of currently married men either want no more children, are already themselves sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who do want another child, more than half would like to wait at least two years. Among the ever-married, less than two-fifths of women (35%) and men (38%) consider the ideal family size to be two children or less.

A strong son preference is evident in the fertility preferences of women and men in Manipur. Twenty-nine percent of women and 35 percent of men want more sons than daughters, compared with only 4 percent of women and 3 percent of men who want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

The desire for more children is strongly affected by women's number of sons. For example, among women with two children, those with two sons and no daughters are more than twice as likely to want no more children (69%) than those with two daughters and no sons (32%) (not all data shown in tables). Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children is higher in NFHS-3 than it was in NFHS-2, irrespective of women's number of sons (65% and 46%, respectively). Unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women were to have only the number of children they want, the total fertility rate would be 2.3 instead of 3.8.

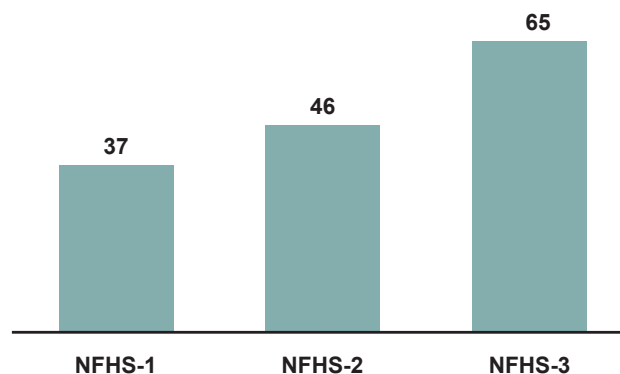
FAMILY PLANNING

Knowledge of family planning methods

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Manipur. Most adults know about one or more contraceptive methods. However, knowledge of some temporary methods, including injectables and female condoms, is lower than of others. The three modern temporary methods promoted by the government family planning programme, namely the pill, the IUD, and condoms, are known to nearly all (93-95%) currently married women; the condom and pill are also known to nearly all men (94-99%), but the IUD is known

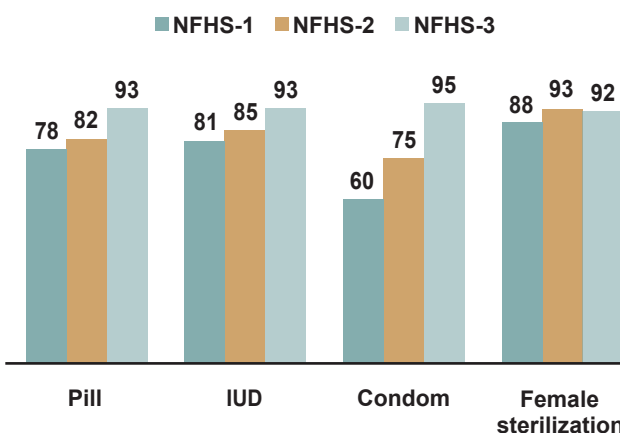
Trends in desire for no more children?

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



How many women know about family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



to fewer men (85%). The two common traditional methods, rhythm and withdrawal, are also known to a majority of women and men; however, withdrawal is known by a higher proportion of women and men than is the rhythm method. Notably, a higher proportion of men report knowledge of each of the different contraceptive methods than women, with the exception of the IUD.

Knowledge of sterilization among women has been high since NFHS-1, but knowledge of all temporary contraceptive methods has increased considerably since then. Among currently married women, 93 percent now know about the pill, for example, compared with only 78 percent in NFHS-1 and 82 percent in NFHS-2. Similarly, only 60 percent of women knew about the condom in NFHS-1; this proportion has risen steadily to 95 percent in NFHS-3.

Contraceptive use

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women is 49 percent, up from 39 percent in NFHS-2 and 35 percent in NFHS-1. Contraceptive use is higher in urban areas (55%) than in rural areas (46%) of the state.

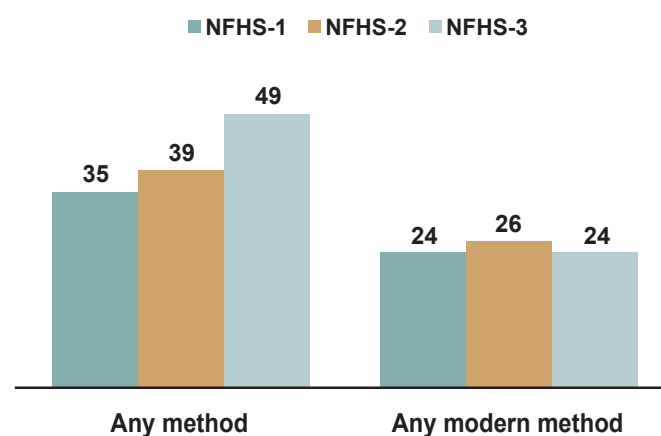
Unlike most other states in India, the percentage of currently married women using traditional methods (25%) in Manipur, is marginally higher than the percentage using any modern method (24%). The most common traditional method reported is withdrawal, which is being used by 17 percent of women. The next most common methods are female sterilization and the rhythm method, each used by only 8 percent of women. The next most common methods are pill and IUD, each used by 5 percent of women and condoms used by only 4 percent of women. Use of female sterilization has declined by 6 percentage points in NFHS-3 from its level in NFHS-2, when 14 percent of currently married women were using female sterilization. Use of female sterilization in NFHS-3 is also lower than it was at the time of NFHS-1.

Contraceptive use increases sharply with age peaking in the age group 30-39 (58%) and then declines to 39 percent for women in the age group 40-49. Use also increases with education; however, the increase is very gradual from 43 percent among women with no education to 52 percent among women with 10 or more years of education. Notably, women in all education groups are more likely to use withdrawal than any one of the modern methods.

Christian women are less likely to use contraception (31%) than women of other religions (43% among Muslim, 56% among Hindus, and 59% among other religious groups). Women from the lowest wealth quintile and scheduled-tribe women are less likely to use family planning methods than most other women. Women in the three higher wealth quintiles are more than three times as likely to use contraception as women in the lowest wealth quintile.

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women

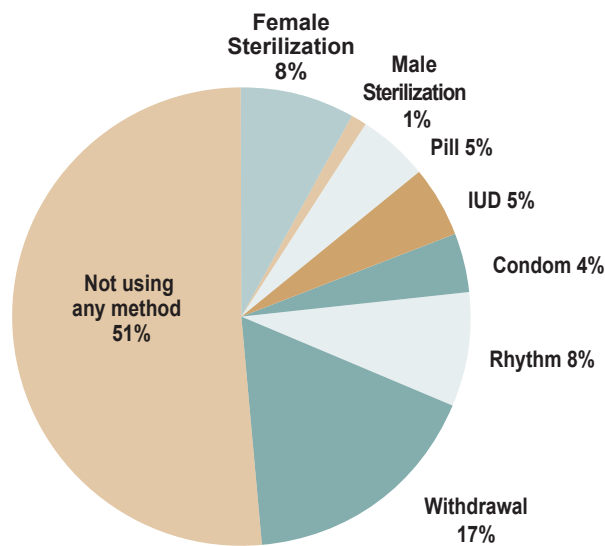


Women are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 58 percent with two sons and no daughter and 61 percent with one son and one daughter, compared with 42 percent with no sons and two daughters, use a method of family planning.

Contraceptive use at last sex as reported by currently married men is slightly higher than women's report of current contraceptive use. Fifty-three percent of currently married men report using contraception the last time they had sex; men are slightly more likely than women to report current use of condoms, however.

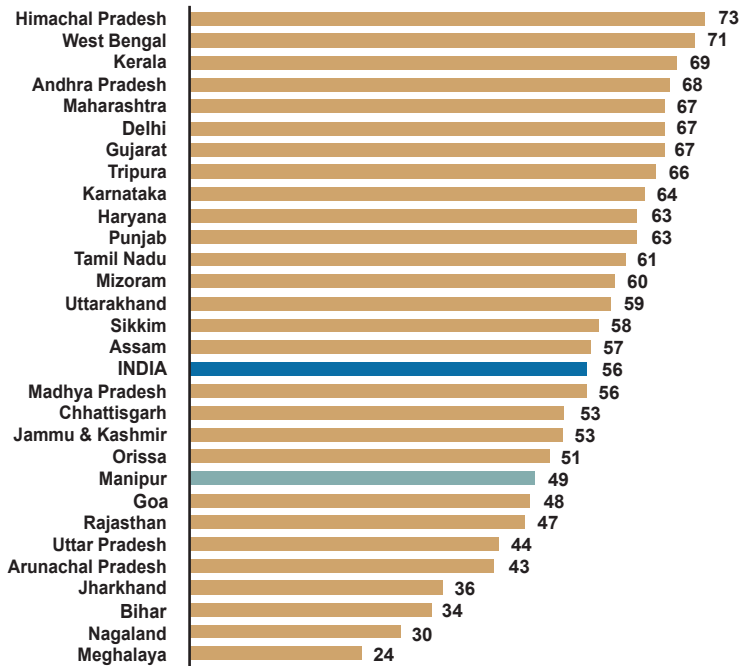
The vast majority of sterilized women (89%) had the operation in a government facility, usually in a government/municipal hospital or in a Community Health Centre (CHC), rural hospital, or Primary Health Centre (PHC). Similarly, the majority of users of IUD (70%) had their IUD insertion in the public medical sector. However, 85 percent of pill users and 52 percent of condom users got their most recent supply from the private medical sector.

What contraceptive methods do women use? Currently married women



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State

Percentage of currently married women



Despite a 10 percentage point increase in current contraceptive use among currently married women since NFHS-2, Manipur continues to lag behind most other states in contraceptive prevalence.

According to women's reports, among users for whom the brand is known, most are pill users (93%), but only 28 percent of condom users use social marketing brands. According to men's reports, 34 percent of condom users for whom the brand is known, use social marketing brands.

In Manipur, withdrawal, a traditional contraceptive method, is the most popular method of contraception among currently married women.

The one-year discontinuation rate of modern spacing methods in Manipur is higher than the national average. In Manipur, 49 percent of users of any modern spacing method discontinue use within a year of method adoption, compared with 42 percent in India as a whole. Discontinuation of condoms and pills is particularly high. Fifty-eight percent of condom users and 54 percent of the users of pills discontinue use within the first year after they adopted the method; discontinuation is also quite high for the most commonly used method, withdrawal, at 41 percent. Thirty-six percent of rhythm method users discontinue use within one year.

Informed choice

Women who know about several contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method they prefer. Less than half of modern contraceptive users (45%) were told by a health or family planning worker about any side effects of their method, and nearly two-fifths (39%) were told what to do if those side effects occurred. Thirty-eight percent were told about other methods they could use. IUD users were more likely than pill or sterilization users to have been provided this information.

Men's attitudes

Most men in Manipur reject the idea that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it (75%). However, 44 percent of men agree that women who use contraception may become promiscuous and 58 percent of men incorrectly believe that women who are breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. Over four-fifths of men (83%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop child-bearing entirely but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 12 percent of currently married women have unmet need for family planning, down from 24 percent in NFHS-2 and 22 percent in NFHS-1. Currently, 80 percent of the demand for family planning in Manipur is being met, up from 62 percent in NFHS-2 and NFHS-1.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

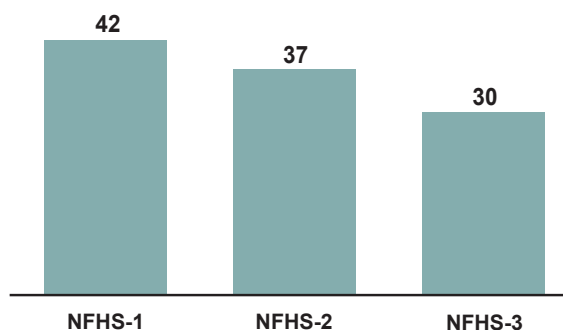
The infant mortality rate in Manipur in the five years preceding the survey has been steadily declining. The infant mortality rate is currently estimated at 30 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-2 estimate of 37 and the NFHS-1 estimate of 42. Infant mortality in Manipur is lower than in all other states of India, except Goa and Kerala. Nonetheless, 1 in 34 children still die within the first year of life, and about 1 in 24 die before reaching age five.

All infant and child mortality rates are about the same in both urban and rural areas of the state. In Manipur, both the infant mortality and the under-five mortality rates are much higher for boys than for girls. For example, the infant mortality rate for boys is 42 per 1,000, compared with only 30 per 1,000 for girls.

Children born to mothers under age 20 or over age 30 are more likely to die in infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing ages. In Manipur, the infant mortality rate for teenage mothers is three times as high as the infant mortality rate for mothers in the age group 20-29 years

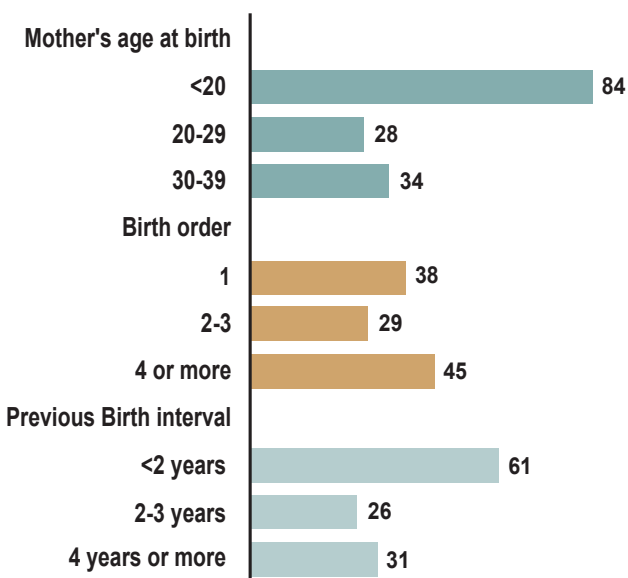
Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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

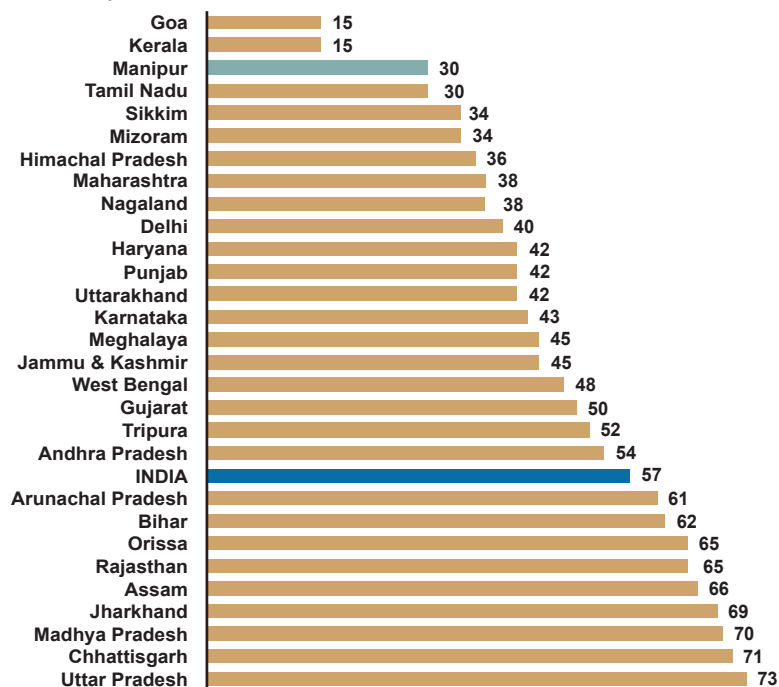


Having children too close together is especially risky. Children born less than two years after a previous birth have a risk of dying before their first birthday which is about twice as high as for children whose mothers waited two or more years between births.

Children whose mothers have no education are about three times more likely to die before their first birthday as children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of schooling. In addition, Muslim children, for whom the infant mortality rate in Manipur is 60 per 1,000 births, followed by children belonging to the scheduled tribes (51 per 1,000) and Christian children (50 per 1,000), have a much greater risk of dying than children in all other socio-economic categories.

Infant Mortality Rate by State

Deaths per 1,000 live births



The infant mortality rate in Manipur is third lowest in the country; after Goa and Kerala

PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life), is estimated at 26 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted 7 months or more. Perinatal mortality does not vary by urban-rural residence in Manipur, but is much lower among women with 10 or more years of education than women with no education and those with less than five years of education. Birth intervals also have a strong effect on perinatal mortality. For pregnancies that take place at least 39 months after a previous birth, the perinatal mortality rate is only 15 per 1,000, compared with 24-29 per 1,000 for birth intervals less than 39 months. The perinatal mortality rate is also relatively high for first pregnancies at 34 per 1,000. (Data for perinatal mortality are not shown in the tables).

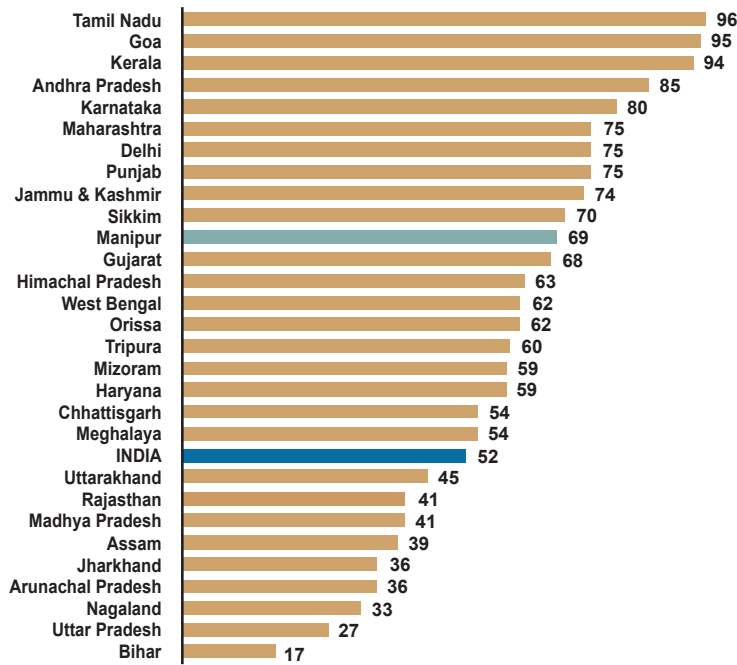
MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

In Manipur, 87 percent of women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, received antenatal care from a health professional (83% from a doctor and 3% from other health personnel). Younger women were more likely than older women to receive antenatal care, as were women with more education and women having their first child. About one in eight women received no antenatal care. Among rural women with a birth in the five years preceding the survey, however, 17 percent did not receive any antenatal care.

Three or More Antenatal Care Visits by State

Percentage of last births in the past five years

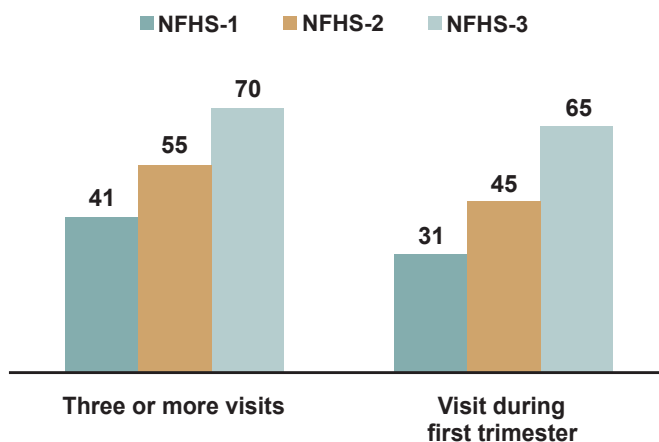


Despite the fairly high coverage of any antenatal care for pregnant women, only 69 percent of women in Manipur received at least three antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Almost all women in the highest wealth quintile and more than nine out of ten women with a first birth, urban women, Hindu women, and women with at least 10 years of education received antenatal care. Further, at least nine out of ten women belonging to all caste/tribe groups, except the scheduled tribes, received antenatal care. By contrast, only 69 percent of scheduled-tribe women received any antenatal care. Women belonging to the Christian religion and to the poorer quintiles are also less likely than most other women to receive antenatal care.

Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care?

Percentage of last births in the past three years



Sixty-five percent of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Another 14 percent had their first antenatal care visit during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy (data not shown in tables). Nearly 7 in 10 mothers (69%) had three or more antenatal care visits. Women in urban areas were much more likely than women in rural areas to have three or more ANC visits and to have the first visit in the first trimester of pregnancy.

The proportion of women who received three or more antenatal care visits and the proportion who had their first antenatal

care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last births have both increased significantly in Manipur in the seven years since NFHS-2.

In Manipur, less than two-thirds of women with a live birth in the past five years received or bought iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements during their last pregnancy and only 13 percent consumed them for the recommended 90 days or more. Seventy-nine percent received two or more tetanus toxoid injections. Only 3 percent took a deworming drug during pregnancy.

In general, more than four-fifths of women who received antenatal care, received some but not all of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. Ninety-four percent had their abdomen examined, 91 percent had their blood pressure measured, and 84 percent had their weight taken. However, only 72 percent had a urine sample taken and only 66 percent had a blood sample taken. Even fewer, 37 percent, were told what to do if they had pregnancy complications.

An ultrasound test was performed during 22 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. This proportion is slightly lower than the national average (24%). One in three pregnancies among women in urban areas had an ultrasound test, compared with 17 percent of pregnancies among women in rural areas. Women with at least 10 years of education were almost four times as likely (38%) to have an ultrasound test as women with no education (10%). Only 2 percent of pregnancies among women in the lowest wealth quintile had an ultrasound test, compared to 55 percent among women in the highest wealth quintile. Pregnant women with no living son are much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with one or more sons.

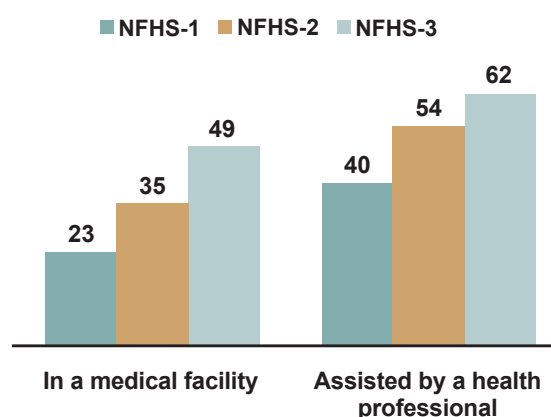
Delivery care

Less than half of births in Manipur take place in a health facility; and more than half take place at home. However, the percentage of births taking place in a health facility has increased steadily over time from 23 percent in NFHS-1 to 49 percent in NFHS-3.

Home births are more common among births in rural areas and births at higher birth orders, and among births to mothers who are less than 20 years of age, have no education, are Christian, belong to the scheduled tribes, or belong to the lower wealth quintiles. Notably, only 9 percent of births to mothers with no antenatal check-up were delivered in a health facility, compared with 70 percent of births to mothers with four or more antenatal care visits.

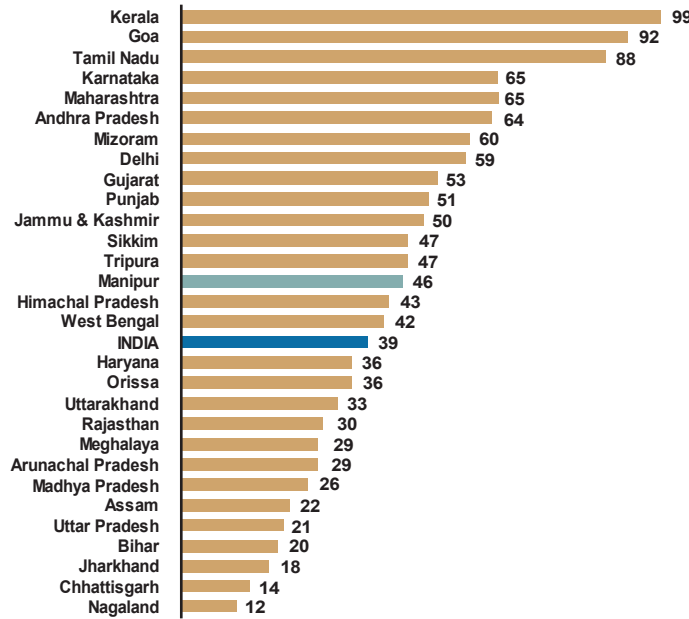
For 89 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended, but only 46 percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

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



Institutional Delivery by State

Percentage of births in the past five years



Less than half of births in Manipur are delivered in a health facility, only somewhat more than in the nation as a whole.

In Manipur, only 59 percent of births in the past five years were assisted by health personnel, including 47 percent that were assisted by doctors. Almost one in three births (31%) was assisted by a traditional birth attendant. Ten percent were delivered by a relative or other untrained person. Notably, only one in four home births was assisted by health personnel. A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for half of the home births.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. Only 46 percent of mothers had a postnatal check-up within 2 days of their last birth, as is recommended; about half of women receive no postnatal care at all. Postnatal care is most common following births in a health facility; nonetheless, even in health facilities, about one in 12 births was not followed by a postnatal check-up of the mother. Only 9 percent of home births were followed by a postnatal check-up.

Male involvement in maternal care

Eighty-eight percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the child's mother received antenatal care. Only 54 percent of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check-up received by the child's mother; 43 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a major pregnancy complication, and only 17-29 percent were told about specific signs of pregnancy complication.

Over half of fathers with a child less than three years of age were provided information related to maternal care: 69 percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 56 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Among fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility, 70 percent

were told about keeping the baby warm immediately after birth, 67 percent were told about the importance of cleanliness at the time of delivery, 65 percent were told about the importance of using a new or unused blade to cut the umbilical cord, and 55 percent were told about the importance of breastfeeding the baby. Fathers in urban areas were somewhat more likely than fathers in rural areas to be provided most of this information.

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

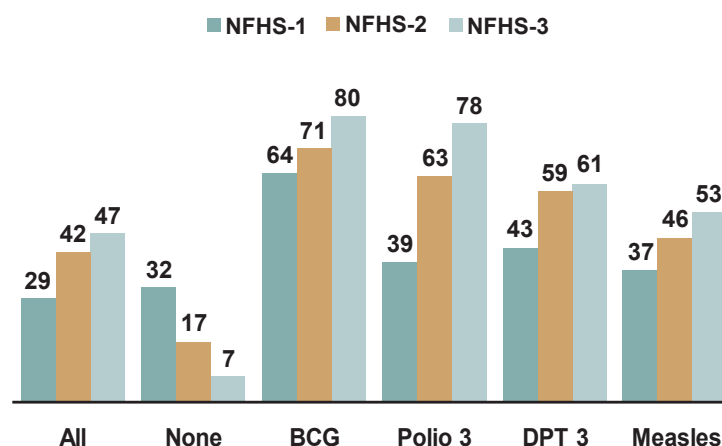
Less than half (47%) of children 12-23 months of age in Manipur are fully vaccinated against the six major childhood illnesses: tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. However, most children are at least partially vaccinated: only 7 percent have received no vaccinations at all.

Eighty percent of children age 12-23 months has received the BCG vaccination and 78 percent have received at least the recommended three doses of the polio vaccine. However, only 53 percent have been vaccinated against measles, and only 61 percent have received all the recommended doses of DPT.

The DPT and polio vaccines are given in a series. Many children receive the first dose but do not finish the series. Between the first and third doses, the dropout rate for DPT in Manipur is 21 percent, and the dropout rate for polio is 17 percent. In spite of the Pulse Polio Campaign and attempts to eradicate the disease in India, more than one in five children in Manipur still have not received three doses of the polio vaccine.

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

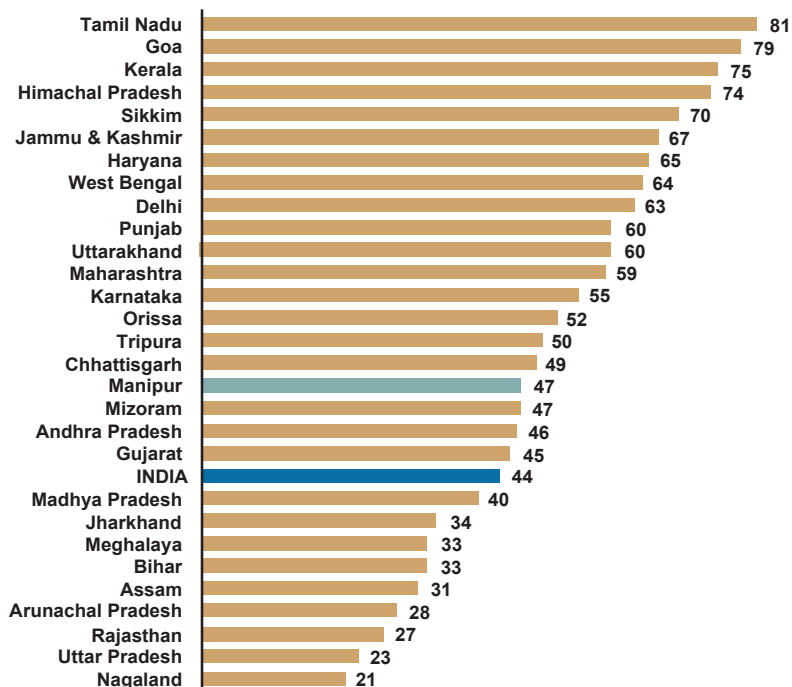
Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



Full vaccination coverage has increased by only 5 percentage points in Manipur in the seven years since NFHS-2, from 42 percent at the time of NFHS-2 to 47 percent. However, there has been greater improvement in some of the individual vaccines. For example, the coverage increased of three doses of the polio vaccine by 15 percentage points, of the BCG vaccine by 9 percentage points, and of the measles vaccine by 7 percentage points. However, there were only marginal improvements in the coverage of three doses of the DPT vaccine and a decline in the coverage of polio 0.

Full Immunization Coverage by State

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Despite some increase in full immunization coverage in the period since NFHS-2, less than half the children age 12-23 months in Manipur are fully immunized.

Full immunization coverage increases with wealth and with the mother's level of education, and children in urban areas are more likely to be fully vaccinated than children in rural areas. Sixty-six percent of Hindu children are fully vaccinated, compared with only 23 percent of Christian and 33 percent of Muslim children. Children belonging to the scheduled tribes also have very low rates of full immunization (23%). Boys are much more likely than girls to be fully vaccinated (52% of boys compared with 41% of girls).

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 5 percent of children under age five had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough and short, rapid breathing that was chest-related and not due to a blocked or runny nose). Of these children, less than half (45%) were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Thirteen percent of children were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 44 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment, and about 2 percent received anti-malarial drugs.

Overall, 10 percent of children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, 38 percent were taken to a health provider for treatment. About half the children (48%) were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) or increased fluids, including 36 percent who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 13 percent who were given gruel. ORS use in treating diarrhoea among children remains very low, even though almost nine out of 10 (88%) mothers of young children have heard of ORS.

Twenty-one percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all. Nineteen percent received antibiotics, which are not normally recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea.

Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal illness; but in Manipur, only 13 percent received more liquids than normal. Thirty percent of children with diarrhoea received less to drink than normal or did not receive anything to drink, which can increase the risk of dehydration.

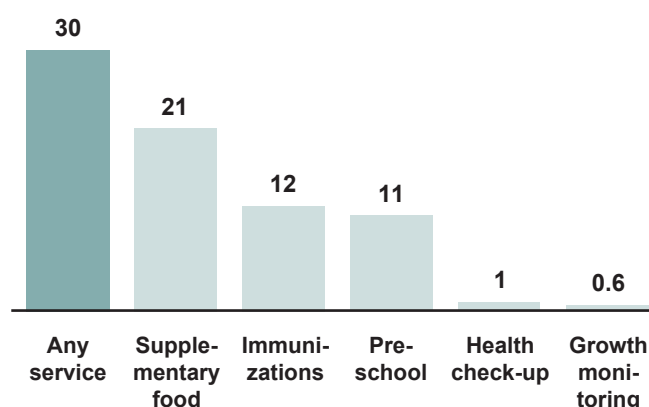
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age six years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-5 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres. Among the 89 percent of children under six years in Manipur who are in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, less than one-third (30%) receive services of some kind from a centre. The most common services children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre receive are supplementary food (21%), followed by immunizations (12%). Only 11 percent of children age 3-5 years received early childhood care or preschool services and only 1 percent of children under age 5 years were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre.

Use of *anganwadi* centre services is higher in rural than in urban areas, as expected; and is lowest for children belonging to the highest wealth quintile. Children whose mothers have only 5-9 years of education are more likely than children of mothers with more or less education to receive services. Muslim and Christian children are more likely than children of other religions to receive services. Similarly, children belonging to the scheduled tribes and other backward classes are more likely to receive services than children belonging to the scheduled castes and children not belonging to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other backward classes.

How many children receive *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre receiving services



Among children under age six years in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, only 4 percent had mothers who received any service during pregnancy, and marginally more children had mothers (7%) who received any service when breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Manipur (96%), only 62 percent of children under 6 months of age are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Only 80 percent of infants are put to the breast within the first day of life, including 58 percent who started breastfeeding in the first hour of life, which means that many infants are deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. However, mothers in Manipur breastfeed for an average of 33 months, which is longer than the minimum of 24 months recommended by WHO for most children.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breast milk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly. However, 38 percent of children are given something other than breast milk during that period. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding among last-born children is 3.4 months.

WHO offers three recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children 6-23 months old: continued breastfeeding or feeding with appropriate calcium-rich foods if not breastfed; feeding solid or semi-solid food for a minimum number of times per day according to age and breast-feeding status; and, including foods from an appropriate number of food groups per day according to breastfeeding status. Less than two-thirds of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum times per day and more than half (55%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 41 percent of children are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles, diarrhoea, or malaria. The Government of India recommends that children under three years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. However, only 15 percent of last-born children age 12-35 months was given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and only 76 percent of children age 6-35 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the interview.

Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can prevent anaemia. Only 59 percent of women's youngest children age 6-35 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the interview, and only 2 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the interview.

Children's nutritional status

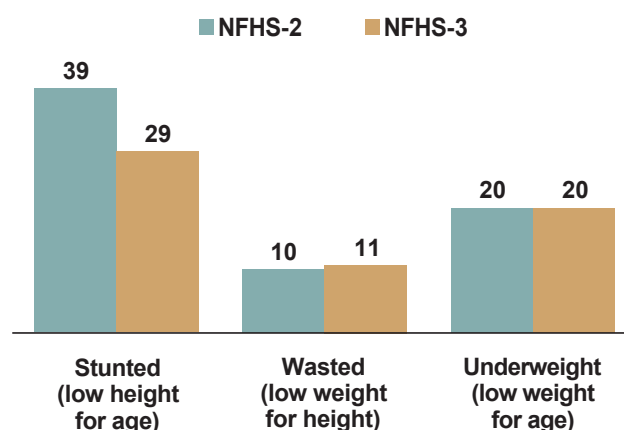
Thirty-six percent of children under age five are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Nine percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness. Over one-fifth (22%) are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition.

Even during the first six months of life, when most babies are breastfed, 21 percent of children in Manipur are wasted and 8-10 percent is stunted or underweight. Children in rural areas are more likely to be undernourished; but even in urban areas, 30 percent of children suffer from chronic undernutrition. Although children's nutritional status improves with wealth, 19 percent of children even in highest wealth quintile are stunted. Children belonging to the scheduled tribes, Muslim and Christian children, children of mothers with less education, and children belonging to the lowest wealth quintile are more likely than other children to be undernourished. Although girls in Manipur are about equally likely as boys to be wasted or stunted, they are more likely than boys to be underweight.

Children's nutritional status in Manipur has improved since NFHS-2 according to only one of the three measures. Children under age three (the age group for which nutritional status data are available in NFHS-2) are less likely to be short for their age today than they were seven years ago, which means chronic undernutrition has been reduced; however, they are about as likely to be underweight or to be wasted as at the time of NFHS-2, which means that undernutrition is still a major problem in the state.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under three years



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

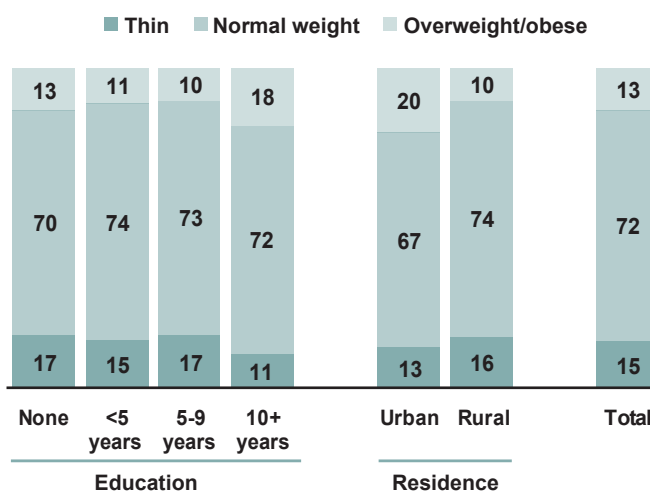
Adults' nutritional status

Adults in Manipur suffer a dual burden of malnutrition; 15 percent of women and 16 percent of men are too thin and 13 percent of women and 9 percent of men are overweight or obese. About three-fourths of men (74%) and women (72%) are at a healthy weight for their height. Notably, the percentage of ever-married women who are too thin has declined from 19 percent in NFHS-2 to 14 percent in NFHS-3.

Undernutrition is particularly serious among women and men, who are 15-19 years of age, are never married or not currently married, are Muslim, or belong to the lowest wealth quintile. Further, among men, those with less than five years of education are more likely to be too thin.

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

Percent distribution of women



Overweight and obesity are most common in older adults, those in urban areas, the well-educated, and those in the highest wealth quintile. In general, because, in Manipur, as in other states, population groups that are less likely to be too thin are the same groups that are more likely to be overweight or obese, the percentage suffering from either of these two nutritional problems varies within a narrow range of values across most categories of men and women (typically between one-quarter and one-third).

Anaemia

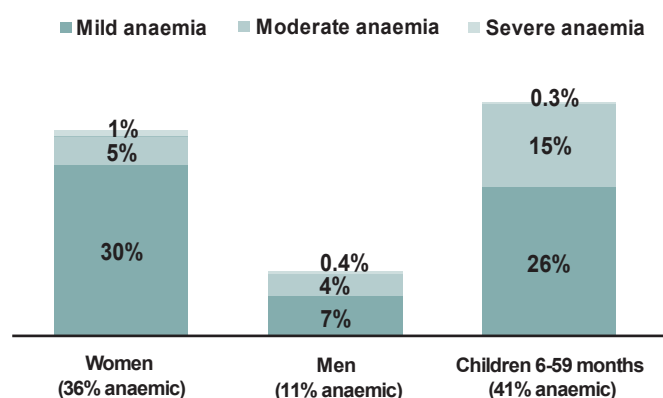
Anaemia is a major health problem in India, especially among women and children. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, prenatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months in Manipur, over two-fifths (41%) are anaemic. This includes 26 percent who are mildly anaemic, 15 percent who are moderately anaemic, and less than 1 percent who suffer from severe anaemia.

Boys are slightly more likely to have anaemia than girls; and the percentage of children who have anaemia declines sharply with children's age, from 67 percent among children age 6-11 months to 23 percent among children age 48-59 months. Children of mothers who are anaemic are more likely to have anaemia.

Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to selected background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Thirty-five percent of children even in the highest wealth quintile are anaemic.

Thirty-six percent of women age 15-49 in Manipur have anaemia, including 30 percent with mild anaemia, 5 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is less widespread among women who are less than 20 years of age, are never married, are Christian, or belong to the scheduled tribes. Anaemia is particularly high for women who are breastfeeding (46%), and is also more prevalent among pregnant women (37%) than women who are neither pregnant nor breastfeeding (32%). Scheduled-caste women are more likely than women in any other category to be anaemic.

Anaemia among Women, Men, and Children



Anaemia is more widespread now among both women and children than it was seven years ago at the time of NFHS-2. Among children age 6-35 months, the prevalence of anaemia has risen by 8 percentage points from 45 percent in NFHS-2 to 53 percent in NFHS-3. Similarly, among ever-married women, the prevalence of anaemia has risen by 10 percentage points from 29 percent in NFHS-2 to 39 percent seven years later in NFHS-3.

Eleven percent of men age 15-49 in Manipur are anaemic, including 7 percent who are mildly anaemic, 4 percent who are moderately anaemic, and less than 1 percent who are severely anaemic. The prevalence of anaemia among men declines sharply with wealth from 15 percent for men in the lowest wealth quintile to 8 percent among men in the highest wealth quintile. However, it varies little by most other background characteristics.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of AIDS

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among adults, women and men, is nearly universal in Manipur (99%) and is higher than in any other Indian state. More women know about AIDS now than in the late 1990s: 93 percent of ever-married women in NFHS-2 had heard of AIDS, compared with 99 percent of ever-married women in NFHS-3.

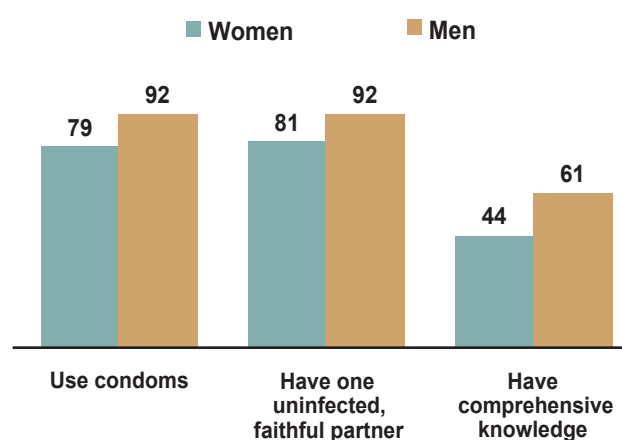
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, 79 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 92 percent of men; and 81 percent of women know that having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 92 percent of men. Even in the rural areas and among those with little education, men are much more likely than women to know how HIV can be transmitted and prevented.

Only 44 percent of women and 61 percent of men have ‘comprehensive knowledge’ of HIV/AIDS. This means that they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites or by sharing food, and that condom use and having only one faithful, uninfected partner can help prevent HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

Among adults who have heard of AIDS in Manipur, more than three-fourths (79% of women and 90% of men) would be willing to take care of a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home; 74 percent of women and 84 percent of men say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching, and 72 percent of women and 82 percent of men say that they are comfortable buying fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Nine in 10 women and men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Overall, however, only 56 percent of women and 70 percent of men express all four of these accepting attitudes toward persons living with HIV/AIDS.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-3, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 9 percent of women and men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3, 8 percent in rural areas and 9-10 percent in urban areas.

In Manipur, a higher proportion of women (4%) than men (3%) have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are also more likely than men (22% of women, compared with 17% of men) to have received an injection from a health worker in the past year. Men and women in urban areas are more likely than their counterparts in rural areas to have received an injection from a health worker in the past year.

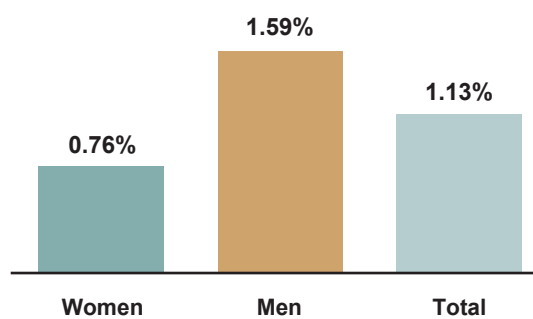
For almost all women (98%) and men (99%) who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, the last injection was 'safe', i.e., the syringe and needle was taken from a newly opened package or the needle used had been sterilized

HIV prevalence

In Manipur, 91 percent of women age 15-49 and 82 percent of men age 15-54 eligible for interview in all sample households provided blood for HIV testing. Among all eligible respondents, 2 percent refused to provide blood, 3 percent were not available at the time of blood collection, and 8 percent were not eligible for HIV testing because they could not be interviewed. Response rates are similar for men and women, are slightly higher in rural than urban areas, and do not vary much by age.

In Manipur, the overall HIV prevalence rate among adults age 15-49 is 1.13 percent; among women age 15-49, the prevalence is 0.76 percent and among men age 15-49, the prevalence is twice as high at 1.59 percent. The prevalence among youth (age 15-24), at 0.39 percent, is much lower than for the reproductive age population as a whole. Notably, in Manipur, there is no gender difference in the prevalence of HIV among youth. (HIV prevalence data are not shown in the tables.)

HIV Prevalence in Manipur
Population age 15-49



Manipur has the highest prevalence of HIV among the five high HIV prevalence states for which NFHS-3 provides separate HIV estimates (namely, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, and Tamil Nadu). The prevalence of HIV in Manipur is five times as high as the national prevalence rate of 0.28 percent of adults age 15-49 (0.35 in urban areas and 0.25 in rural areas).

In mid-2007, NACO undertook an exercise in consultation with Indian and international experts in HIV estimation to revise the official HIV estimates. The revision of the official estimates was done based on the NFHS-3 household-based estimate of HIV in the population age 15-49 years, estimates of HIV from the expanded sentinel surveillance system, and related information about HIV in high-risk groups that do not live in households. The revised HIV

estimate of 2.47 million persons in India living with HIV (equivalent to 0.36% of the adult population) was released by NACO in July 2007. This national estimate reflects the availability of improved data rather than a substantial decrease in actual HIV prevalence in India.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-3 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, and condom use. Additionally, men were asked whether they had paid for sex in the past year. These questions are sensitive and subject to reporting bias, so the results should be interpreted with caution.

Age at first sexual intercourse

Less than half of women (44%) in Manipur have had sexual intercourse by the time they are 21 years of age, compared with 14 percent among men. The median age at first sexual intercourse for women is 22.3 years. Among youth 15-24 years of age, women are much more likely than men to have ever had sex (27% of women, compared with 15% of men). The earlier age at sexual intercourse for women than men is a consequence of the fact that in India first sexual intercourse largely occurs within marriage and women marry at younger ages than men. Notably, among never married youth, 1 percent of women and 5 percent of men have had sexual intercourse.

Higher-risk sex and multiple sex partners

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past year, only 0.3 percent of women and 3 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the year. One percent of male respondents said they had multiple sex partners in the past year, but insignificant numbers of female respondents reported having multiple partners.

Use of condoms during higher-risk sex

Among men reporting higher-risk sex in the past 12 months, 51 percent said they had used a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex.

Paid sex

Less than 1 percent of men age 15-49 said they had paid for sex in the 12 months preceding the survey.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Manipur, 804 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. Prevalence of tuberculosis is twice as high among men (1,123) than among women (504) and is also twice as high in rural (958) than urban (477) areas. Notably, the prevalence of tuberculosis is higher in Manipur than in all other states of India, except Arunachal Pradesh, and is twice as high as the national average.



Nearly all respondents have heard of tuberculosis (97% of women and 98% of men), but even among people who have heard of tuberculosis, only 71 percent of women and 77 percent of men say that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Over two-fifths of women (44%) and more than one-third of men (37%) have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. However, about nine out of ten women and men know that tuberculosis can be cured and only 6 percent of women and 4 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret from the neighbours.

Diabetes, asthma, and goitre

According to self reports, 1 percent each of women and men age 15-49 in Manipur suffer from diabetes. Diabetes is particularly prevalent at higher ages. The prevalence of diabetes in the age group 35-49 is 2 percent for both women and men.

One percent of adults suffer from asthma (1,400 per 100,000 women and 1,106 per 100,000 men). Asthma increases sharply with age for women and varies inconsistently with age for men; however, even among men, the prevalence of asthma is highest for the age group 35-49. The prevalence of goitre or other thyroid disorders is substantially higher for women than for men (2,623 women, compared with 1,389 men per 100,000). Notably, the prevalence of goitre among both women and men is higher in Manipur than in all other states of India, except Kerala.

Tobacco and alcohol use

In Manipur, tobacco and alcohol use is higher among men than among women. Sixty-nine percent of men, compared with 40 percent of women use some form of tobacco, including 36 percent of pregnant women (data for pregnant women not shown in tables). Women and men who use tobacco are most likely to chew tobacco in the form of *paan masala*, *gutkha*, or other tobacco (38% of women and 58% of men). Among men, smoking cigarettes or *bidis* is also quite common (38%).

Women and men are more likely to use tobacco than to consume alcohol. Less than half of men (47%) and 2 percent of women drink alcohol. Forty-nine percent of men who drink, consume alcohol once a week or more frequently.


Source of health care

For about four-fifths of households in Manipur the public medical sector is the main source of health care (82% in rural areas and 72% in urban areas). Wealthier households are less likely to use the public medical sector than households in the lower quintiles. However, for a majority (64%) of even households belonging to the highest wealth quintile, the public medical sector is the main source of health care. Among households that do not use government health facilities, the main reasons given for not doing so are poor quality of care (46%), lack of a nearby facility (30%), and inconvenient facility timing (20%) (data not shown in tables).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 7 percent of households in Manipur report that they have any kind of insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Two types of programmes dominate: medical





reimbursement from employer and the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS). Health insurance is twice as common in urban as in rural areas, and increases sharply with the wealth index. Eighteen percent of households in the highest wealth quintile have at least one household member covered by some type of health insurance.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Employment and earnings

Sixty-five percent of currently married women were employed in the last year, compared with 99 percent of currently married men; 14 percent of these women received no payment for their work, 13 percent received compensation in the form of both cash and kind, and 10 percent were paid only in kind. Overall, 76 percent of currently married employed women earn cash, as do three out four currently married employed men.

Among married women who work and are paid in cash, 96 percent decide how their earnings will be spent, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Twenty-six percent of women who work for cash earn about the same or more than their husbands.

Decision making

Married women were asked who makes decisions on their own health care, making major household purchases, making household purchases for daily household needs, and visiting their own family or relatives. More than four out of five currently married women (81-86%) participate in making each of these decisions. However, only 69 percent participate in making all four of these decisions and 3 percent do not participate in making any of the four decisions.

Participation in all four decisions increases sharply with age from 34 percent for women age 15-19 to 77 percent for women age 40-49. Participation tends to decline with education and wealth quintile. Women in nuclear households and women who are employed for cash are more likely to participate in these household decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Thirty-two percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is highest for women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted, belong to the scheduled castes, are employed for cash, belong to the highest wealth quintile, and have at least 10 years of education.

Only 8 percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use, about half the national average (15%). Although the majority of women in Manipur (65%) have heard of a microcredit programme in the area, their use of such programmes is limited. Only 4 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.



About three-fourths (72%) of women are allowed to go by themselves to the market, 58 percent are allowed to go by themselves to a health facility, and 66 percent have freedom to travel alone outside their own village or community (data not shown in tables). Only 54 percent of women are allowed to go alone to all three of these places; however, the youngest women, never married women, and women with no children have much lower freedom of movement than other women.

Only 8 percent of women in Manipur have a bank or savings account that they themselves use, about half the national average of 15 percent.

Gender-role attitudes

About 90 percent of women and 85 percent of men in Manipur believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some specified circumstances. Both women and men are most likely to say wife beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (76% for women and 75% for men) or if she neglects the house or children (72% for women and 57% for men). Lower percentages of women and men (36% of women and 47% of men) say that it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife if he suspects that she is unfaithful.

Nearly 9 in 10 women believe a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease (87%), if she knows he has intercourse with other women (89%), or if she is tired or not in the mood (83%). Overall, 78 percent of women and 75 percent of men agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all of these reasons.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

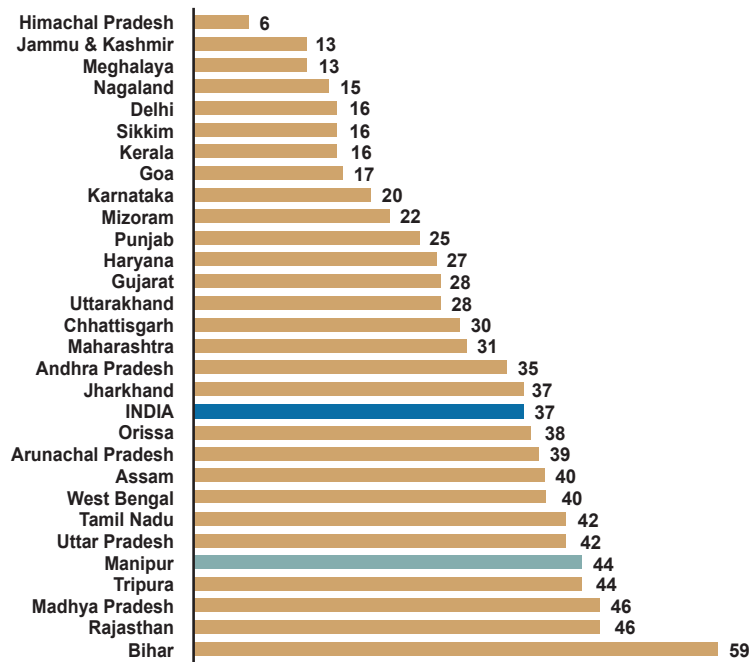
Among women age 15-49 in Manipur, 37 percent have ever experienced physical violence since age 15, and 10 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 39 percent of women have experienced physical or sexual violence, including 48 percent of ever-married women.

Spousal violence

Almost two-fifths of ever-married women (38%) report having been slapped by their husband; about one in ten (7-12%) report having their arms twisted or hair pulled, being pushed, shaken, kicked, dragged, beaten up, or having something thrown at them. Three percent report that they were threatened or attacked by their husband with a weapon, and 1 percent report that their husband tried to choke or burn them on purpose. Fourteen percent report that their husband physically forced them to have sex and 6 percent report that their husband forced them to perform sexual acts that they did not want to perform. Overall, 44 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if currently not married, their most recent husband. Fourteen percent report spousal emotional violence. Only 2 percent of ever-married women have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Spousal Physical or Sexual Violence by State

Percentage of ever-married women



At 44 percent, the prevalence of spousal physical or sexual violence in Manipur is among the highest of any state in the country.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among the more educated, more than one in three women (37%) who have at least 10 years of education have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence. Women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are much more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves: 64 percent of women whose mothers experienced spousal violence have themselves experienced spousal, physical or sexual violence, compared with 38 percent of women whose mothers did not experience spousal violence. Women whose husbands consume alcohol and get drunk often are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume any alcohol to experience spousal violence; however, 33 percent of even women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

About one in five women (22%) who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence. For most women who have ever experienced spousal violence, the violence first occurred within the first six years of their marriage (data not shown in tables).

Help seeking

Only 17 percent of women who have ever experienced violence have sought help to end the violence. Two out of three women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Abused women most often seek help from their own families or their husbands' families. Friends are also an important source of help. Very few women seek help from any institutional source such as the police (less than 1%) or social service organizations (2%).



Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Manipur, 2005-06

Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	1,643	2,067	3,710
Households occupied	1,580	1,965	3,545
Households interviewed	1,556	1,942	3,498
Household response rate ¹	98.5	98.8	98.7
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	2,170	2,596	4,766
Number of eligible women interviewed	2,035	2,477	4,512
Eligible women response rate ²	93.8	95.4	94.7
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	2,085	2,383	4,468
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,777	2,174	3,951
Eligible men response rate ²	85.2	91.2	88.4

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

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied.

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents.

Table 2 Household population by age, education, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by age and education, according to residence and sex, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	10.1	9.1	9.6	12.3	11.8	12.0	11.6	11.0	11.3
5-9	10.2	9.8	10.0	12.9	11.3	12.1	12.0	10.8	11.4
10-14	10.0	9.0	9.5	11.4	11.1	11.2	10.9	10.4	10.7
15-19	7.8	8.3	8.1	8.3	9.0	8.7	8.1	8.8	8.5
20-24	9.3	9.9	9.6	7.9	9.5	8.7	8.4	9.6	9.0
25-29	8.8	9.2	9.0	7.9	9.0	8.5	8.2	9.1	8.6
30-34	7.8	8.7	8.3	6.6	7.7	7.2	7.0	8.0	7.5
35-39	7.0	7.9	7.4	7.1	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.0
40-44	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.2
45-49	5.4	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.7
50-54	3.7	5.4	4.6	3.2	4.5	3.9	3.4	4.8	4.1
55-59	4.3	3.4	3.9	4.2	3.0	3.6	4.2	3.1	3.7
60-64	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.4	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.9
65-69	2.7	2.1	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.8
70-74	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.5
75-79	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
80+	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,735	2,890	5,625	5,738	6,173	11,911	8,473	9,063	17,536
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	1,057	na	na	1,076	na	na	1,070
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	983	na	na	1,022	na	na	1,011
Education²									
No education	7.8	23.4	15.8	15.2	32.8	24.4	12.8	29.8	21.6
<5 years complete	16.0	14.0	14.9	21.3	19.2	20.2	19.5	17.5	18.5
5-9 years complete	30.7	28.9	29.8	35.3	30.8	33.0	33.8	30.2	31.9
10-11 years complete	13.5	10.2	11.8	10.9	7.9	9.3	11.8	8.6	10.1
12 or more years complete	31.6	23.3	27.3	16.7	9.0	12.7	21.6	13.7	17.5
Don't know/missing	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,406	2,578	4,984	4,889	5,312	10,201	7,295	7,890	15,185
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.6	7.4	8.1	6.8	3.5	5.0	7.5	4.5	6.2

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males.

² Population age 6 and above.

Table 3 Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and de jure population by household and housing characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household headship				
Male	81.6	83.3	82.7	85.3
Female	18.4	16.7	17.3	14.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	5.0	5.1	5.0	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	60.2	63.7	62.6	53.6
Non-nuclear	39.8	36.3	37.4	46.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	72.3	44.0	53.1	52.3
Muslim	8.9	8.9	8.9	10.1
Christian	6.2	35.6	26.1	25.8
Other	12.6	11.5	11.9	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	14.5	3.0	6.7	6.1
Scheduled tribe	5.1	35.3	25.6	25.3
Other backward class	14.3	10.4	11.6	12.4
Other	66.2	51.2	56.0	56.2
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	92.5	84.3	87.0	88.1
No	7.5	15.7	13.0	11.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	60.2	48.4	52.2	51.6
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	27.0	5.1	12.2	12.3
Public tap/standpipe	23.8	20.0	21.2	20.6
Tube well or borehole	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.4
Other improved	2.0	15.8	11.3	11.3
Non-improved source	36.8	49.1	45.2	46.0
Other source	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises	51.3	20.5	30.4	30.9
Less than 30 minutes	37.6	67.2	57.6	57.3
Thirty minutes or longer	9.4	11.7	11.0	10.9
Don't know/missing	1.7	0.6	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking²				
Boil	68.5	66.2	66.9	67.5
Strain through cloth	1.8	2.6	2.3	2.6
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	25.5	9.5	14.7	14.9
Other treatment	27.8	32.5	31.0	31.3
No treatment	14.7	15.4	15.2	14.9
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1

Continued...

Table 3 Housing characteristics—Continued

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared	31.8	29.5	30.2	32.9
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	25.9	20.8	22.4	24.5
Pit latrine with slab	5.8	8.3	7.5	8.0
Other	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Not improved	68.1	70.3	69.6	67.0
Any facility shared with other households	43.8	30.2	34.6	32.7
Flush/pour flush not to sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	1.4	2.5	2.2	2.2
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	22.4	31.1	28.3	27.5
Other unimproved facility	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
No facility/open space/field	0.4	6.4	4.4	4.5
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Missing	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house³				
Kachha	7.8	20.1	16.2	15.3
Semi-pucca	72.4	72.8	72.7	73.1
Pucca	19.3	6.5	10.7	11.2
Missing	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
LPG/natural gas	59.3	22.9	34.6	34.8
Biogas	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2
Coal/lignite	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Charcoal	5.5	2.4	3.4	2.9
Wood	33.8	73.7	60.8	61.3
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Dung cakes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	63.6	53.0	56.5	57.9
In the house, no separate room	26.5	22.4	23.7	21.4
In a separate building	9.2	23.7	19.0	19.9
Outdoors	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Missing	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,129	2,369	3,498	17,593
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels⁴				
Open fire/chullah under a chimney	6.0	6.8	6.6	7.0
Stove without chimney	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Open fire/chullah not under a chimney	93.0	92.2	92.4	91.9
Missing	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	446	1,816	2,263	11,385

na = Not applicable

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.² Total percentages may add to more than 100.0 because multiple answers are allowed.³ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called *kachha* houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called semi-*pucca* houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called *pucca* houses.⁴ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes.

Table 4 Household possessions, ownership of agricultural land, and wealth index

Percentage of urban, rural, and total households and de jure population possessing various household goods, means of transport, agricultural land, a house, and farm animals and having a bank account, health insurance, a BPL card, and a mosquito net, and percent distribution by the wealth index, Manipur, 2005-06

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household goods				
Mattress	98.1	90.0	92.6	93.0
Pressure cooker	84.6	62.6	69.7	72.0
Chair	82.5	69.2	73.5	75.6
Cot or bed	99.4	96.7	97.6	97.7
Table	86.1	74.7	78.3	80.8
Electric fan	60.9	30.3	40.2	42.0
Radio or transistor	75.2	63.1	67.0	69.0
Television (black and white)	19.2	16.7	17.5	19.0
Television (colour)	50.2	25.1	33.2	35.6
Any television	64.1	40.0	47.8	51.0
Sewing machine	18.6	12.3	14.3	16.0
Mobile telephone	27.1	12.7	17.4	19.4
Any other type of telephone	17.4	6.2	9.8	10.7
Computer	5.8	1.4	2.9	3.2
Refrigerator	22.2	6.6	11.6	13.0
Watch or clock	92.3	85.1	87.4	89.6
Water pump	23.8	8.3	13.3	15.2
Thresher	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.2
Tractor	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.4
None of the above	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Means of transport				
Bicycle	67.3	49.5	55.2	59.1
Motorcycle or scooter	33.0	15.7	21.2	23.7
Animal-drawn cart	1.3	5.1	3.9	4.5
Car	8.3	2.7	4.5	5.4
None of the above	23.5	45.3	38.3	34.4
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	65.9	54.8	58.4	55.9
Irrigated land only	18.0	23.5	21.7	22.8
Non-irrigated land only	13.2	18.9	17.1	18.3
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.6
Missing	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	93.1	93.6	93.4	94.4
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	43.3	66.8	59.2	62.8
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	39.6	20.1	26.4	28.0
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ²	10.0	5.2	6.7	7.3
Percentage owning a BPL card	12.9	13.1	13.0	13.6
Percentage with a mosquito net that can be used for sleeping	98.9	94.0	95.6	95.6
Wealth index				
Lowest	0.7	3.5	2.6	2.4
Second	7.3	21.7	17.0	15.7
Middle	25.1	38.6	34.2	33.4
Fourth	36.6	28.0	30.8	31.8
Highest	30.3	8.3	15.4	16.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,129	2,369	3,498	17,593

BPL = Below poverty line

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

² Any usual household member.

Table 5 Religion and caste/tribe by wealth index

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth index, according to religion and caste/tribe, Manipur, 2005-06

Religion/caste/tribe	Wealth index					Total	De jure population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Religion of household head							
Hindu	1.2	8.8	32.6	34.8	22.6	100.0	9,206
Muslim	2.1	24.0	39.5	30.3	4.0	100.0	1,780
Christian	5.7	27.8	32.3	24.9	9.3	100.0	4,532
Other	0.6	13.0	34.4	34.7	17.2	100.0	2,076
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	0.3	11.1	38.8	35.0	14.7	100.0	1,068
Scheduled tribe	5.8	27.7	32.3	25.3	9.0	100.0	4,454
Other backward class	0.6	13.8	34.2	38.4	13.0	100.0	2,182
Other	1.5	11.2	33.2	32.9	21.1	100.0	9,885
Total	2.4	15.7	33.4	31.8	16.7	100.0	17,593

Note: Total includes de jure population with missing information on caste/tribe of household head that is not shown separately.

Table 6 School attendance

Percentage of de facto household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2005-06 school year by sex, residence, and age, Manipur, 2005-06

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6-10 years	90.6	79.6	82.8	88.5	80.6	82.8	89.6	80.1	82.8
11-14 years	93.0	89.4	90.5	92.3	83.3	86.0	92.6	86.3	88.2
15-17 years	69.0	62.4	64.4	63.5	49.0	53.1	66.1	55.2	58.3
6-14 years	91.6	83.5	85.9	90.2	81.8	84.2	90.9	82.6	85.0
6-17 years	86.9	79.2	81.4	84.1	74.2	77.0	85.5	76.7	79.2

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2005-06 school year (assumed here to be April 2005).

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 years by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Missing information on father/mother	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead	Number of children
Age								
<5 years	88.2	10.2	0.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	1.3	1,964
5-9 years	83.1	10.7	1.6	4.5	0.1	100.0	4.2	2,002
10-14 years	80.6	11.2	2.0	6.1	0.1	100.0	6.1	1,867
15-17 years	73.6	12.2	4.5	9.4	0.4	100.0	10.2	864
Residence								
Urban	85.2	9.4	1.7	3.6	0.1	100.0	4.5	1,890
Rural	81.6	11.5	1.8	5.0	0.2	100.0	4.7	4,806
Sex								
Male	83.6	10.8	1.5	4.0	0.1	100.0	4.2	3,330
Female	81.7	11.0	1.9	5.2	0.2	100.0	5.0	3,367
Total age <15 years	84.0	10.7	1.3	3.9	0.1	100.0	3.8	5,832
Total age <18 years	82.7	10.9	1.7	4.6	0.1	100.0	4.6	6,696

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of de jure children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			De jure children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Age				
<2 years	12.5	18.0	30.5	773
2-4 years	14.3	16.0	30.3	1,191
Sex				
Male	13.6	18.3	31.8	974
Female	13.7	15.3	29.0	990
Residence				
Urban	18.3	22.1	40.4	536
Rural	11.9	14.8	26.6	1,428
Wealth index				
Lowest	0.0	14.0	14.0	75
Second	8.4	10.7	19.1	401
Middle	10.1	14.1	24.2	661
Fourth	17.2	20.5	37.8	576
Highest	27.1	25.7	52.8	250
Total	13.6	16.8	30.4	1,964

Table 9 Children's work

Percentage of de jure children age 5-14 who were engaged in different activities in the seven days preceding the interview by type of work, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Work for someone who is not a member of the household ¹		Household chores for 28 or more hours per week	Other family work ²	Total working ³	Number of children
	Paid work	Unpaid work				
Age						
5-7 years	0.3	2.5	0.4	0.6	3.7	1,243
8-11 years	1.2	6.2	1.0	4.4	11.9	1,479
12-14 years	0.9	0.8	3.9	4.5	8.8	1,146
Sex						
Male	0.8	3.1	1.0	3.6	7.7	1,948
Female	0.8	3.7	2.4	2.8	9.0	1,920
Residence						
Urban	0.4	4.6	1.2	2.1	7.7	1,099
Rural	1.0	2.9	1.9	3.6	8.6	2,769
Wealth index						
Lowest	0.5	6.5	3.8	3.6	13.4	136
Second	1.5	3.5	3.2	5.5	12.0	755
Middle	0.8	3.0	1.5	3.4	8.0	1,381
Fourth	0.8	3.7	1.2	2.3	7.7	1,128
Highest	0.0	2.5	0.6	0.6	3.7	468
Total	0.8	3.4	1.7	3.2	8.4	3,868

¹ Any work in the 7 days preceding the survey, paid or unpaid, for someone who is not a member of the household by children age 5-11 years and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14 years.

² Includes any work in the 7 days preceding the survey such as work on the farm, in a business, or selling goods in the street by children age 5-11 years and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14 years.

³ Includes children age 5-11 years who in the 7 days preceding the survey, worked for someone who is not a member of the household, with or without pay, did household chores for 28 or more hours, or engaged in any other family work and children age 12-14 years who in the 7 days preceding the survey, worked for 14 or more hours for someone who is not a member of the household, with or without pay, did household chores for 28 or more hours, or engaged in any other family work for 14 or more hours.

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	17.0	17.0	765	751	628	618
20-24	18.6	17.7	841	837	654	658
25-29	17.2	16.4	778	784	606	610
30-34	15.9	14.2	716	718	526	527
35-39	12.8	13.7	580	587	506	505
40-44	9.8	11.0	444	450	406	405
45-49	8.6	10.0	389	385	368	371
Residence						
Urban	33.2	34.2	1,499	2,035	1,265	1,662
Rural	66.8	65.8	3,013	2,477	2,429	2,032
Education						
No education	21.8	5.6	984	918	208	189
<5 years complete	8.3	6.1	373	345	227	214
5-9 years complete	36.1	39.1	1,631	1,608	1,442	1,395
10-11 years complete	12.9	17.7	581	592	652	661
12 or more years complete	20.9	31.5	942	1,049	1,164	1,235
Literacy						
Literate ¹	72.6	91.5	3,277	3,367	3,378	3,404
Not literate	24.5	7.7	1,106	1,037	286	264
Not measured	2.8	0.8	127	105	30	26
Missing	0.1	0.0	3	3	0	0
Media exposure						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	44.1	70.1	1,990	2,112	2,589	2,671
Watches television at least once a week	71.6	73.2	3,229	3,314	2,703	2,770
Listens to the radio at least once a week	79.7	85.9	3,595	3,623	3,173	3,181
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	18.1	24.1	817	855	889	922
Not regularly exposed to any media	9.0	4.4	407	366	164	147
Marital status						
Never married	36.1	44.9	1,628	1,650	1,659	1,672
Currently married	59.4	54.0	2,681	2,662	1,995	1,982
Widowed	2.9	0.2	130	130	8	8
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.6	0.9	73	70	32	32
Religion						
Hindu	54.9	51.0	2,476	2,633	1,884	1,987
Muslim	10.0	10.5	449	446	388	387
Christian	24.7	24.5	1,114	963	905	790
Other	10.4	14.0	470	468	517	530
Missing	0.0	0.0	2	2	0	0
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	6.2	6.4	281	339	238	279
Scheduled tribe	23.9	24.0	1,079	927	885	766
Other backward class	10.4	15.2	467	506	561	586
Other	59.5	54.1	2,683	2,737	1,998	2,051
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0	0	1	1
Missing	0.0	0.3	2	3	12	11
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	64.0	81.8	2,888	2,825	3,023	2,998
In agricultural occupation	24.2	31.4	1,092	985	1,161	1,056
In non-agricultural occupation	39.8	50.4	1,796	1,840	1,861	1,942
Not employed	35.9	18.0	1,621	1,683	666	691
Missing	0.1	0.1	3	4	5	5
Wealth index						
Lowest	2.1	1.6	95	83	59	51
Second	14.2	13.8	643	576	509	456
Middle	32.6	33.6	1,469	1,379	1,240	1,179
Fourth	33.4	34.2	1,508	1,554	1,262	1,290
Highest	17.7	16.9	798	920	625	718
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	4,512	4,512	3,694	3,694
Age 50-54	na	6.5	na	na	257	257
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	3,951	3,951

na = Not applicable

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

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1 by residence, Manipur, 2005-06

Age	NFHS-3			NFHS-2	NFHS-1
	Urban	Rural	Total		
15-19	0.026	0.050	0.043	0.042	0.037
20-24	0.110	0.148	0.136	0.132	0.152
25-29	0.131	0.188	0.169	0.173	0.170
30-34	0.131	0.139	0.136	0.153	0.128
35-39	0.057	0.068	0.064	0.068	0.057
40-44	0.015	0.013	0.013	0.026	0.010
45-49	0.000	0.008	0.005	0.014	(0.000)
TFR 15-44	2.35	3.03	2.80	2.97	2.76
TFR 15-49	2.35	3.07	2.83	3.04	2.76
CBR	21.6	26.8	25.0	26.1	24.4

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

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

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

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility rates, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	2.35	5.4	3.4	1.94
Rural	3.07	5.6	4.4	2.51
Education				
No education	(3.73)	6.9	4.7	(3.21)
<5 years complete	(3.41)	5.2	4.4	(2.82)
5-9 years complete	2.90	5.1	4.0	2.22
10 or more years complete	2.45	5.1	2.9	2.09
Religion				
Hindu	2.35	4.7	3.5	1.95
Muslim	*	8.3	6.4	*
Christian	3.71	6.5	4.5	3.07
Other	(2.66)	5.0	3.8	(2.07)
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	(2.16)	4.4	3.6	(1.86)
Scheduled tribe	3.75	6.6	4.6	3.09
Other backward class	(2.70)	6.3	4.6	(1.87)
Other	2.57	5.1	3.8	2.15
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	5.4	*	*
Second	(3.87)	6.2	5.0	(2.91)
Middle	3.14	5.0	4.5	2.52
Fourth	2.29	6.1	3.8	2.00
Highest	2.07	4.9	2.9	1.79
Total	2.83	5.5	4.1	2.32

Note: Total includes cases with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

() Based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure for fertility rates and 25-49 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born

* Not shown; based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure for fertility rates and fewer than 25 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born.

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	1.0	1.6	2.6	124
16	0.0	0.0	0.0	160
17	3.8	1.7	5.5	146
18	10.5	2.3	12.8	172
19	9.2	4.6	13.8	164
Residence				
Urban	2.6	1.6	4.2	228
Rural	6.3	2.3	8.6	538
Education				
No education	22.1	3.3	25.4	59
<5 years complete	11.9	0.0	11.9	57
5-9 years complete	3.3	2.3	5.6	514
10 or more years complete	2.4	1.5	3.8	134
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	692
Currently married	54.5	22.7	77.3	70
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	3
Religion				
Hindu	2.4	1.5	3.9	372
Muslim	14.5	3.4	17.9	101
Christian	6.7	2.2	9.0	217
Other	2.6	2.6	5.2	76
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.6	1.6	4.2	46
Scheduled tribe	6.4	2.3	8.7	209
Other backward class	6.6	1.7	8.3	88
Other	4.6	2.1	6.7	421
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	*	*	22
Second	7.5	1.0	8.6	116
Middle	5.6	1.6	7.2	277
Fourth	4.2	3.5	7.6	239
Highest	1.8	1.8	3.5	111
Total	5.2	2.1	7.3	765

Note: Total includes women with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06, and percent distribution of births to ever-married women by birth order, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	(78.3)	(13.6)	(8.1)	(0.0)	100.0	45
20-29	39.5	32.5	16.4	11.6	100.0	661
30-39	17.4	26.2	21.5	34.8	100.0	461
40-49	(15.2)	(11.9)	(13.5)	(59.4)	100.0	45
Residence						
Urban	39.6	27.7	17.0	15.7	100.0	333
Rural	28.6	29.0	18.3	24.1	100.0	880
Mother's education						
No education	22.1	24.2	15.4	38.3	100.0	285
<5 years complete	21.6	24.1	26.5	27.8	100.0	109
5-9 years complete	31.3	28.4	18.6	21.7	100.0	424
10 or more years complete	41.7	33.5	16.6	8.2	100.0	395
Religion						
Hindu	37.3	33.2	17.1	12.4	100.0	568
Muslim	27.3	23.3	18.7	30.7	100.0	155
Christian	25.1	23.8	18.0	33.2	100.0	372
Other	31.0	29.1	20.5	19.3	100.0	116
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	31.9	34.0	21.5	12.6	100.0	58
Scheduled tribe	25.0	24.8	17.9	32.3	100.0	367
Other backward class	30.5	20.8	23.4	25.3	100.0	122
Other	35.5	31.8	16.6	16.1	100.0	665
Wealth index						
Lowest	(13.9)	(22.3)	(23.8)	(40.1)	100.0	49
Second	23.9	22.7	16.8	36.6	100.0	235
Middle	26.6	27.1	21.1	25.2	100.0	436
Fourth	36.8	36.9	15.0	11.4	100.0	336
Highest	52.0	26.2	15.4	6.4	100.0	156
Total	31.6	28.7	17.9	21.8	100.0	1,212
Births to ever-married women						
NFHS-3	31.6	28.7	17.9	21.8	100.0	1,212
NFHS-2	28.6	24.3	16.7	30.4	100.0	668
NFHS-1	27.2	21.1	18.7	33.0	100.0	427

Note: Total includes births to women with missing information on religion, which are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12	*
20-29	9.5	17.7	34.8	19.3	12.4	6.3	100.0	578	31.4
30-39	4.4	9.4	30.1	18.7	18.3	19.1	100.0	677	39.4
40-49	1.4	11.6	24.9	17.5	17.2	27.4	100.0	88	45.4
Residence									
Urban	6.8	11.8	26.8	20.2	18.4	16.0	100.0	336	37.8
Rural	6.4	14.0	33.3	18.4	14.6	13.4	100.0	1,019	34.8
Mother's education									
No education	8.1	14.0	32.2	18.5	13.5	13.7	100.0	398	33.9
<5 years complete	9.9	15.5	22.4	20.7	15.9	15.6	100.0	144	37.0
5-9 years complete	6.4	12.6	34.2	17.3	16.3	13.2	100.0	470	34.9
10 or more years complete	3.5	13.1	31.4	20.5	16.6	14.8	100.0	344	36.6
Religion									
Hindu	2.2	8.9	28.7	20.9	20.2	19.2	100.0	569	41.0
Muslim	11.9	17.8	36.5	19.4	9.3	5.2	100.0	184	30.5
Christian	9.6	17.7	34.4	15.4	11.8	11.2	100.0	463	31.8
Other	7.2	12.0	28.2	21.2	17.1	14.3	100.0	138	36.8
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	0.0	9.0	25.3	24.9	16.7	24.1	100.0	60	40.4
Scheduled tribe	9.7	17.9	34.7	15.4	11.1	11.2	100.0	458	31.3
Other backward class	8.3	10.0	37.2	22.7	13.4	8.4	100.0	142	33.4
Other	4.7	11.6	29.1	19.8	18.7	16.1	100.0	696	38.8
Wealth index									
Lowest	5.9	14.8	38.7	16.0	10.9	13.7	100.0	62	33.6
Second	7.7	18.4	34.5	15.7	13.2	10.6	100.0	324	32.3
Middle	8.1	10.9	31.8	19.9	16.7	12.6	100.0	500	35.8
Fourth	4.9	11.2	29.8	20.3	15.7	18.1	100.0	347	38.1
Highest	1.8	16.4	25.8	19.8	18.6	17.6	100.0	122	38.3
Birth order									
2-3	6.8	14.0	31.6	19.1	14.8	13.7	100.0	897	35.2
4-6	5.3	11.7	30.8	19.3	18.1	14.8	100.0	389	37.3
7+	9.6	15.7	37.3	12.9	10.3	14.2	100.0	69	31.7
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	5.5	10.9	31.2	19.1	15.4	17.9	100.0	644	37.2
Female	7.5	15.7	32.1	18.6	15.6	10.5	100.0	711	34.0
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	5.4	13.4	31.9	19.6	15.6	14.1	100.0	1,276	35.8
Dead	24.8	14.1	28.5	6.4	14.1	12.0	100.0	80	27.4
Total	6.5	13.4	31.7	18.8	15.5	14.0	100.0	1,355	35.4

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes births to women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.
* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Manipur, 2005-06

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	83.3	21.8	9.3	5.5	3.2	1.3	1.7	12.3
Want another later ³	5.6	55.5	19.2	8.1	3.8	3.5	1.7	18.0
Want another, undecided when	0.6	2.5	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2
Undecided	0.9	1.4	1.5	2.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.4
Want no more	3.2	15.0	57.8	67.7	70.8	70.0	78.6	53.9
Sterilized ⁴	0.9	0.2	6.8	12.5	16.8	17.1	6.1	8.6
Declared infecund	5.4	3.7	3.0	3.1	4.2	7.1	10.1	4.3
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	130	487	696	594	366	194	215	2,681
MEN								
Want another soon ²	79.7	24.1	12.0	7.0	5.3	5.0	3.3	14.8
Want another later ³	13.6	60.7	23.3	11.4	4.6	4.1	0.9	22.4
Want another, undecided when	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.7
Undecided	1.2	1.6	2.9	1.4	0.3	0.9	1.8	1.7
Want no more	2.4	11.1	58.1	76.1	83.9	81.8	85.8	56.8
Sterilized ⁵	2.4	1.5	2.8	3.5	5.0	7.2	8.1	3.6
Declared infecund	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	100	392	536	454	256	126	131	1,995

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

² Wants next birth within 2 years.

³ Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years.

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilization.

⁵ Includes male sterilization and men who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized.

Table 17 Desire to limit childbearing

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06, and by number of living children, NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Number of living children ¹				Total ²	Number of living children ¹				Total ²
	1	2	3	4+		1	2	3	4+	
Age										
15-24	10.8	37.7	(75.0)	*	23.8	6.1	*	*	*	21.1
25-34	13.9	63.9	72.9	84.9	57.0	9.3	46.0	65.0	82.3	38.4
35-49	30.8	79.9	86.4	87.3	80.2	26.0	73.3	85.3	91.4	77.8
Residence										
Urban	21.3	72.7	85.9	87.6	63.5	16.2	75.7	82.4	92.9	61.6
Rural	10.9	60.5	77.3	86.5	62.1	10.0	52.9	78.3	89.4	59.8
Education										
No education	20.4	62.8	80.6	83.4	70.5	*	(41.2)	(81.6)	95.2	65.9
<5 years complete	*	52.2	74.4	92.1	68.6	(18.6)	(51.3)	(76.3)	(89.0)	61.2
5-9 years complete	12.7	62.5	77.0	88.0	58.9	10.7	58.2	75.9	89.3	62.9
10 or more years complete	16.1	70.3	85.1	90.3	56.8	12.5	66.5	82.2	89.9	57.6
Religion										
Hindu	17.7	71.8	88.1	86.7	64.6	16.4	69.9	88.7	93.8	64.5
Muslim	(10.1)	(35.0)	(60.6)	85.3	56.7	(6.2)	(44.1)	(68.6)	87.9	57.4
Christian	4.3	44.9	59.0	85.2	56.3	7.3	29.8	55.4	86.6	51.7
Other	27.3	78.7	86.3	95.5	72.2	11.0	70.4	84.4	94.1	62.9
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	(20.2)	64.4	96.7	(91.4)	66.1	(28.9)	69.4	(89.5)	*	68.6
Scheduled tribe	5.6	44.2	57.4	85.7	56.5	7.6	27.3	53.9	86.6	51.7
Other backward class	6.8	55.4	76.5	81.0	57.8	8.9	64.3	(89.7)	89.8	57.2
Other	18.8	71.9	85.7	88.5	65.5	14.0	69.2	85.5	93.0	64.0
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	(75.0)	55.6	*	*	*	*	(45.8)
Second	(8.5)	53.8	76.5	86.4	63.0	(11.4)	39.1	72.1	90.9	60.0
Middle	10.0	66.5	75.2	86.4	65.5	9.0	63.0	76.7	89.9	65.5
Fourth	16.1	65.2	80.9	88.0	60.8	13.0	63.4	82.3	92.7	57.9
Highest	20.2	74.1	92.5	90.4	60.6	15.9	75.3	90.9	(87.1)	57.3
Number of living sons³										
0	12.2	24.3	47.8	(54.6)	18.8	11.1	20.5	(42.2)	*	16.5
1	18.2	76.2	77.6	83.8	63.5	16.7	71.5	75.8	85.6	60.4
2	na	68.8	88.6	90.9	84.2	na	71.6	93.0	97.4	88.6
3	na	na	80.3	90.0	87.2	na	na	(91.5)	95.8	94.6
4+	na	na	na	86.6	86.6	na	na	na	93.6	93.6
Total	15.1	64.6	80.2	86.7	62.5	12.6	60.9	79.6	90.2	60.4
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	5.2	45.6	65.5	74.9	52.0	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	6.3	36.6	63.3	84.8	55.2	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Total includes women with missing information on religion and men for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

² Includes women and men with no children, who are not shown separately.

³ Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives.

Table 18 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Manipur, 2005-06, and percent distribution of ever-married women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	Ever-married respondents		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-1 (1992-93)
WOMEN											
0	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1
1	2.7	6.6	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.0	0.6	0.8
2	56.4	55.4	49.3	21.3	13.1	10.5	4.8	41.7	32.9	19.1	13.9
3	24.1	24.1	26.1	39.2	17.4	21.4	15.8	25.4	26.4	25.8	29.5
4	11.4	10.2	19.7	32.7	57.7	41.3	32.7	22.0	28.1	34.4	31.6
5	1.8	2.0	2.4	3.8	6.0	18.6	13.8	3.9	5.4	11.0	11.3
6+	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.5	3.2	3.3	24.6	2.2	3.2	6.7	10.2
Non-numeric responses	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.6	3.7	6.5	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,778	542	732	634	386	209	231	4,512	2,884	1,435	953
Mean ideal number of children for²:											
All women	2.5	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.6	2.9	na	na	na
Number	1,754	538	725	630	380	202	216	4,445	na	na	na
Ever-married women	2.7	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.6	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.7
Number	149	537	725	630	380	202	216	2,839	2,839	1,402	928
Currently married women	2.6	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.7	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.7
Number	129	484	690	590	360	186	201	2,641	2,641	1,280	867
MEN											
0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.2	na	na
1	3.3	5.9	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.9	2.6	2.2	na	na
2	55.6	57.7	51.5	20.7	18.9	13.2	2.4	45.0	36.0	na	na
3	27.8	27.4	33.8	53.1	28.0	39.3	17.6	31.8	35.1	na	na
4	9.0	5.9	9.8	18.6	45.3	17.9	30.0	13.6	17.2	na	na
5	2.0	1.7	2.4	3.4	2.3	15.9	15.4	3.2	4.3	na	na
6+	0.7	0.2	0.2	2.1	1.4	7.1	25.0	1.9	2.8	na	na
Non-numeric responses	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.3	3.1	5.6	8.8	1.6	2.1	na	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na
Number	1,772	402	542	458	258	128	131	3,694	2,035	na	na
Mean ideal number of children for²:											
All men	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.7	4.6	2.8	na	na	na
Number	1,755	398	539	452	251	121	120	3,635	na	na	na
Ever-married men	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.7	4.6	3.0	3.0	na	na
Number	115	395	539	452	251	121	120	1,993	1,993	na	na
Currently married men	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.6	3.0	3.0	na	na
Number	99	387	532	448	249	119	119	1,953	1,953	na	na

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy for women or wife's current pregnancy for men.

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

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter by background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06, and totals for ever-married women age 15-49, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
Age										
15-19	22.3	4.5	94.3	93.3	746	26.8	4.2	89.1	87.7	621
20-29	27.7	3.7	95.0	93.2	1,606	29.9	2.0	87.4	84.3	1,250
30-39	31.4	4.0	95.7	93.0	1,280	37.6	3.2	92.2	89.0	1,021
40-49	31.1	5.2	96.1	93.7	811	45.6	4.8	95.6	90.9	744
Residence										
Urban	25.1	3.8	93.0	90.3	1,478	31.0	2.4	86.8	82.5	1,259
Rural	30.1	4.4	96.4	94.7	2,966	36.7	3.8	92.8	90.2	2,376
Education										
No education	31.8	4.5	96.5	95.2	952	37.5	4.9	95.3	90.8	200
<5 years complete	28.7	5.0	97.9	96.7	364	44.0	4.4	93.6	90.5	222
5-9 years complete	28.6	4.2	95.2	93.5	1,611	34.9	3.9	92.2	89.7	1,425
10 or more years complete	26.1	3.8	94.0	91.0	1,517	33.2	2.5	88.7	85.1	1,787
Marital status										
Never married	23.6	3.3	93.3	91.8	1,606	27.4	2.6	86.7	84.8	1,642
Currently married	31.2	4.3	96.6	94.3	2,640	40.9	3.8	94.1	89.8	1,953
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	31.4	9.3	93.6	90.6	197	(33.1)	(7.8)	(92.2)	(92.2)	40
Religion										
Hindu	26.1	3.5	94.4	91.9	2,455	30.2	2.9	88.4	84.5	1,875
Muslim	33.7	1.7	97.2	95.4	436	44.8	2.2	93.0	91.3	375
Christian	31.8	7.5	97.8	97.3	1,083	39.7	5.3	95.4	93.7	873
Other	28.2	2.5	91.9	88.9	468	35.7	2.2	89.4	85.6	513
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	22.9	3.1	91.7	89.7	279	26.7	4.1	89.9	84.2	233
Scheduled tribe	31.7	7.5	98.0	97.4	1,047	40.3	5.0	96.2	94.2	853
Other backward class	30.2	2.3	96.4	94.8	458	31.8	1.5	85.2	82.9	550
Other	27.4	3.3	94.4	91.7	2,657	34.2	3.0	90.0	86.4	1,986
Wealth index										
Lowest	25.4	12.8	95.7	96.3	85	44.0	6.2	97.9	95.8	58
Second	29.4	4.8	97.5	96.5	627	39.7	3.6	94.1	92.8	496
Middle	29.5	3.4	96.5	95.0	1,439	37.1	3.5	91.9	88.9	1,215
Fourth	29.3	3.8	95.2	92.7	1,497	33.6	3.0	90.0	85.9	1,249
Highest	24.5	4.9	91.3	88.3	794	27.5	3.0	86.6	83.0	617
Total	28.5	4.2	95.3	93.3	4,444	34.7	3.3	90.7	87.5	3,635
Ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	31.2	4.7	96.4	94.1	2,837	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	36.5	4.8	96.2	93.0	1,402	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	43.4	3.6	98.4	97.5	928	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters. Total includes women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe and men for whom information on caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method, by specific method and residence, Manipur, 2005-06

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.5	99.7	99.2	99.8	100.0	99.6
Any modern method	99.5	99.7	99.2	99.8	100.0	99.6
Female sterilization	91.2	96.7	82.8	92.1	97.3	86.3
Male sterilization	85.3	94.7	71.0	83.3	94.4	70.8
Pill	94.5	97.1	90.9	93.6	96.5	90.4
IUD	90.2	97.0	80.0	72.8	89.9	53.9
Injectables	40.7	49.3	27.9	42.6	50.5	33.8
Condom/Nirodh	97.1	98.4	95.8	99.3	99.5	99.0
Female condom	12.6	12.3	12.9	40.6	42.3	38.8
Emergency contraception	23.3	29.4	14.2	49.2	55.9	42.0
Other modern method	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	86.8	94.6	75.3	70.9	87.6	52.5
Any traditional method	71.2	93.0	38.4	87.6	98.3	76.0
Rhythm	58.3	79.8	26.7	65.6	87.5	41.8
Withdrawal	64.1	89.4	26.1	84.7	97.0	71.3
Folk method	3.1	4.2	1.6	2.6	3.5	1.8
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.6	7.5	5.3	7.3	8.1	6.3
Number of respondents age 15-49	1,499	855	581	1,265	656	596
RURAL						
Any method	98.0	98.9	96.3	99.2	99.4	98.9
Any modern method	97.7	98.6	96.1	99.1	99.3	98.9
Female sterilization	84.9	90.1	75.8	88.9	93.7	82.9
Male sterilization	75.5	83.3	61.0	76.2	86.9	62.7
Pill	87.7	91.5	81.0	87.7	92.5	81.9
IUD	84.2	90.4	72.5	68.5	82.3	50.7
Injectables	36.1	42.6	25.2	40.0	44.6	34.2
Condom/Nirodh	92.8	93.7	91.9	98.0	98.2	98.0
Female condom	8.2	7.7	10.0	34.1	36.4	30.6
Emergency contraception	15.7	19.3	10.2	38.5	42.1	34.2
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	77.6	84.3	66.1	65.7	79.1	48.6
Any traditional method	66.0	86.7	29.7	86.7	96.5	74.2
Rhythm	50.7	69.0	18.0	63.2	83.5	37.7
Withdrawal	57.5	79.9	19.0	81.7	91.8	69.0
Folk method	3.5	4.4	2.2	2.6	3.3	1.7
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.0	6.7	4.7	6.8	7.6	5.8
Number of respondents age 15-49	3,013	1,826	1,047	2,429	1,339	1,063
TOTAL						
Any method	98.5	99.2	97.3	99.4	99.6	99.1
Any modern method	98.3	98.9	97.2	99.4	99.5	99.1
Female sterilization	87.0	92.2	78.3	90.0	94.9	84.1
Male sterilization	78.7	87.0	64.5	78.6	89.4	65.6
Pill	90.0	93.3	84.5	89.7	93.8	85.0
IUD	86.2	92.5	75.1	69.9	84.8	51.9
Injectables	37.6	44.8	26.2	40.9	46.5	34.1
Condom/Nirodh	94.3	95.2	93.3	98.5	98.6	98.3
Female condom	9.7	9.1	11.0	36.3	38.4	33.6
Emergency contraception	18.2	22.5	11.6	42.1	46.6	37.0
Other modern method	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	80.7	87.6	69.4	67.5	81.9	50.0
Any traditional method	67.7	88.7	32.8	87.0	97.1	74.9
Rhythm	53.2	72.4	21.1	64.1	84.8	39.1
Withdrawal	59.7	82.9	21.6	82.8	93.5	69.8
Folk method	3.3	4.3	2.0	2.6	3.4	1.7
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.2	7.0	4.9	7.0	7.7	6.0
Number of respondents age 15-49	4,512	2,681	1,628	3,694	1,995	1,659

¹ All three methods.

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics
 Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06, and total for NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method				Not currently using	Number of women				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method			Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method
Age															
15-19	18.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	13.6	1.7	11.9	0.0	81.8	70
20-24	42.1	16.6	0.2	0.0	8.2	4.7	0.2	3.2	0.0	25.4	5.8	19.4	0.2	57.9	332
25-29	51.9	23.7	2.6	0.0	8.6	6.5	0.0	6.0	0.0	28.2	8.8	18.7	0.6	48.1	500
30-39	57.7	27.1	7.8	0.4	5.7	7.7	0.1	5.3	0.0	30.6	10.4	19.7	0.5	42.3	1,073
40-49	38.9	23.2	17.2	1.1	1.2	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.1	15.6	6.0	9.6	0.0	61.1	706
Residence															
Urban	54.5	24.8	8.9	0.6	4.7	4.0	0.1	6.4	0.1	29.7	9.0	20.4	0.3	45.5	855
Rural	46.0	23.0	7.9	0.4	5.6	5.9	0.1	3.1	0.0	23.0	7.7	14.9	0.4	54.0	1,826
Education															
No education	43.2	23.9	11.9	0.3	5.5	4.1	0.2	2.0	0.0	19.2	4.3	14.4	0.5	56.8	780
<5 years complete	48.6	22.1	11.0	0.5	4.8	4.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	26.5	7.8	18.1	0.5	51.4	255
5-9 years complete	50.8	25.1	6.4	0.6	6.8	7.0	0.2	4.1	0.0	25.7	8.7	16.5	0.5	49.2	831
10 or more years complete	51.9	22.1	5.6	0.6	3.8	5.1	0.0	7.0	0.1	29.8	11.3	18.4	0.1	48.1	814
Employment (past 12 months)															
Not employed	45.5	21.8	7.2	0.3	4.7	4.6	0.1	4.9	0.0	23.6	6.4	16.7	0.6	54.5	930
Employed for cash	52.0	25.2	8.7	0.5	5.9	5.9	0.2	4.0	0.1	26.8	8.9	17.6	0.2	48.0	1,331
Employed not for cash	45.6	22.3	8.6	0.8	5.1	5.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	23.3	9.6	13.4	0.3	54.4	417
Religion															
Hindu	56.2	26.9	9.0	0.5	6.6	5.9	0.1	4.8	0.1	29.3	9.0	19.8	0.5	43.8	1,436
Muslim	43.1	18.9	5.4	0.5	3.8	3.9	0.0	5.4	0.0	24.1	5.7	18.0	0.5	56.9	269
Christian	30.5	16.6	5.9	0.4	2.8	5.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	13.8	6.9	7.0	0.0	69.5	679
Other	58.8	27.4	12.2	0.5	6.4	4.6	0.4	3.2	0.0	31.4	9.0	22.1	0.4	41.2	294

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Number of women					
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm		Withdrawal	Folk method	Not currently using		
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	58.5	25.8	4.1	0.0	8.2	7.5	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	15.1	17.6	0.0	41.5	100.0	165
Scheduled tribe	30.7	16.7	5.6	0.4	2.9	5.4	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	14.1	7.1	0.0	69.3	100.0	663
Other backward class	51.9	23.4	4.0	0.5	5.9	5.7	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	28.5	19.4	0.5	48.1	100.0	261
Other	54.6	26.2	10.4	0.6	6.0	5.0	0.2	0.0	4.1	0.0	28.4	7.9	0.5	45.4	100.0	1,592
Wealth index																
Lowest	16.2	11.2	1.2	0.0	3.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	83.8	100.0	63
Second	40.2	19.4	5.8	0.2	5.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	20.8	5.0	0.3	59.8	100.0	422
Middle	51.4	24.8	8.6	0.1	6.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	26.5	8.8	0.4	48.6	100.0	884
Fourth	51.4	24.6	9.2	0.7	4.0	6.5	0.4	0.0	3.9	0.0	26.8	9.0	0.4	48.6	100.0	879
Highest	50.7	24.6	8.6	1.1	4.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.2	26.1	9.4	0.3	49.3	100.0	433
Number of living children																
No children	7.3	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	5.2	2.0	0.0	92.7	100.0	210
1 child	42.5	14.4	0.0	0.2	5.5	3.5	0.2	0.0	4.9	0.2	28.1	8.8	0.2	57.5	100.0	479
1 son	44.2	15.4	0.0	0.3	7.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.3	28.8	7.8	0.3	55.8	100.0	262
No son	40.4	13.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	4.4	0.3	0.0	5.1	0.0	27.3	10.0	0.0	59.6	100.0	218
2 children	57.8	29.5	6.6	0.5	8.6	8.5	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	28.3	8.3	0.8	42.2	100.0	672
1 or more sons	60.9	31.9	7.9	0.6	8.1	9.4	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	29.0	7.9	0.8	39.1	100.0	559
No sons	42.4	17.5	0.0	0.0	11.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	24.9	10.2	0.7	57.6	100.0	113
3 children	59.2	30.4	12.7	0.3	5.3	7.1	0.4	0.0	4.6	0.0	28.9	10.0	0.2	40.8	100.0	574
1 or more sons	60.3	31.1	13.3	0.3	5.5	7.1	0.5	0.0	4.4	0.0	29.2	10.2	0.2	39.7	100.0	520
No sons	49.6	23.4	7.2	0.0	2.7	7.2	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	26.2	7.7	0.0	50.4	100.0	54
4+ children	48.0	25.0	13.5	0.9	3.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	23.1	7.9	0.3	52.0	100.0	746
1 or more sons	48.0	25.4	13.8	1.0	3.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	22.6	7.9	0.3	52.0	100.0	709
No sons	(49.3)	(16.2)	(8.8)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(33.1)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(50.7)	100.0	36
Total	48.7	23.6	8.2	0.5	5.3	5.3	0.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	25.1	8.1	0.4	51.3	100.0	2,681
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	38.7	25.9	14.4	1.1	2.2	6.8	na	na	1.3	na	na	6.5	na	61.3	100.0	1,310
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	34.9	24.1	10.9	2.9	2.4	6.7	na	na	1.2	0.0	na	10.0	na	65.1	100.0	891

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women with missing information on employment (past 12 months) and religion, who are not shown separately.
na = Not available
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 22. Contraceptive use by men with last partner

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method						Total	Number of men		
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method			Not currently using	
Type of sexual partner																
Currently married	52.7	24.9	6.6	0.6	6.2	5.8	0.1	5.7	27.7	9.6	17.7	0.4	47.3	100.0	1,995	
Wife	53.1	25.1	6.6	0.5	6.3	5.9	0.1	5.7	28.0	9.7	17.8	0.4	46.9	100.0	1,965	
Other	(23.7)	(13.1)	(4.0)	(2.6)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(10.6)	(2.6)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(76.3)	100.0	30	
Not currently married	53.0	42.2	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	38.5	10.8	1.2	9.6	0.0	47.0	100.0	64	
Residence																
Urban	58.1	27.3	6.5	0.4	5.9	4.9	0.1	9.5	30.8	9.4	21.3	0.2	41.9	100.0	683	
Rural	50.0	24.6	6.4	0.6	6.2	6.0	0.1	5.3	25.4	9.4	15.6	0.4	50.0	100.0	1,376	
Education																
No education	40.8	23.3	9.6	1.1	3.6	3.9	0.0	5.0	17.5	6.2	10.7	0.7	59.2	100.0	173	
<5 years complete	44.8	25.5	8.6	0.7	5.1	7.4	0.7	3.0	19.3	4.3	14.9	0.0	55.2	100.0	161	
5-9 years complete	50.6	26.1	6.4	0.6	7.7	5.7	0.0	5.7	24.5	7.6	16.4	0.5	49.4	100.0	700	
10 or more years complete	57.3	25.4	5.6	0.4	5.5	5.6	0.1	8.2	31.9	11.9	19.7	0.3	42.7	100.0	1,025	
Age																
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
20-24	36.2	19.4	0.0	0.0	4.3	1.7	0.0	13.3	16.8	2.3	14.0	0.6	63.8	100.0	138	
25-29	47.9	20.9	0.2	0.0	10.5	4.9	0.2	5.0	27.0	6.3	20.4	0.4	52.1	100.0	313	
30-34	53.7	25.4	2.2	0.6	7.1	7.3	0.0	8.2	28.2	10.5	17.5	0.2	46.3	100.0	413	
35-39	58.2	28.3	4.8	0.4	8.0	7.5	0.0	7.6	29.9	10.1	19.7	0.0	41.8	100.0	440	
40-44	59.0	27.4	12.8	0.8	4.5	5.7	0.0	3.5	31.7	13.5	17.6	0.6	41.0	100.0	378	
45-49	49.7	26.5	14.9	1.1	1.3	3.7	0.3	5.1	23.2	8.7	13.8	0.7	50.3	100.0	358	
Marital status																
Never married	60.3	48.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.2	12.1	1.5	10.6	0.0	39.7	100.0	51	
Currently married	52.7	24.9	6.6	0.6	6.2	5.8	0.1	5.7	27.7	9.6	17.7	0.4	47.3	100.0	1,995	
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Religion																
Hindu	60.7	29.4	7.0	0.4	7.6	6.8	0.1	7.4	31.4	9.5	21.5	0.4	39.3	100.0	1,059	
Muslim	43.4	18.0	3.3	0.6	4.1	3.1	0.0	6.8	25.5	5.5	19.4	0.6	56.6	100.0	191	
Christian	34.5	18.5	5.1	0.7	2.9	4.4	0.0	5.3	16.0	9.7	6.3	0.0	65.5	100.0	519	
Other	61.9	28.8	8.6	0.9	7.6	5.0	0.4	6.3	33.1	10.9	21.4	0.8	38.1	100.0	291	
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	65.5	31.3	2.9	0.0	11.9	7.7	0.0	8.9	34.1	13.6	20.5	0.0	34.5	100.0	136	
Scheduled tribe	34.8	18.6	5.0	0.7	2.9	5.0	0.0	4.9	16.2	9.8	6.4	0.0	65.2	100.0	512	
Other backward class	53.9	21.8	2.6	0.0	5.2	5.5	0.3	8.2	32.1	7.0	24.3	0.9	46.1	100.0	279	
Other	58.9	28.8	8.5	0.7	6.9	5.8	0.1	6.9	30.1	9.3	20.4	0.5	41.1	100.0	1,126	
Wealth index																
Lowest	(25.7)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(15.0)	(9.7)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(74.3)	100.0	45	
Second	42.6	21.7	4.4	0.9	6.1	4.8	0.0	5.5	20.9	5.7	14.5	0.7	57.4	100.0	334	
Middle	55.0	27.5	7.0	0.4	8.0	6.4	0.0	5.7	27.5	9.3	17.8	0.4	45.0	100.0	679	
Fourth	54.3	25.2	6.7	0.6	4.6	6.8	0.3	6.2	29.1	10.0	18.9	0.2	45.7	100.0	668	
Highest	58.4	27.7	7.6	0.6	5.3	3.0	0.0	11.2	30.7	11.8	18.4	0.5	41.6	100.0	333	
Total age 15-49	52.7	25.5	6.4	0.6	6.1	5.6	0.1	6.7	27.2	9.4	17.4	0.4	47.3	100.0	2,059	
Age 50-54	33.4	20.6	13.6	3.2	0.6	1.3	0.0	1.9	12.8	4.6	7.8	0.5	66.6	100.0	248	
Total age 15-54	50.6	25.0	7.2	0.8	5.5	5.2	0.1	6.2	25.6	8.9	16.4	0.4	49.4	100.0	2,307	

Note: Total includes men with missing information on caste/tribe who are not shown separately.
 () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 23 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Among women age 15-49 who are current pill or condom users and men age 15-49 who are current condom users and for whom the brand being used is known, percentage who are using a social marketing brand, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Women				Men	
	Percentage of pill users using a social marketing brand	Number of pill users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users
Age						
15-19	nc	0	*	1	*	3
20-24	(84.6)	25	*	5	*	9
25-29	(100.0)	43	*	15	*	10
30-39	93.5	60	(30.2)	28	34.7	48
40-49	*	9	*	6	*	21
Residence						
Urban	92.5	39	(42.1)	28	34.4	49
Rural	93.8	99	*	27	(33.3)	43
Education						
No education	(94.3)	43	*	6	*	7
<5 years complete	*	12	*	2	*	1
5-9 years complete	98.6	53	*	13	*	23
10 or more years complete	(82.8)	30	(30.2)	33	33.2	61
Total	93.4	138	28.2	55	33.9	92

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Manipur, 2005-06

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
URBAN					
Public medical sector	85.3	3.6	(53.2)	5.4	44.6
Government/municipal hospital	68.8	0.0	(19.1)	1.4	30.3
Government dispensary	2.8	0.0	(4.3)	0.0	1.7
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	11.0	3.6	(17.0)	2.7	8.2
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.3
Other public medical sector	2.8	0.0	(12.8)	1.4	4.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	1.4	0.3
Private medical sector	13.8	92.7	(44.7)	54.1	43.9
Private hospital	11.9	0.0	(8.5)	0.0	6.1
Private doctor/clinic	1.8	0.0	(23.4)	1.4	4.8
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	92.7	(8.5)	52.7	32.3
Other private medical sector	0.0	0.0	(4.3)	0.0	0.7
Other source	0.9	3.6	(2.1)	36.5	10.5
Shop	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Spouse	0.0	1.8	(0.0)	33.8	8.8
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	2.7	0.7
Other	0.9	1.8	(2.1)	0.0	1.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	2.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Number of users	80	41	35	54	216
RURAL					
Public medical sector	90.8	87.5	6.0	(15.2)	56.0
Government/municipal hospital	67.2	62.5	3.6	(2.2)	31.6
Government dispensary	4.2	12.5	1.2	(6.5)	6.6
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	13.4	0.0	0.0	(2.2)	13.8
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	0.8	0.0	0.0	(2.2)	1.1
Other public medical sector	5.0	12.5	1.2	(2.2)	2.9
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	(6.5)	0.9
Private medical sector	9.2	82.1	22.5	(50.0)	35.9
Private hospital	5.9	0.0	6.7	(0.0)	4.0
Private doctor/clinic	2.5	1.2	11.2	(0.0)	4.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	78.6	3.4	(50.0)	26.7
Other private medical sector	0.8	2.4	1.1	(0.0)	1.1
Other source	0.0	11.9	1.1	(28.3)	6.9
Shop	0.0	3.6	0.0	(0.0)	0.9
Spouse	0.0	7.1	0.0	(23.9)	4.9
Friend/relative	0.0	1.2	1.1	(0.0)	0.6
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	(4.3)	0.6
Missing	0.0	0.0	1.1	(0.0)	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	100.0
Number of users	145	102	108	56	423

Continued...

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL					
Public medical sector	88.8	5.3	69.9	10.4	52.2
Government/municipal hospital	67.8	2.6	22.5	1.8	31.2
Government dispensary	3.7	0.9	12.1	3.3	4.9
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	12.6	1.0	29.7	2.4	11.9
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	0.5	0.0	1.7	1.1	0.9
Other public medical sector	4.2	0.9	3.9	1.8	3.3
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.7
Private medical sector	10.9	85.1	27.9	52.0	38.6
Private hospital	8.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	4.7
Private doctor/clinic	2.3	0.9	14.2	0.7	4.3
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	82.6	4.6	51.3	28.6
Other private medical sector	0.5	1.7	1.9	0.0	1.0
Other source	0.3	9.6	1.4	32.3	8.1
Shop	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Spouse	0.0	5.6	0.0	28.8	6.2
Friend/relative	0.0	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.6
Other	0.3	0.5	0.5	2.2	0.7
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	225	143	143	110	640

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status.

CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes users of male sterilization and injectables, who are not shown separately.

Table 25 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, by method and initial source of method, Manipur, 2005-06

Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker about other methods that could be used	Number of women
Method				
Female sterilization ¹	40.1	28.7	23.3	58
Pill	35.3	27.5	39.2	118
IUD	56.7	54.5	43.7	123
Initial source of method²				
Public medical sector	53.6	46.8	41.1	137
Private medical sector	38.4	32.3	35.8	153
Other	*	*	*	9
Total	45.0	38.8	38.0	299

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

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

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

² Source at start of current episode of use.

Table 26 First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates

Percentage of contraceptive users who discontinued use of a method within 12 months after beginning its use, by reason for discontinuation and percentage who switched to another method, by type of method, Manipur, 2005-06

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Side effects/health concerns	Costs too much	Infrequent sex/husband away	Marital dissolution/separation	Other reason	Total	Switched to another method ¹
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill	4.4	8.5	26.6	0.8	5.3	0.2	8.2	54.0	17.1
IUD	1.1	4.2	17.6	0.4	0.6	0.0	4.6	28.4	13.7
Condom/Nirodh	3.2	15.0	2.6	4.3	2.7	0.0	29.8	57.6	26.2
Rhythm	4.1	14.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	15.9	35.6	12.9
Withdrawal	8.2	10.4	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	12.9	41.0	10.4
All modern spacing methods ²	3.1	9.8	16.1	1.8	3.1	0.1	14.5	48.5	19.2
All spacing methods ³	5.3	10.7	6.9	0.8	5.5	0.0	14.0	43.2	14.5
All methods	5.2	10.4	6.7	0.8	5.3	0.0	13.7	42.1	14.1

Note: Table is based on episodes of contraceptive use that began 3-59 months prior to the survey.

¹ Used a different method in the month following discontinuation or said they wanted a more effective method and started another method within two months of discontinuation.

² Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately.

³ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately.

Table 27 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception and say that a woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree			Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:					Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	A woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
							Total		
Age									
15-19	21.0	40.6	30.5	77.0	10.0	1.5	11.5	100.0	628
20-24	24.2	45.0	49.1	85.7	8.0	1.9	4.4	100.0	654
25-29	24.7	43.8	58.9	84.3	10.3	2.5	2.9	100.0	606
30-39	25.3	43.9	68.2	86.3	8.6	1.1	4.0	100.0	1,032
40-49	27.6	47.8	71.5	81.3	10.6	2.2	5.8	100.0	774
Residence									
Urban	28.3	40.3	57.2	85.0	10.2	1.1	3.7	100.0	1,265
Rural	22.9	46.5	57.7	82.3	9.0	2.2	6.5	100.0	2,429
Education									
No education	25.9	46.6	57.1	68.0	12.2	0.6	19.3	100.0	208
<5 years complete	33.4	48.8	53.4	75.6	10.0	1.1	13.3	100.0	227
5-9 years complete	26.2	45.4	51.6	81.9	8.9	2.4	6.9	100.0	1,442
10 or more years complete	22.4	42.6	62.8	87.0	9.4	1.6	2.0	100.0	1,816
Religion									
Hindu	28.0	43.8	56.9	82.8	10.8	2.2	4.3	100.0	1,884
Muslim	29.4	60.3	72.6	89.0	7.1	0.5	3.4	100.0	388
Christian	18.0	39.4	50.8	80.0	8.3	1.8	9.9	100.0	905
Other	21.3	43.0	60.6	86.3	8.2	1.4	4.2	100.0	517
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	30.0	22.6	50.3	86.8	3.6	5.9	3.8	100.0	238
Scheduled tribe	17.5	39.2	51.2	79.8	8.1	2.0	10.1	100.0	885
Other backward class	27.9	51.2	63.6	89.0	7.8	0.8	2.4	100.0	561
Other	26.6	47.3	59.4	82.6	11.2	1.5	4.7	100.0	1,998
Wealth index									
Lowest	25.7	38.4	55.3	71.0	7.4	2.0	19.6	100.0	59
Second	24.0	43.4	58.7	76.8	10.1	2.0	11.0	100.0	509
Middle	26.5	44.0	55.9	80.3	10.3	2.1	7.2	100.0	1,240
Fourth	23.0	46.2	58.7	88.2	8.1	1.2	2.4	100.0	1,262
Highest	25.4	42.5	57.8	85.3	9.9	2.1	2.7	100.0	625
Total age 15-49	24.8	44.3	57.6	83.2	9.4	1.8	5.5	100.0	3,694
Age 50-54	22.9	44.9	72.1	75.7	11.7	2.2	10.4	100.0	257
Total age 15-54	24.6	44.4	58.5	82.7	9.6	1.8	5.9	100.0	3,951

Note: Total includes men for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes missing values and those who had never heard of condoms.

Table 28 Need for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, and total demand for family planning, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning ¹			Met need for family planning (currently using) ²			Total demand for family planning ³			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
Age											
15-19	16.8	0.0	16.8	18.2	0.0	18.2	35.0	0.0	35.0	52.0	70
20-24	12.6	2.4	15.0	27.9	14.2	42.1	40.5	16.6	57.1	73.7	332
25-29	9.1	6.9	16.0	24.5	27.5	51.9	33.6	34.3	67.9	76.4	500
30-34	4.6	10.4	15.0	14.7	39.6	54.3	19.3	50.0	69.3	78.4	562
35-39	1.2	8.8	10.0	5.5	56.0	61.5	6.7	64.8	71.5	86.0	511
40-44	0.4	9.3	9.7	1.5	44.4	45.9	1.9	53.7	55.5	82.6	382
45-49	0.0	5.5	5.5	1.2	29.4	30.6	1.2	34.9	36.1	84.8	325
Residence											
Urban	5.9	6.0	11.9	15.1	39.4	54.5	20.9	45.5	66.4	82.1	855
Rural	4.5	8.1	12.6	12.0	34.0	46.0	16.5	42.0	58.6	78.5	1,826
Education											
No education	3.9	8.7	12.6	6.0	37.2	43.2	9.9	45.9	55.8	77.4	780
<5 years complete	2.8	7.6	10.4	9.9	38.7	48.6	12.7	46.3	59.0	82.4	255
5-9 years complete	5.8	6.4	12.2	15.1	35.6	50.8	20.9	42.0	62.9	80.7	831
10 or more years complete	5.8	7.2	13.0	18.5	33.4	51.9	24.2	40.6	64.9	80.0	814
Religion											
Hindu	4.3	7.0	11.3	15.3	41.0	56.2	19.6	47.9	67.5	83.3	1,436
Muslim	5.4	5.1	10.4	13.8	29.3	43.1	19.1	34.4	53.5	80.5	269
Christian	7.3	9.3	16.6	8.7	21.7	30.5	16.0	31.1	47.1	64.7	679
Other	2.2	7.4	9.6	10.6	48.2	58.8	12.9	55.6	68.4	85.9	294
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	5.9	4.9	10.8	19.3	39.3	58.5	25.2	44.1	69.3	84.4	165
Scheduled tribe	7.0	9.2	16.3	9.1	21.7	30.7	16.1	30.9	47.0	65.4	663
Other backward class	6.3	3.9	10.2	13.5	38.4	51.9	19.8	42.3	62.1	83.6	261
Other	3.8	7.5	11.3	13.9	40.8	54.6	17.6	48.3	65.9	82.9	1,592
Wealth index											
Lowest	7.7	14.7	22.4	1.9	14.3	16.2	9.6	29.0	38.6	42.1	63
Second	4.3	9.5	13.8	9.9	30.3	40.2	14.2	39.8	54.0	74.4	422
Middle	5.3	7.3	12.6	12.0	39.4	51.4	17.3	46.6	64.0	80.3	884
Fourth	5.0	6.0	11.0	14.6	36.8	51.4	19.6	42.8	62.4	82.4	879
Highest	4.4	7.5	11.9	16.2	34.5	50.7	20.6	42.0	62.6	81.0	433
Total	5.0	7.4	12.4	13.0	35.7	48.7	17.9	43.1	61.1	79.7	2,681

Note: Total includes women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

¹ Unmet need for spacing includes pregnant women whose pregnancy was mistimed; amenorrhoeic women who are not using family planning and whose last birth was mistimed, or whose last birth was unwanted but now say they want more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic, who are not using any method of family planning, and say they want to wait 2 or more years for their next birth. Also included in unmet need for spacing are fecund women who are not using any method of family planning and say they are unsure whether they want another child or who want another child but are unsure when to have the birth.

Unmet need for limiting refers to pregnant women whose pregnancy was unwanted; amenorrhoeic women who are not using family planning, whose last child was unwanted, and who do not want any more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic, who are not using any method of family planning, and who want no more children. Excluded from the unmet need category are pregnant and amenorrhoeic women who became pregnant while using a method (these women are in need of a better method of contraception).

² Using for spacing is defined as women who are using some method of family planning and say they want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another. Using for limiting is defined as women who are using and who want no more children. Note that the specific methods used are not taken into account here.

³ Nonusers who are pregnant or amenorrhoeic whose pregnancy was the result of a contraceptive failure are not included in the category of unmet need, but are included in total demand for contraception (since they would have been using had their method not failed).

Table 29 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sex according to current age, Manipur, 2005-06

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sexual intercourse
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	1.7	na	na	na	na	90.5	765	a	a	a
20-24	3.8	12.9	26.4	na	na	59.4	841	a	a	a
25-29	3.7	16.5	29.9	38.9	58.7	33.0	778	22.9	22.9	23.2
30-34	3.9	18.1	31.5	37.0	59.8	17.2	716	23.0	23.0	23.2
35-39	6.2	23.0	37.8	44.2	66.9	4.5	580	21.9	21.9	22.2
40-44	8.7	29.8	43.7	51.4	71.4	3.7	444	20.8	20.9	21.6
45-49	7.8	28.7	48.8	58.2	77.3	3.6	389	20.1	20.2	20.3
20-49	5.2	19.8	34.2	na	na	25.0	3,747	a	a	a
25-49	5.6	21.8	36.5	44.0	65.0	15.0	2,906	22.0	22.1	22.3
MEN										
15-19	0.2	na	na	na	na	98.2	628	a	a	a
20-24	0.4	3.0	7.0	na	na	81.9	654	a	a	a
25-29	0.0	2.7	8.0	11.6	36.6	50.6	606	a	a	a
30-34	1.1	3.1	10.1	15.4	40.7	21.1	526	26.6	26.6	26.0
35-39	0.2	2.0	7.6	13.4	38.8	12.1	506	27.0	26.9	26.5
40-44	0.9	4.3	9.9	14.2	38.2	5.2	406	26.9	26.9	26.4
45-49	0.3	1.9	11.2	18.6	48.0	1.8	368	25.3	25.3	25.1
20-49	0.5	2.8	8.7	na	na	34.0	3,066	a	a	a
25-49	0.5	2.8	9.2	14.3	40.0	21.0	2,412	a	a	a

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 30 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey by residence, and for 0-4 years before NFHS-2 and NFHS-1, Manipur, 2005-06

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
URBAN					
0-4	18.9	10.9	29.8	11.1	40.6
5-9	32.0	6.5	38.5	8.6	46.8
10-14	37.7	19.1	56.8	(24.1)	(79.5)
RURAL					
0-4	18.6	11.1	29.7	13.1	42.4
5-9	29.6	13.8	43.5	20.4	63.0
10-14	23.2	12.9	36.1	24.9	60.1
TOTAL					
0-4	18.7	11.1	29.7	12.6	41.9
5-9	30.3	11.8	42.1	17.1	58.5
10-14	27.3	14.7	41.9	24.7	65.6
NFHS-2 (0-4)	18.6	18.4	37.0	19.9	56.1
NFHS-1 (0-4)	25.1	17.3	42.4	20.2	61.7

() Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

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

Table 31 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	25.5	8.7	34.2	9.9	43.8
Rural	24.1	12.5	36.6	16.6	52.6
Education					
No education	33.6	14.1	47.7	22.6	69.2
<10 years complete	26.5	13.9	40.4	12.3	52.2
10 or more years complete	11.8	4.5	16.3	8.3	24.5
Religion					
Hindu	16.5	5.7	22.2	8.1	30.1
Muslim	39.0	20.8	59.8	(26.9)	(85.0)
Christian	33.6	16.6	50.3	22.0	71.1
Other	(15.0)	(9.8)	(24.9)	(9.2)	(33.8)
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*
Scheduled tribe	34.2	16.9	51.2	21.3	71.4
Other backward class	(28.0)	(17.9)	(45.9)	(15.5)	(60.7)
Other	18.2	7.6	25.8	12.5	37.9
Wealth index					
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*
Second	32.8	14.0	46.8	24.2	69.9
Middle	27.6	11.9	39.5	16.2	55.0
Fourth	13.2	5.9	19.1	7.7	26.6
Highest	14.1	6.5	20.7	(4.8)	(25.4)
Child's sex					
Male	31.4	10.6	42.0	15.3	56.7
Female	17.2	12.3	29.5	14.2	43.3
Mother's age at birth					
<20	(62.7)	(21.3)	(84.0)	(18.1)	(100.6)
20-29	20.0	7.7	27.7	15.6	42.8
30-39	18.8	15.1	33.9	12.5	46.0
40-49	*	*	*	*	*
Birth order					
1	30.1	8.0	38.1	11.2	48.9
2-3	20.0	9.1	29.0	14.0	42.6
4+	25.7	19.6	45.4	19.8	64.2
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	40.7	20.2	60.8	21.6	81.1
2-3 years	16.3	9.3	25.7	12.9	38.2
4 years or more	19.2	(12.1)	(31.3)	(15.1)	(46.0)
Total	24.5	11.4	35.9	14.7	50.1

Note: Total includes births to women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

* Based on fewer than 250 unweighted cases.

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

² Excludes first-order births.

Table 32 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Manipur, 2005-06

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	33.4	1.0	27.6 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births to mothers age 18-34 years	27.8	1.1	5.8
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	2.5	(4.4)	0.2
Mother's age >34	3.5	2.5	10.7
Birth interval <24 months	8.8	1.4	10.0
Birth order >3	13.5	2.3	10.4
Subtotal	28.4	2.2	31.3
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.4	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.3	*	0.5
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	5.4	1.0	27.7
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.5	*	2.0
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	3.7	3.8	5.1
Subtotal	10.4	2.4	35.3
In any avoidable high-risk category	38.7	2.3	66.6
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	1,972	na	2,681

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Ratio not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

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

^a Includes sterilized women.

Table 33 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Other health personnel	Dai/TBA	No one	Total	Number of women
Age at birth							
<20	83.7	1.9	0.0	3.6	10.7	100.0	100
20-34	84.1	2.6	0.2	0.4	12.7	100.0	1,195
35-49	75.7	2.9	0.7	0.7	19.9	100.0	174
Birth order							
1	93.1	1.4	0.0	0.9	4.6	100.0	397
2-3	85.7	3.1	0.3	0.5	10.4	100.0	711
4+	66.9	3.0	0.3	0.7	29.1	100.0	361
Residence							
Urban	92.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	100.0	439
Rural	79.1	2.8	0.4	0.9	16.8	100.0	1,030
Education							
No education	67.0	5.0	0.3	1.4	26.2	100.0	355
<5 years complete	76.5	1.8	0.0	0.9	20.7	100.0	132
5-9 years complete	87.1	1.9	0.2	0.2	10.5	100.0	505
10 or more years complete	92.5	1.7	0.3	0.5	5.0	100.0	478
Religion							
Hindu	92.0	2.3	0.0	0.2	5.5	100.0	739
Muslim	87.7	0.4	1.5	0.0	10.4	100.0	167
Christian	62.9	3.5	0.3	2.1	31.3	100.0	409
Other	88.7	4.1	0.0	0.0	7.2	100.0	153
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	91.4	5.2	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	80
Scheduled tribe	63.3	3.5	0.3	1.8	31.1	100.0	403
Other backward class	92.4	1.4	0.9	0.0	5.4	100.0	141
Other	90.2	2.1	0.1	0.3	7.2	100.0	845
Wealth index							
Lowest	(52.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(42.4)	100.0	49
Second	68.4	3.9	0.4	0.9	26.4	100.0	280
Middle	81.1	4.0	0.2	0.7	14.0	100.0	503
Fourth	90.5	1.6	0.3	0.3	7.3	100.0	432
Highest	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	206
Total	83.1	2.6	0.2	0.7	13.4	100.0	1,469

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 34 Antenatal care services and information received

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey and received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Manipur, 2005-06

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public sector	Private/ NGO sector	Both public and private/ NGO sector	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	88.3	82.1	81.8	88.6	95.6	68.0	84.1
Blood pressure measured	95.2	89.5	90.6	94.0	100.0	71.7	91.4
Urine sample taken	82.2	66.8	68.6	76.9	93.6	51.7	71.8
Blood sample taken	78.0	60.1	60.4	74.3	90.4	49.4	66.0
Abdomen examined	97.9	91.8	93.4	95.4	98.0	80.1	93.8
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	23.1	16.3	15.8	22.6	21.2	21.0	18.5
Convulsions	13.9	12.6	11.7	14.8	13.2	18.2	13.0
Prolonged labour	19.9	16.0	16.7	17.6	17.6	23.3	17.3
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	44.4	33.6	33.9	41.6	48.0	34.5	37.1
Number of women	415	858	743	416	61	53	1,272

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

Table 35 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who had three or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who received one TT injection during the pregnancy and at least one more in the three years prior to the pregnancy	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 90 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	64.8	58.5	76.5	2.4	59.0	11.2	1.9	100
20-34	70.2	66.9	80.5	2.1	67.0	13.1	2.8	1,195
35-49	60.0	51.2	71.8	3.4	56.4	14.6	3.5	174
Birth order								
1	83.1	79.7	88.4	0.0	77.4	22.0	3.8	397
2-3	71.1	67.8	81.9	2.5	67.8	12.6	3.0	711
4+	47.8	41.3	63.7	4.5	46.6	4.3	1.3	361
Residence								
Urban	83.4	79.5	87.1	2.2	79.7	19.8	3.0	439
Rural	62.3	58.1	75.8	2.4	59.0	10.3	2.7	1,030
Education								
No education	45.5	45.5	64.9	2.7	45.9	4.7	1.7	355
<5 years complete	50.9	47.3	69.9	1.5	52.3	8.5	3.3	132
5-9 years complete	74.7	68.0	82.4	2.7	66.8	12.1	2.7	505
10 or more years complete	84.3	79.6	88.9	1.8	81.4	21.7	3.6	478
Religion								
Hindu	83.3	77.3	86.0	2.1	78.6	18.5	4.0	739
Muslim	66.5	61.7	80.1	2.3	57.2	3.1	1.2	167
Christian	41.5	40.7	66.6	1.5	41.0	5.2	2.0	409
Other	72.4	69.3	78.6	5.5	73.9	19.2	1.3	153
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	78.9	76.7	88.0	1.5	72.7	19.1	1.5	80
Scheduled tribe	41.6	40.6	66.7	1.2	40.6	4.8	2.0	403
Other backward class	81.6	73.8	87.2	0.5	72.1	14.9	3.1	141
Other	78.4	73.2	82.9	3.2	75.1	16.2	3.3	845
Wealth index								
Lowest	(12.8)	(23.6)	(38.4)	(5.4)	(20.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	49
Second	45.3	41.3	69.5	0.9	45.8	5.4	2.2	280
Middle	64.9	62.3	76.2	3.3	61.8	10.4	2.7	503
Fourth	82.7	74.5	87.8	1.6	76.7	17.1	3.2	432
Highest	93.5	90.4	91.3	2.4	86.6	25.2	3.8	206
Total	68.6	64.5	79.2	2.3	65.2	13.1	2.8	1,469

Note: Total includes women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 36 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ²				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	19.2	300	42.0	39.0	8.1	11.0	100.0	58
20-34	21.8	2,092	43.4	41.6	10.3	4.7	100.0	456
35-49	23.9	304	32.6	32.3	25.9	9.1	100.0	73
Residence								
Urban	32.9	789	45.2	37.5	11.6	5.7	100.0	259
Rural	17.2	1,906	39.4	42.4	12.3	5.9	100.0	327
Antenatal care visits¹								
None	2.6	197	*	*	na	na	100.0	5
1-3	11.6	474	44.2	55.8	na	na	100.0	55
4+	42.9	794	53.6	46.4	na	na	100.0	341
Education								
No education	10.0	676	33.9	46.6	11.2	8.3	100.0	68
<5 years complete	12.0	249	(47.6)	(41.8)	(6.6)	(4.1)	100.0	30
5-9 years complete	18.6	929	44.6	40.0	11.7	3.7	100.0	173
10 or more years complete	37.5	842	41.7	38.8	12.8	6.7	100.0	316
Religion								
Hindu	30.4	1,300	41.7	41.6	11.9	4.8	100.0	395
Muslim	16.8	345	43.5	36.7	8.9	11.0	100.0	58
Christian	8.9	741	40.3	39.8	12.5	7.4	100.0	66
Other	21.7	309	43.1	35.7	15.0	6.2	100.0	67
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	20.5	147	(42.2)	(32.6)	(17.9)	(7.3)	100.0	30
Scheduled tribe	9.0	733	42.0	39.3	11.4	7.3	100.0	66
Other backward class	27.2	261	45.4	42.6	6.5	5.5	100.0	71
Other	27.0	1,553	41.3	40.5	12.6	5.5	100.0	419
Wealth index								
Lowest	2.0	98	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Second	8.2	507	(35.9)	(44.7)	(10.6)	(8.8)	100.0	41
Middle	12.9	918	42.1	44.1	11.8	2.1	100.0	118
Fourth	28.3	822	39.7	42.6	11.4	6.2	100.0	233
Highest	54.7	351	45.9	34.3	12.6	7.1	100.0	192
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	34.1	789	46.6	37.0	9.4	7.0	100.0	270
1 child	21.3	770	40.6	47.0	9.7	2.7	100.0	164
0 sons	23.1	396	44.7	40.4	12.3	2.7	100.0	91
1 son	19.5	374	35.6	55.3	6.4	2.7	100.0	73
2 children	17.5	527	37.4	32.9	20.4	9.3	100.0	92
0 sons	23.8	144	(44.0)	(29.8)	(17.0)	(9.2)	100.0	34
1 or more sons	15.1	382	33.4	34.7	22.5	9.3	100.0	58
3 children	10.4	296	(26.3)	(49.2)	(16.7)	(7.9)	100.0	31
0 sons	19.7	57	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
1 or more sons	8.2	239	*	*	*	*	100.0	19
4+ children	9.6	313	(37.4)	(45.6)	(17.1)	(0.0)	100.0	30
0 sons	*	20	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
1 or more sons	7.3	293	*	*	*	*	100.0	21
Total	21.8	2,695	42.0	40.2	12.0	5.8	100.0	586

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women with missing information on antenatal care visits and religion, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey.

² For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth.

Table 37 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery and percentage delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births whose delivery was done at home by whether the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check-up of the mother following the most recent live birth, by residence, Manipur, 2005-06

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	69.2	37.0	45.9
Public sector	54.3	29.2	36.1
NGO/trust	0.5	0.3	0.3
Private sector	14.4	7.6	9.4
At home	30.8	62.9	54.1
Own home	30.0	62.0	53.2
Parents' home	0.1	0.4	0.3
Other home	0.7	0.5	0.6
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery¹			
Doctor	70.3	38.7	47.4
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	13.0	10.8	11.4
Other health personnel	0.0	0.2	0.1
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	14.8	37.2	31.0
Friends/relatives	1.8	12.5	9.6
No one	0.1	0.6	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	83.3	49.7	59.0
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	16.3	6.2	9.0
Number of births	543	1,429	1,972
For home deliveries			
Disposable delivery kit used	67.6	46.6	50.2
Clean blade used to cut the cord	94.8	87.1	88.5
Either of the above	97.1	88.6	90.0
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	53.8	44.0	45.7
Number of births delivered at home	127	606	733
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Had postnatal check-up	70.0	41.7	50.1
Less than 4 hours	37.2	23.5	27.6
4-23 hours	11.2	5.1	6.9
1-2 days	17.4	9.4	11.8
3-41 days	4.0	3.7	3.8
Don't know/missing/other response	0.7	0.7	0.7
No postnatal check-up	29.4	57.6	49.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Doctor	62.9	33.2	42.1
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	6.5	6.0	6.2
Other health personnel	0.2	0.2	0.2
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.3	2.1	1.6
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1
Missing	0.7	0.7	0.7
No postnatal check-up	29.4	57.6	49.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	439	1,030	1,469

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

¹ If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.

² Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal check-ups are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth.

Table 38 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check-up and who received a postnatal check-up within two days of the most recent birth, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Mother's age at birth						
<20	35.3	50.2	174	46.2	37.2	100
20-34	46.3	59.5	1,606	50.5	47.0	1,195
35-49	52.0	62.1	192	50.8	48.1	174
Birth order						
1	63.8	74.6	613	68.8	63.8	397
2-3	44.3	59.3	901	49.6	46.7	711
4+	24.9	37.3	458	30.9	26.8	361
Antenatal care visits²						
None	9.4	15.4	197	9.7	7.9	197
1-3	32.8	51.5	474	34.8	30.4	474
4+	70.3	82.3	794	69.3	65.5	794
Residence						
Urban	69.2	83.3	543	70.0	65.9	439
Rural	37.0	49.7	1,429	41.8	38.1	1,030
Education						
No education	21.2	32.5	500	26.7	22.3	355
<5 years complete	28.6	40.6	182	28.1	24.6	132
5-9 years complete	47.2	63.3	688	50.6	46.3	505
10 or more years complete	70.1	81.4	602	73.3	70.5	478
Religion						
Hindu	65.4	81.3	904	64.5	61.9	739
Muslim	34.7	42.5	255	39.2	33.8	167
Christian	20.6	29.7	615	27.4	22.0	409
Other	49.7	68.9	197	54.1	50.8	153
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	54.0	81.0	93	49.4	47.6	80
Scheduled tribe	20.4	29.7	611	27.7	22.2	403
Other backward class	53.1	61.5	201	62.1	58.5	141
Other	58.4	73.3	1,067	59.1	55.9	845
Wealth index						
Lowest	8.3	16.2	76	(12.8)	(11.3)	49
Second	20.8	32.3	413	24.3	19.6	280
Middle	34.0	49.3	679	38.7	34.6	503
Fourth	66.0	80.9	565	67.2	63.6	432
Highest	87.4	94.3	239	87.0	84.3	206
Place of delivery						
Public health facility	na	99.6	712	91.6	89.2	568
NGO or trust/hospital/clinic	na	*	7	*	*	6
Private health facility	na	100.0	186	92.1	89.7	161
Home	na	24.5	1,066	8.6	3.5	733
Other ⁴	na	*	1	*	*	1
Total	45.9	59.0	1,972	50.2	46.4	1,469

Note: Total includes births to women with missing information on antenatal care visits and religion, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.

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

³ Postnatal check-ups are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth.

⁴ Includes missing.

Table 39 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey, by residence, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1, Manipur

Indicator	NFHS-3	NFHS-2	NFHS-1
URBAN			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	95.2	92.0	78.4
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	85.9	70.4	62.2
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	80.4	61.9	44.1
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	71.2	52.4	39.8
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	85.2	68.1	64.2
RURAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	84.8	75.2	58.4
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	64.0	48.6	32.6
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	59.2	38.0	25.8
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	40.9	27.6	16.2
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	52.8	48.5	30.0
TOTAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	87.7	79.9	64.3
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	70.1	54.7	41.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	65.2	44.7	31.2
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	49.3	34.5	23.0
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	61.7	53.9	39.9

¹ Based on the last birth to ever-married women in the three years preceding the survey.

² Based on the last two births to ever-married women in the three years preceding the survey.

³ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.



Table 40 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care, percentage who were present during at least one antenatal care visit, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Manipur, 2005-06

Antenatal/delivery care and information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	96.5	84.8	88.4
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	64.1	50.1	54.4
Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	19.7	20.4	20.2
Convulsion	15.7	17.2	16.7
Prolonged labour	30.4	27.7	28.6
Percentage ever told what to do if mother had any pregnancy complication	45.8	42.3	43.4
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	71.6	42.9	51.7
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	63.2	52.7	55.9
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	76.2	65.7	68.9
Family planning or delaying his next child	53.6	40.1	44.2
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	263	599	861
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth	68.4	52.1	55.0
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	72.4	69.2	69.8
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	76.5	65.4	67.4
Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord	70.4	64.0	65.1
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	75	342	416

Table 41 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio ¹			Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children	
		1	2	3	0	1	2						3
Sex													
Male	86.2	82.8	78.2	66.2	21.2	94.5	91.1	80.1	58.8	52.1	5.5	56.6	179
Female	73.6	71.8	66.4	56.1	25.0	92.5	89.3	74.8	46.8	41.3	7.5	45.9	175
Birth order													
1	86.4	84.2	81.2	73.0	26.4	94.9	91.5	81.2	64.0	60.9	5.1	60.4	109
2-3	83.7	83.9	77.8	63.7	25.5	95.1	92.5	80.6	54.4	45.8	4.9	55.4	173
4-5	(62.0)	(50.2)	(48.8)	(44.1)	(13.1)	(89.2)	(86.9)	(67.6)	(39.4)	(33.3)	(10.8)	(31.0)	52
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Residence													
Urban	89.5	88.6	83.3	75.4	26.3	93.0	92.1	83.3	64.9	59.6	7.0	65.8	84
Rural	77.0	73.9	68.9	56.8	22.1	93.7	89.6	75.7	49.1	42.8	6.3	46.8	270
Mother's education													
No education	59.1	56.3	50.3	36.7	4.6	88.3	82.7	56.0	32.1	25.0	11.7	31.0	86
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
5-9 years complete	79.3	79.3	75.2	64.5	25.4	94.7	93.2	83.4	54.3	47.7	5.3	54.7	125
10 or more years complete	95.8	91.2	86.0	77.8	34.3	98.8	94.8	88.6	68.2	62.4	1.2	64.5	122
Religion													
Hindu	96.0	95.3	92.7	85.8	32.9	96.7	96.0	90.7	71.1	66.1	3.3	70.5	165
Muslim	(69.7)	(70.8)	(63.4)	(44.0)	(7.4)	(85.1)	(80.6)	(62.3)	(40.0)	(32.6)	(14.9)	(36.0)	43
Christian	56.4	50.2	44.0	30.6	14.5	90.5	83.3	61.6	29.6	23.4	9.5	26.3	118
Other	(100.0)	(95.8)	(84.8)	(71.2)	(25.5)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(89.8)	(62.7)	(53.4)	(0.0)	(67.0)	29
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Scheduled tribe	57.1	51.8	44.4	30.7	14.2	90.9	84.6	63.4	29.6	23.3	9.1	26.2	115
Other backward class	(85.2)	(83.2)	(77.8)	(65.7)	(22.1)	(91.3)	(91.3)	(83.9)	(64.4)	(59.0)	(8.7)	(57.7)	36
Other	92.4	91.1	87.8	78.5	28.1	95.4	93.7	84.6	65.0	58.4	4.6	66.9	186
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Second	57.9	54.4	49.2	30.7	8.7	86.8	82.2	55.1	22.3	18.8	13.2	29.6	70
Middle	83.8	81.0	73.6	60.6	24.7	96.0	91.3	76.8	52.9	44.5	4.0	51.2	129
Fourth	87.3	85.4	81.7	73.9	27.0	95.1	94.0	89.6	63.0	57.7	4.9	58.9	106
Highest	(98.2)	(95.1)	(93.3)	(91.4)	(38.0)	(98.2)	(98.2)	(96.3)	(85.9)	(82.2)	(1.8)	(77.3)	40
Total	80.0	77.4	72.3	61.2	23.1	93.5	90.2	77.5	52.8	46.8	6.5	51.3	354
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	71.0	76.4	71.0	59.1	32.1	81.3	76.9	62.5	45.8	42.3	17.2	43.4	202
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	63.8	66.1	55.9	43.3	3.1	63.8	51.2	39.4	37.0	29.1	32.3	42.5	127

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccine given at birth.

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

Table 42 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and percentage with symptoms of ARI and fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Children under age five with symptoms of ARI						Children under age five with fever		
	Children under age five			Percentage for whom treatment was sought		Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought		Number of children
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics		from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	
Age in months									
<6	5.2	10.6	181	*	*	10	*	*	19
6-11	4.9	15.2	215	*	*	11	(46.3)	(0.0)	33
12-23	5.6	12.3	354	*	*	20	(60.3)	(2.8)	44
24-35	5.1	14.8	414	*	*	21	48.6	1.2	61
36-47	4.0	14.1	357	*	*	14	33.1	2.4	50
48-59	3.6	12.1	382	*	*	14	(33.4)	(1.6)	46
Sex									
Male	4.8	13.2	945	(42.3)	(23.5)	46	44.1	1.6	124
Female	4.6	13.4	958	(48.1)	(19.6)	44	44.7	1.5	129
Residence									
Urban	4.5	15.5	527	(62.5)	(25.0)	24	55.9	1.8	82
Rural	4.8	12.5	1,377	38.9	20.4	66	39.0	1.4	172
Mother's education									
No education	5.5	11.7	477	*	*	26	24.5	0.0	56
<5 years complete	5.0	14.3	167	*	*	8	*	*	24
5-9 years complete	5.1	15.6	668	(53.3)	(15.1)	34	51.0	2.3	104
10 or more years complete	3.5	11.7	592	*	*	21	50.9	2.1	69
Religion									
Hindu	4.6	11.6	887	(45.6)	(23.7)	41	51.9	3.8	103
Muslim	6.3	23.1	240	*	*	15	52.5	0.0	55
Christian	4.1	12.0	580	*	*	24	26.2	0.0	70
Other	4.6	13.1	195	*	*	9	*	*	26
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	5.6	21.7	92	*	*	5	*	*	20
Scheduled tribe	3.9	12.2	576	*	*	23	26.0	0.0	70
Other backward class	6.5	20.0	193	*	*	12	(56.3)	(0.0)	39
Other	4.7	11.9	1,044	(45.3)	(24.4)	49	48.0	3.1	125
Wealth index									
Lowest	5.4	21.5	68	*	*	4	*	*	15
Second	4.0	11.6	392	*	*	16	(38.0)	(0.0)	46
Middle	5.8	14.7	649	(46.5)	(18.7)	38	39.4	2.6	95
Fourth	4.4	12.7	560	*	*	25	53.8	1.0	71
Highest	3.1	11.3	235	*	*	7	(54.7)	(2.8)	26
Total	4.7	13.3	1,904	45.1	21.6	89	44.4	1.5	253

Note: Total includes children with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ 'Symptoms of ARI' (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which was chest-related) is considered a proxy for pneumonia.

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

Table 4.3. Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea
 Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey		Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)				Other treatments				Number of children	
	Any diarrhoea	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider ¹	ORS packets	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	Any ORT or increased fluids	Antibiotic drug	Other drug ²	Intravenous solution		Home remedy/herbal/other
Age in months												
<6	7.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
6-11	15.1	(44.4)	(20.3)	(12.0)	(26.3)	(2.3)	(26.3)	(18.0)	(19.5)	(0.0)	(27.8)	(32.3)
12-23	15.0	46.4	47.2	15.6	53.6	22.9	57.8	25.7	27.9	2.8	32.1	11.5
24-35	10.1	(39.2)	(43.9)	(16.9)	(56.1)	(12.3)	(59.0)	(10.5)	(13.4)	(0.0)	(52.1)	(14.6)
36-47	7.0	(30.3)	(43.1)	(13.8)	(51.9)	(5.9)	(54.9)	(15.7)	(12.7)	(0.0)	(34.3)	(16.7)
48-59	6.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sex												
Male	10.3	39.6	33.3	8.5	38.1	15.3	43.6	18.8	20.0	0.8	38.3	19.6
Female	9.6	35.8	39.2	18.3	50.6	10.6	52.0	18.3	18.8	0.8	34.5	22.3
Residence												
Urban	12.2	41.4	31.0	12.6	41.4	13.8	46.0	20.7	8.0	2.3	35.6	27.6
Rural	9.1	35.9	38.8	13.6	45.6	12.6	48.5	17.5	25.2	0.0	36.9	17.5
Mother's education												
No education	9.4	(43.7)	(31.1)	(14.2)	(39.9)	(7.1)	(42.6)	(16.4)	(16.9)	(0.0)	(38.8)	(19.2)
<5 years complete	11.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5-9 years complete	10.3	31.3	41.9	12.1	48.7	15.3	52.6	19.9	19.2	0.0	30.6	25.3
10 or more years complete	9.7	45.4	36.5	16.9	46.7	14.8	49.2	21.2	20.3	2.6	44.5	13.6
Religion												
Hindu	10.8	45.5	38.4	13.7	46.8	15.8	49.6	21.6	20.8	0.8	40.7	15.8
Muslim	10.7	(45.6)	(50.4)	(12.4)	(53.2)	(7.6)	(53.2)	(14.2)	(34.2)	(0.0)	(36.1)	(22.0)
Christian	7.4	(18.6)	(29.9)	(15.8)	(40.1)	(13.0)	(47.5)	(16.9)	(8.5)	(1.7)	(35.6)	(21.5)
Other	12.6	(32.7)	(23.8)	(7.9)	(31.7)	(7.9)	(34.7)	(13.9)	(17.8)	(0.0)	(21.8)	(38.6)
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	12.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scheduled tribe	7.5	(18.6)	(29.9)	(15.8)	(40.1)	(13.0)	(47.5)	(16.9)	(8.5)	(1.7)	(35.6)	(21.5)
Other backward class	10.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	11.0	44.6	34.4	11.5	43.2	11.5	45.5	17.5	19.6	0.6	38.5	22.2
Wealth index												
Lowest	14.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Second	10.1	(37.4)	(31.3)	(12.2)	(37.4)	(19.0)	(42.3)	(12.9)	(21.4)	(0.0)	(33.1)	(23.4)
Middle	9.2	32.8	30.7	9.4	38.1	11.9	43.4	13.9	18.4	0.0	40.6	24.6
Fourth	10.5	38.0	45.8	17.3	53.7	15.7	56.2	17.0	26.0	1.2	32.6	16.1
Highest	9.2	(62.6)	(44.3)	(13.7)	(54.5)	(3.4)	(54.5)	(37.4)	(9.1)	(3.4)	(48.9)	(13.7)
Total	9.9	37.8	36.2	13.3	44.2	13.0	47.7	18.6	19.4	0.8	36.5	20.9

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and gruel. Total includes children with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.
 () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.
² Includes antimotility drugs and unknown drugs.

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids offered					Amount of food offered					Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ^{1,2}	Percentage given ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding ²	Number of children with diarrhoea				
	More		Much less		Total	Same as usual		Some-what less		Total				Never gave food	Don't know/missing		
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less		None	More	Same as usual	Some-what less							Much less	None
Age in months																	
<6	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	*	14	
6-11	(2.3)	(76.6)	(16.6)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(0.0)	*	*	*	(14.3)	(0.0)	*	*	100.0	(20.3)	32	
12-23	22.9	39.0	31.7	5.1	1.4	0.0	7.3	34.9	44.0	7.8	1.4	4.6	0.0	100.0	21.6	53	
24-35	(12.3)	(59.7)	(19.9)	(3.5)	(1.8)	(2.9)	(1.8)	(51.5)	(31.6)	(4.7)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(2.9)	100.0	(6.4)	42	
36-47	(5.9)	(50.9)	(40.2)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(43.1)	(36.4)	(20.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	100.0	(3.0)	25	
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	(34.3)	23
Sex																	
Male	15.3	55.9	22.3	5.0	1.5	0.0	2.0	53.4	27.1	6.5	3.3	7.8	0.0	100.0	13.3	35.6	97
Female	10.6	56.5	27.8	2.9	0.8	1.3	2.9	38.5	36.3	9.8	3.4	7.7	1.3	100.0	5.6	38.7	92
Residence																	
Urban	13.8	48.3	26.4	8.0	3.4	0.0	3.4	41.4	34.5	12.6	2.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	9.2	35.6	64
Rural	12.6	60.2	24.3	1.9	0.0	1.0	1.9	48.5	30.1	5.8	3.9	8.7	1.0	100.0	9.7	37.9	125
Mother's education																	
No education	(7.1)	(69.9)	(21.3)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(55.7)	(32.8)	(4.4)	(4.4)	(2.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.4)	(33.9)	45
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	19
5-9 years complete	15.3	49.4	27.0	5.0	3.2	0.0	4.6	39.9	28.1	13.5	4.6	9.2	0.0	100.0	11.4	39.8	69
10 or more years complete	14.8	59.3	21.2	2.6	0.0	2.1	2.6	43.6	30.1	7.2	2.1	12.3	2.1	100.0	10.2	36.5	58
Religion																	
Hindu	15.8	52.2	23.7	6.4	0.8	1.3	4.1	45.0	34.1	7.4	2.8	5.3	1.3	100.0	12.7	39.7	96
Muslim	(7.6)	(55.3)	(31.4)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(43.9)	(38.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(15.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.6)	(48.5)	26
Christian	(13.0)	(62.7)	(24.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(48.6)	(26.0)	(14.1)	(5.6)	(5.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.5)	(27.7)	43
Other	(7.9)	(61.3)	(24.8)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(48.4)	(24.8)	(6.0)	(4.9)	(12.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.9)	(31.7)	25
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	11
Scheduled tribe	(13.0)	(62.7)	(24.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(48.6)	(26.0)	(14.1)	(5.6)	(5.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.5)	(27.7)	43
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	20
Other	11.5	56.4	25.4	5.4	1.3	0.0	3.0	46.6	31.2	7.5	3.4	8.3	0.0	100.0	9.0	37.6	114
Wealth index																	
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	10
Second	(19.0)	(60.1)	(19.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(57.7)	(19.0)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(9.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(12.9)	(27.0)	40
Middle	11.9	59.8	20.5	7.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	51.2	29.1	7.0	3.3	7.4	0.0	100.0	8.6	37.7	59
Fourth	15.7	48.8	28.5	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.5	38.8	37.6	8.3	4.1	6.6	2.1	100.0	12.0	42.5	59
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	22
Total	13.0	56.2	25.0	4.0	1.2	0.6	2.5	46.1	31.6	8.1	3.3	7.7	0.6	100.0	9.5	37.1	189

ORT = Oral rehydration therapy, which includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt packet and gruel

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Equivalent to the UNICEF/WHO indicator 'Home management of diarrhoea'.

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

Table 45 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	77.6	765	(79.9)	40
20-24	85.6	841	85.5	279
25-34	88.1	1,493	89.0	840
35-49	83.5	1,413	88.8	310
Residence				
Urban	91.3	1,499	94.0	439
Rural	81.0	3,013	85.5	1,030
Education				
No education	74.5	984	79.1	355
<5 years complete	77.4	373	77.7	132
5-9 years complete	83.4	1,631	90.0	505
10 or more years complete	93.6	1,524	95.5	478
Religion				
Hindu	89.7	2,476	94.8	739
Muslim	80.1	449	84.2	167
Christian	74.1	1,114	78.4	409
Other	85.4	470	84.7	153
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	89.4	281	93.0	80
Scheduled tribe	73.5	1,079	79.0	403
Other backward class	91.9	467	93.1	141
Other	87.0	2,683	91.0	845
Wealth index				
Lowest	55.8	95	(71.4)	49
Second	73.7	643	80.4	280
Middle	80.8	1,469	84.5	503
Fourth	89.7	1,508	95.1	432
Highest	93.2	798	96.1	206
Total	84.4	4,512	88.0	1,469

Note: Total includes women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 46. ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services
 Percentage of children under age six years who are in an area covered by an anganwadi centre (AWC), and percentage of children in areas covered by an AWC who received any service and received specific services from an AWC in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC											
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months				Children age 0-59 months			
	Number of children age 0-71 months covered by an AWC	Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Age in months												
<12	87.9	19.9	11.8	10.6	0.7	348	na	na	0.9	348	*	3
12-23	91.7	29.8	19.7	13.3	1.0	325	na	na	0.0	325	nc	0
24-35	89.9	33.5	25.6	11.5	0.5	372	na	na	0.5	372	*	2
36-47	87.6	34.9	25.3	12.3	1.0	312	12.5	312	1.6	312	*	5
48-59	88.4	34.4	26.8	12.4	1.8	338	12.3	338	0.2	338	*	1
60-71	87.9	28.2	19.4	13.0	1.7	322	7.3	322	na	na	na	na
0-35	89.8	27.8	19.2	11.8	0.7	1,045	na	na	0.5	1,045	*	5
36-71	88.0	32.5	23.8	12.6	1.5	972	10.7	972	na	na	na	na
Sex												
Male	87.9	30.1	22.1	11.8	0.8	994	10.8	471	0.4	834	*	3
Female	89.9	30.1	20.8	12.5	1.4	1,024	10.6	502	0.9	862	*	8
Residence												
Urban	79.2	17.8	9.6	10.7	0.6	497	10.6	236	0.9	423	*	4
Rural	92.6	34.1	25.3	12.6	1.3	1,521	10.7	736	0.6	1,273	*	7
Mother's education												
No education	89.7	27.6	20.1	9.0	2.7	521	7.8	284	0.3	428	*	1
<5 years complete	91.9	31.3	24.7	11.8	0.0	187	10.3	94	0.0	153	nc	0
5-9 years complete	88.1	33.6	23.3	14.1	1.0	691	12.6	318	1.5	593	*	9
10 or more years complete	88.2	27.9	19.5	12.7	0.2	619	11.6	276	0.1	522	*	1
Religion												
Hindu	90.0	27.7	20.5	12.2	1.4	968	15.8	465	0.6	797	*	5
Muslim	90.4	32.4	4.3	30.5	0.0	255	3.9	126	0.0	217	nc	0
Christian	89.3	33.4	30.1	5.1	1.4	600	2.6	285	0.9	522	*	5
Other	81.2	238	22.0	9.6	0.0	193	19.1	96	0.8	159	*	1

Continued...

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC										
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC			Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
		Number of children age 0-71 months	Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	95.3	25.1	22.3	8.3	0.0	104	10.3	50	0.8	88	*
Scheduled tribe	89.4	33.4	30.5	4.7	1.4	596	2.6	284	0.9	519	*
Other backward class	91.4	33.3	12.8	25.5	2.3	211	11.2	104	0.7	176	*
Other	87.6	28.1	18.1	14.0	0.8	1,106	15.0	534	0.5	913	*
Wealth index											
Lowest	90.6	36.8	34.6	2.2	7.4	66	*	25	0.0	62	nc
Second	92.6	30.5	22.9	8.9	2.2	425	10.0	223	0.0	363	nc
Middle	88.2	29.3	22.3	11.3	0.7	701	11.1	326	0.6	573	*
Fourth	90.2	32.5	20.0	15.9	0.6	592	11.9	289	1.3	504	*
Highest	81.4	23.4	15.9	13.8	0.0	235	9.4	110	0.6	193	*
Years since AWC was established											
<6 years ago	na	(37.7)	(30.7)	(11.2)	(4.2)	35	*	15	(0.0)	33	nc
6 or more years ago	na	29.9	21.3	12.2	1.1	1,983	10.7	957	0.7	1,663	*
Total	88.9	30.1	21.4	12.2	1.1	2,018	10.7	972	0.6	1,696	*

Note: Total includes children with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ AWC services for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and preschool education.

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

Table 47 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Among children under age six years in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre (AWC), percentage whose mothers received specific services from an AWC during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	96.7	3.0	0.1	1.2	497	97.0	3.0	0.1	0.6	496
Rural	95.6	3.9	0.3	1.1	1,521	91.0	7.0	0.4	1.0	1,520
Mother's education										
No education	97.2	2.1	0.5	0.9	521	90.3	7.8	0.7	1.2	521
<5 years complete	96.8	1.9	0.0	1.3	187	96.8	2.6	0.0	0.6	187
5-9 years complete	94.9	5.0	0.3	1.4	691	91.9	5.8	0.3	1.2	689
10 or more years complete	95.6	4.1	0.2	0.9	619	93.7	5.9	0.2	0.3	619
Religion										
Hindu	95.7	3.6	0.5	1.6	968	93.0	6.2	0.3	0.6	967
Muslim	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	255	94.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	254
Christian	94.5	5.3	0.2	0.8	600	91.1	7.5	0.6	1.6	600
Other	96.6	2.8	0.0	1.3	193	91.4	6.7	0.0	1.0	193
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	97.0	3.0	1.2	2.3	104	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	104
Scheduled tribe	94.5	5.3	0.2	0.8	596	91.0	7.5	0.6	1.6	596
Other backward class	97.9	1.5	0.0	1.7	211	95.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	211
Other	96.1	3.3	0.3	1.1	1,106	92.6	6.1	0.3	0.7	1,104
Wealth index										
Lowest	92.6	7.4	0.0	1.9	66	82.2	17.8	1.9	3.7	66
Second	97.5	2.5	0.6	1.1	425	91.6	7.2	0.9	1.1	425
Middle	95.7	3.7	0.2	1.0	701	92.9	6.0	0.3	0.6	699
Fourth	95.7	3.7	0.1	0.9	592	92.6	4.6	0.0	0.7	592
Highest	95.0	5.0	0.5	2.0	235	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.8	234
Years since AWC was established										
<6 years ago	(93.0)	(7.0)	(3.5)	(7.0)	35	(83.9)	(16.1)	(5.6)	(12.6)	35
6 or more years ago	95.9	3.6	0.2	1.0	1,983	92.7	5.9	0.2	0.7	1,981
Total	95.9	3.7	0.3	1.1	2,018	92.5	6.0	0.3	0.9	2,016

Note: Total includes children with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

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

Table 48 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06, and totals for children under age three years of ever-married interviewed women age 15-49, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	1.9	7.9	0.1	7.2	20.9	6.3	-0.7	2.7	9.9	1.2	-0.4	163
6-11	5.4	15.6	-0.3	3.2	16.3	4.8	-0.5	1.9	12.9	1.9	-0.6	193
12-23	14.1	34.8	-1.4	1.4	7.7	1.6	-0.6	2.2	20.0	0.6	-1.1	324
24-35	17.3	39.7	-1.7	1.6	6.1	1.1	-0.5	6.1	25.9	0.2	-1.3	389
36-47	14.7	44.4	-1.8	1.4	6.7	0.4	-0.5	6.3	24.1	0.0	-1.4	324
48-59	15.7	47.8	-1.9	1.1	6.0	2.2	-0.6	6.3	29.1	0.2	-1.6	342
Sex												
Male	11.5	35.2	-1.4	1.8	9.6	2.4	-0.5	3.9	20.0	0.3	-1.2	850
Female	14.7	35.9	-1.4	2.4	8.5	2.0	-0.6	5.5	24.2	0.7	-1.2	884
Birth interval in months²												
First birth ³	8.1	28.4	-1.1	1.5	8.5	1.3	-0.6	3.1	18.4	1.0	-1.0	519
<24	20.5	46.3	-1.7	2.4	9.5	2.0	-0.6	8.3	31.3	0.0	-1.4	231
24-47	16.4	40.8	-1.6	2.6	9.1	2.3	-0.6	5.5	25.9	0.1	-1.3	595
48+	8.8	29.8	-1.2	2.2	9.3	2.9	-0.5	3.0	15.3	0.6	-1.0	346
Birth order²												
1	8.2	28.4	-1.1	1.6	8.6	1.3	-0.6	3.2	18.5	1.0	-1.0	515
2-3	13.7	37.6	-1.5	1.8	8.4	2.5	-0.5	4.2	21.0	0.2	-1.2	787
4-5	17.0	39.3	-1.5	4.4	10.6	2.5	-0.6	6.9	28.5	0.4	-1.3	279
6+	18.0	43.9	-1.5	2.2	11.5	1.1	-0.7	8.9	31.3	0.0	-1.4	110
Residence												
Urban	7.9	29.5	-1.2	1.6	8.4	2.2	-0.6	3.3	19.1	0.6	-1.1	460
Rural	15.0	37.8	-1.4	2.3	9.3	2.2	-0.5	5.2	23.3	0.5	-1.2	1,275
Size at birth²												
Very small	10.6	29.4	-1.5	5.0	20.6	2.3	-1.1	9.6	34.4	0.0	-1.6	53
Small	19.7	46.2	-1.8	1.8	10.2	2.1	-0.8	8.9	29.6	0.0	-1.6	213
Average or larger	11.8	33.6	-1.3	2.1	8.3	2.1	-0.5	3.6	20.5	0.5	-1.1	1,368
Mother's education⁴												
No education	21.2	46.0	-1.7	2.4	9.0	2.0	-0.6	8.6	30.7	0.3	-1.4	421
<5 years complete	17.0	46.3	-1.7	2.9	14.2	1.6	-0.6	6.2	28.4	0.5	-1.4	150
5-9 years complete	11.4	33.6	-1.3	2.4	10.7	2.1	-0.6	4.2	21.7	0.6	-1.2	601
10 or more years complete	7.4	26.7	-1.1	1.4	5.8	2.5	-0.4	1.9	14.2	0.6	-0.9	539
Religion												
Hindu	7.4	29.3	-1.2	1.8	7.4	1.1	-0.6	3.1	17.0	0.4	-1.1	810
Muslim	21.3	38.1	-1.4	1.8	14.8	1.6	-0.9	9.4	34.1	0.6	-1.5	214
Christian	19.0	45.8	-1.6	2.9	9.2	4.6	-0.3	4.6	24.5	0.7	-1.1	525
Other	12.2	31.6	-1.4	1.3	9.4	1.1	-0.7	6.5	24.2	0.7	-1.3	185
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	9.7	34.1	-1.6	0.0	7.6	3.3	-0.5	5.5	23.1	0.9	-1.2	80
Scheduled tribe	19.1	45.6	-1.6	3.0	9.5	4.4	-0.3	4.6	24.2	0.7	-1.1	516
Other backward class	12.6	30.9	-1.0	0.8	9.4	1.3	-0.8	5.9	23.4	0.4	-1.1	172
Other	10.3	31.2	-1.3	2.0	8.8	1.1	-0.6	4.4	20.8	0.4	-1.2	966
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	12.9	35.5	-1.4	2.2	9.0	2.0	-0.6	4.7	22.2	0.5	-1.2	1,690
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Not interviewed and not in household ⁵	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25

Continued...

Table 48 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Mother's nutritional status												
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	19.2	44.5	-1.6	3.2	13.9	0.5	-1.0	9.0	34.5	0.3	-1.6	245
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	12.6	35.1	-1.4	2.2	8.7	2.2	-0.5	4.2	21.3	0.4	-1.1	1,256
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	6.6	25.9	-1.3	0.8	5.3	3.1	-0.3	2.1	11.5	0.8	-1.0	188
Mother not measured	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	12.9	36.0	-1.4	2.0	8.9	2.3	-0.6	4.8	22.0	0.5	-1.2	1,522
Living with one or neither parent	15.0	33.0	-1.3	3.0	10.2	1.7	-0.5	3.9	23.5	0.6	-1.1	212
Wealth index												
Lowest	30.3	49.8	-2.0	6.0	11.2	0.0	-0.9	16.3	49.8	0.0	-1.8	61
Second	24.0	46.6	-1.9	2.3	11.2	3.0	-0.6	9.4	28.9	0.0	-1.5	346
Middle	13.0	39.9	-1.4	3.0	11.3	2.1	-0.7	4.4	24.6	0.5	-1.3	597
Fourth	7.5	28.3	-1.1	0.7	6.3	2.1	-0.4	1.8	15.7	0.6	-0.9	526
Highest	4.5	19.0	-1.0	1.4	5.2	1.9	-0.4	1.5	11.6	1.3	-0.9	204
Total	13.1	35.6	-1.4	2.1	9.0	2.2	-0.6	4.7	22.1	0.5	-1.2	1,735
Children age 0-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women												
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	11.6	29.0	-1.1	2.7	10.8	2.6	-0.6	3.7	19.5	0.7	-1.0	1044
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	15.7	38.5	-1.5	2.4	9.7	3.6	-0.3	4.6	20.1	0.5	-1.1	605

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the 2006 WHO International Reference Population. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurements of both height and weight. Total includes children with missing information on size at birth, mother's education, religion, and mother's nutritional status, who are not shown separately.

BMI = Body mass index (kg/m²)

* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the International Reference Population median.

² Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

³ First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

⁴ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

⁵ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 49 Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the five years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, and for last-born children born in the five years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who started breastfeeding within half an hour, one hour, and one day of birth and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Number of children	Percentage who started breastfeeding:			Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
			Within half an hour of birth	Within one hour of birth ¹	Within one day of birth ²		
Residence							
Urban	95.7	543	59.1	59.3	81.2	36.9	427
Rural	96.1	1,429	56.6	57.1	79.2	37.7	1,004
Sex							
Male	95.3	983	56.1	56.5	78.8	37.2	741
Female	96.6	989	58.8	59.1	80.8	37.7	690
Mother's education							
No education	98.2	500	54.2	54.6	75.2	30.9	350
<5 years complete	92.8	182	48.7	48.7	70.9	47.5	126
5-9 years complete	95.9	688	60.4	60.8	83.3	33.9	491
10 or more years complete	95.1	602	58.9	59.4	81.8	43.5	464
Religion							
Hindu	96.6	904	55.2	55.6	80.0	37.4	725
Muslim	95.5	255	61.8	63.3	77.9	33.8	159
Christian	94.3	615	55.8	55.8	78.1	40.1	394
Other	98.8	197	67.3	67.8	84.6	35.0	152
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	95.5	93	48.8	48.8	73.5	47.5	78
Scheduled tribe	94.4	611	55.4	55.4	78.1	39.7	389
Other backward class	97.0	201	50.5	53.1	70.8	46.4	138
Other	96.7	1,067	60.3	60.5	82.6	34.0	826
Assistance at delivery							
Health personnel ⁴	95.7	1,163	56.0	56.5	81.9	40.1	903
Dai (TBA)	97.6	612	63.7	64.0	80.5	29.7	407
Other/no one	92.5	198	45.8	45.8	61.7	44.2	121
Place of delivery							
Health facility	95.7	898	55.5	56.1	82.3	40.5	709
At home	96.3	1,066	59.3	59.4	77.3	34.4	716
Other	*	8	*	*	*	*	6
Wealth index							
Lowest	95.2	76	(52.7)	(52.7)	(72.9)	(38.8)	46
Second	97.3	413	57.0	57.0	74.4	34.2	277
Middle	95.2	679	60.2	60.6	80.9	32.8	488
Fourth	96.5	565	53.8	54.7	81.5	42.3	421
Highest	94.8	239	59.5	59.5	82.4	42.8	199
Total	96.0	1,972	57.4	57.8	79.8	37.5	1,431

Note: Table is based on children born in the last five years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes children with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within half an hour of birth.

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

³ Children given something other than breast milk during the first three days of life.

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

Table 50 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under three years living with the mother by breastfeeding status and percentage of all children under three years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Manipur, 2005-06

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:						Total	Number of youngest children under three years	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children
	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods				
<2	(0.0)	(86.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.3)	(6.6)	100.0	37	(6.0)	37
2-3	1.0	65.1	8.3	5.0	5.0	15.6	100.0	73	10.7	75
4-5	1.8	46.2	8.1	4.6	7.4	32.0	100.0	69	19.0	69
6-8	1.2	14.1	5.9	0.6	0.9	77.4	100.0	128	7.1	128
9-11	2.3	1.4	4.5	0.0	0.0	91.8	100.0	87	12.1	87
12-17	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	91.3	100.0	166	5.3	169
18-23	17.5	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	81.1	100.0	175	2.8	185
24-35	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.3	100.0	335	5.6	414
<4	0.7	72.1	5.5	3.3	5.8	12.6	100.0	110	9.2	112
<6	1.1	62.1	6.5	3.8	6.4	20.1	100.0	180	12.9	181
6-9	1.6	11.0	6.5	0.4	0.7	79.6	100.0	164	7.4	164
12-23	12.9	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	86.1	100.0	341	4.0	354

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Based on all children under three years.

Table 51 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who are fed with appropriate feeding practices based upon number of food groups and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: ²				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed: ³				
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast- feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children
Age in months													
6-8	na	na	na	na	20.6	72.1	20.6	127	100.0	20.4	72.4	20.4	128
9-11	na	na	na	na	51.2	53.2	33.4	85	100.0	50.9	52.8	33.5	87
12-17	na	na	na	na	64.2	65.1	51.1	152	96.6	63.2	63.0	48.9	166
18-23	na	na	na	na	78.6	69.6	59.4	145	90.7	73.5	62.5	50.8	175
Sex													
Male	≥36	3.2	4.6	616	54.9	63.8	42.1	261	96.3	54.2	61.9	40.3	283
Female	30.9	3.7	4.5	597	55.7	68.6	43.8	247	95.8	55.2	65.0	40.8	273
Residence													
Urban	≥36	4.1	4.6	333	65.1	70.3	50.3	129	97.3	63.8	69.1	48.4	138
Rural	31.7	3.1	4.5	880	51.9	64.7	40.4	380	95.6	51.6	61.5	37.9	417
Mother's education													
No education	(25.8)	(3.3)	(4.8)	285	37.3	59.9	27.1	110	93.5	35.6	55.0	24.0	124
<5 years complete	*	*	*	109	48.9	54.6	38.3	34	96.7	49.0	51.0	35.8	37
5-9 years complete	≥36	3.6	4.7	424	59.0	65.1	44.7	189	96.5	58.5	62.2	42.1	203
10 or more years complete	33.2	3.3	4.1	395	63.7	73.4	51.8	176	97.1	64.0	72.5	50.5	192
Religion													
Hindu	≥36	3.7	4.2	568	70.1	71.6	55.1	241	98.9	69.5	70.6	53.9	255
Muslim	*	(4.4)	(6.2)	155	39.9	47.3	27.9	63	92.9	41.3	46.4	26.1	72
Christian	21.7	2.5	4.2	372	34.9	65.3	26.9	151	91.9	35.8	59.5	24.0	174
Other	*	*	*	116	64.4	66.2	50.7	53	100.0	63.0	64.8	49.6	55

Continued ...

Table 51 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices—Continued

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹			Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: ²			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed: ²						
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast- feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	3 + food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	* 21.9	* 2.5	* 4.2	58	* 36.4	* 64.1	* 27.3	22	* 92.5	* 37.5	* 58.7	* 24.6	24
Scheduled tribe	* (4.5)	(4.5)	(5.4)	367	36.4	64.1	27.3	151	92.5	37.5	58.7	24.6	172
Other backward class	* ≥36	(4.5)	(5.4)	122	63.5	64.9	47.8	56	96.0	61.7	64.2	45.4	61
Other	≥36	3.7	4.5	665	63.0	67.8	50.3	280	98.2	62.7	65.8	48.8	298
Wealth index													
Lowest	* (25.5)	* (4.5)	* (5.7)	49	* 39.1	* 59.2	* 31.4	17	* 94.9	* 40.9	* 56.8	* 29.5	18
Second	(25.5)	(4.5)	(5.7)	235	39.1	59.2	31.4	98	94.9	40.9	56.8	29.5	109
Middle	≥36	4.1	5.3	436	54.1	60.0	40.6	178	95.1	52.0	56.4	37.3	194
Fourth	≥36	3.4	3.7	336	65.2	75.4	52.7	146	96.5	63.5	72.1	49.5	162
Highest	(33.5)	*	*	156	67.9	76.4	52.5	69	98.3	68.9	76.2	52.9	73
Total	33.2	3.4	4.5	1,212	55.3	66.1	42.9	508	96.1	54.6	63.4	40.5	556

Note: Total includes children with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

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

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

⁴ At least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months.

⁵ Commercially produced infant formula; tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk; cheese; yogurt; or other milk products.

⁶ Three or more food groups for breastfed children and four or more food groups for non-breastfed children.

⁷ Fed solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months, 3 or more times for other breastfed children, and 4 or more times for non-breastfed children.

⁸ Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with three IYCF practices if they receive milk or milk products and are fed at least the minimum number of times per day with at least the minimum number of food groups.

Table 52 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06, and percentage of children age 6-35 months classified as having anaemia, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-11	36.1	29.9	1.1	67.1	174
12-23	33.0	27.0	0.6	60.6	321
24-35	25.6	12.9	0.3	38.8	380
36-47	21.6	7.4	0.0	29.0	317
48-59	16.8	6.3	0.0	23.1	339
Sex					
Male	24.9	17.5	0.5	42.9	758
Female	26.2	12.9	0.2	39.3	775
Birth order¹					
1	28.7	16.0	0.0	44.7	440
2-3	24.0	15.6	0.3	39.9	703
4-5	23.8	15.6	0.8	40.2	251
6+	29.6	11.4	1.3	42.3	96
Residence					
Urban	26.6	14.3	0.4	41.3	390
Rural	25.2	15.5	0.3	41.0	1,143
Mother's education²					
No education	22.1	14.4	0.6	37.1	388
<5 years complete	36.1	14.8	0.0	50.9	127
5-9 years complete	25.7	16.3	0.5	42.6	526
10 or more years complete	25.7	15.4	0.0	41.1	470
Religion					
Hindu	24.5	14.6	0.3	39.3	693
Muslim	34.8	15.1	1.3	51.2	189
Christian	24.7	14.5	0.2	39.4	476
Other	22.2	19.4	0.0	41.6	174
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	26.0	23.6	0.0	49.7	69
Scheduled tribe	25.2	14.6	0.2	40.0	469
Other backward class	32.3	12.5	0.8	45.7	151
Other	24.5	15.3	0.4	40.2	843
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	25.7	15.5	0.3	41.5	1,490
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	20
Not interviewed and not in household ³	*	*	*	*	22
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	25.5	15.5	0.3	41.3	1,341
Living with one or neither parent	26.0	12.9	0.6	39.5	191
Mother's anaemia status					
Not anaemic	23.5	13.4	0.2	37.2	844
Mildly anaemic	29.6	17.2	0.6	47.4	544
Moderately/severely anaemic	24.5	22.9	0.0	47.4	104
Wealth index					
Lowest	(19.0)	(13.9)	(0.0)	(32.9)	53
Second	26.9	15.1	0.4	42.4	315
Middle	26.6	15.4	0.5	42.5	535
Fourth	25.4	16.2	0.0	41.6	453
Highest	22.3	12.4	0.7	35.4	176
Total	25.6	15.2	0.3	41.1	1,533
Children age 6-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women					
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	30.3	21.9	0.6	52.8	854
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	22.6	21.7	0.9	45.2	457

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes children with missing information on religion and mother's anaemia status, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother										Children age 6-59 months				Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹		Percentage who consumed iron rich foods in last 24 hours ²		Percentage given supplements in last 6 months		Percentage given supplements in last 6 months		Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days		Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ³		Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴		Number of children	
	Percentage	Number of children	Percentage	Number of children	Percentage	Number of children	Percentage	Number of children	Percentage	Number of children	Percentage	Number of children	Percentage	Number of children	Percentage	Number of children
Age in months																
6-8	35.8	128	26.9	na	na	3.1	na	2.5	3.1	0.6	128	93.7	128	93.7	128	
9-11	56.5	87	43.6	na	na	9.0	na	1.4	9.0	1.4	87	89.3	87	89.3	87	
12-17	75.7	166	55.8	26.1	169	26.1	169	2.3	26.1	10.5	169	93.5	169	93.5	169	
18-23	86.7	175	70.0	16.9	185	16.9	185	3.2	16.9	16.5	185	90.2	182	90.2	182	
24-35	92.0	335	70.6	10.0	414	10.0	414	2.3	10.0	17.1	414	93.8	414	93.8	414	
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	3.8	na	2.3	3.8	15.7	357	92.1	357	92.1	356	
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	4.7	na	1.9	4.7	19.8	382	91.9	382	91.9	380	
Sex																
Male	75.3	461	58.7	16.3	391	10.8	391	2.6	10.8	14.7	855	93.0	855	93.0	855	
Female	77.5	430	59.0	14.1	377	7.8	377	1.9	7.8	14.7	867	91.8	867	91.8	862	
Birth order																
1	78.2	270	60.7	21.4	237	12.6	237	2.8	12.6	17.2	536	94.5	536	94.5	536	
2-3	79.4	431	61.7	14.7	382	9.6	382	2.2	9.6	16.0	794	93.2	794	93.2	793	
4-5	68.4	140	50.9	6.0	110	4.4	110	1.6	4.4	8.6	278	87.2	276	87.2	276	
6+	(62.5)	49	(46.0)	(8.2)	39	4.1	39	2.2	4.1	8.2	113	89.6	112	89.6	112	
Breastfeeding status																
Breastfeeding	73.5	744	57.0	17.2	543	12.1	543	1.9	12.1	10.3	932	93.8	928	93.8	928	
Not breastfeeding	90.9	147	68.1	10.4	224	6.0	224	2.7	6.0	19.8	783	90.6	781	90.6	781	
Residence																
Urban	80.9	255	65.3	21.4	217	12.7	217	3.1	12.7	16.5	476	98.6	475	98.6	475	
Rural	74.6	636	56.2	12.8	551	8.0	551	2.0	8.0	14.0	1,246	90.0	1,242	90.0	1,242	

Continued...

Table 53 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given supplements in last 6 months	Percentage iron supplements given in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Mother's education											
No education	72.4	52.3	206	9.8	186	5.3	0.6	10.5	436	85.9	434
<5 years complete	72.7	49.1	71	11.5	61	7.9	0.8	15.0	147	95.0	147
5-9 years complete	76.8	58.9	307	13.4	256	8.9	2.6	15.6	599	93.1	597
10 or more years complete	79.5	65.4	307	21.6	264	13.3	3.7	16.9	540	96.1	539
Religion											
Hindu	84.0	67.1	446	20.1	381	12.6	2.1	14.2	803	96.7	801
Muslim	70.8	54.6	109	11.6	93	7.0	1.1	18.1	220	95.3	220
Christian	63.5	45.2	238	8.9	218	5.7	3.4	15.6	515	82.1	511
Other	79.3	59.4	98	12.5	76	7.6	1.1	9.9	184	98.7	184
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	80.7	63.4	48	(22.1)	42	11.1	1.8	21.0	84	98.5	83
Scheduled tribe	63.3	45.4	231	8.9	212	5.6	3.2	15.6	509	82.2	506
Other backward class	77.7	64.9	91	20.7	73	11.8	1.5	24.7	174	95.5	174
Other	81.6	63.3	521	16.7	442	10.7	2.0	11.8	955	96.7	955
Wealth index											
Lowest	(60.7)	(29.9)	31	*	27	5.3	0.0	12.3	59	77.5	59
Second	63.7	45.8	160	7.3	137	3.5	1.9	11.6	354	83.7	354
Middle	77.5	56.9	322	12.5	288	8.1	1.5	14.3	591	94.2	588
Fourth	81.0	67.9	250	20.5	215	12.5	2.4	16.4	503	95.4	501
Highest	84.2	69.0	128	24.6	101	15.6	5.4	17.5	215	98.7	215
Total	76.4	58.8	891	15.2	768	9.3	2.3	14.7	1,722	92.4	1,717

Note: Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Information on vitamin A supplementation is based on the vaccination card and mother's recall. Total includes children with missing information on breastfeeding status and religion, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

³ Deworming for intestinal parasites.

⁴ Salt containing 15 parts per million or more of iodine. Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

Table 54 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percent distribution of households with salt tested for iodine content, by level of iodine in salt (parts per million), according to background characteristics, and total for NFHS-2, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Iodine content of salt			Total	Number of households
	None (0 ppm)	Inadequate (<15 ppm)	Adequate (15+ ppm)		
Residence					
Urban	0.3	1.5	98.2	100.0	1,121
Rural	1.6	6.7	91.7	100.0	2,358
Religion of household head					
Hindu	0.9	3.0	96.1	100.0	1,849
Muslim	0.0	5.6	94.4	100.0	312
Christian	2.4	10.8	86.8	100.0	905
Other	0.3	1.2	98.5	100.0	414
Caste/tribe of household head					
Scheduled caste	0.0	0.5	99.5	100.0	234
Scheduled tribe	2.5	10.7	86.8	100.0	886
Other backward class	0.0	4.2	95.8	100.0	407
Other	0.9	3.2	95.9	100.0	1,950
Wealth index					
Lowest	2.7	17.7	79.6	100.0	90
Second	2.1	10.3	87.6	100.0	593
Middle	1.7	5.1	93.2	100.0	1,188
Fourth	0.5	3.0	96.5	100.0	1,071
Highest	0.0	1.0	99.0	100.0	537
Total	1.2	5.0	93.8	100.0	3,479
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	2.3	9.7	87.9	100.0	1,688

Note: Only 0.4 percent of households did not have any salt in the household. Table includes households with missing information on caste/tribe of the household head, which are not shown separately. ppm = parts per million

Table 55 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Manipur, 2005-06

Type of food	Frequency of consumption					Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never	Missing		
WOMEN							
Milk or curd	15.5	12.8	52.3	19.3	0.1	100.0	4,512
Pulses or beans	21.6	55.3	22.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	4,512
Dark green leafy vegetables	87.0	10.0	2.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,512
Fruits	42.8	25.8	29.8	1.5	0.1	100.0	4,512
Eggs	7.3	30.0	54.9	7.8	0.1	100.0	4,512
Fish	34.7	30.3	33.2	1.6	0.1	100.0	4,512
Chicken/meat	2.4	16.1	69.7	11.7	0.1	100.0	4,512
Fish or chicken/meat	36.2	34.5	28.4	0.8	0.1	100.0	4,512
MEN							
Milk or curd	14.8	21.4	48.2	15.6	0.0	100.0	3,694
Pulses or beans	30.8	53.4	15.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,694
Dark green leafy vegetables	80.9	15.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,694
Fruits	27.2	40.3	31.4	1.1	0.1	100.0	3,694
Eggs	6.9	37.1	50.8	5.2	0.1	100.0	3,694
Fish	28.7	34.6	35.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	3,694
Chicken/meat	6.4	33.9	56.4	3.2	0.1	100.0	3,694
Fish or chicken/meat	32.1	39.9	27.4	0.6	0.0	99.9	3,694

Table 56 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m ²									
	Women ¹					Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	19.3	4.8	3.1	0.3	721	31.9	7.7	1.8	0.4	608
20-29	16.6	3.4	7.3	1.0	1,401	13.3	2.7	5.3	0.5	1,196
30-39	11.0	1.8	18.4	2.6	1,174	12.2	2.7	13.0	0.8	963
40-49	12.8	3.1	25.3	3.8	794	13.6	2.9	16.5	2.1	716
Marital status										
Never married	16.2	3.9	6.1	0.9	1,578	21.2	4.8	4.0	0.4	1,572
Currently married	13.5	2.5	18.0	2.6	2,318	12.0	2.7	13.6	1.3	1,872
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	18.7	3.6	15.0	1.5	196	(22.7)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	40
Residence										
Urban	13.0	3.1	19.8	3.3	1,334	14.9	4.5	14.8	1.5	1,138
Rural	15.6	3.1	10.1	1.2	2,757	17.0	3.2	6.4	0.6	2,345
Education										
No education	17.4	3.2	12.9	1.2	873	18.2	2.0	4.0	0.0	197
<5 years complete	15.1	4.0	10.8	2.5	343	27.0	5.8	5.6	0.4	216
5-9 years complete	16.8	3.5	10.0	1.1	1,489	19.8	4.7	4.6	0.5	1,388
10 or more years complete	10.9	2.4	17.6	2.9	1,386	11.8	2.7	14.0	1.4	1,682
Religion										
Hindu	14.9	3.1	15.7	2.3	2,266	17.7	4.9	12.0	1.2	1,756
Muslim	22.7	6.3	10.9	1.5	384	20.2	3.0	3.5	0.0	368
Christian	12.5	2.3	7.7	0.6	1,009	13.5	2.5	5.3	0.8	875
Other	11.9	2.0	15.5	3.1	430	13.2	1.5	10.0	0.7	484
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	14.9	2.4	16.7	3.1	261	15.2	4.1	14.1	1.8	223
Scheduled tribe	11.9	2.3	7.6	0.5	977	13.3	2.4	5.2	0.8	858
Other backward class	15.6	3.8	10.9	1.2	419	17.8	4.3	10.2	0.3	533
Other	15.7	3.4	15.6	2.4	2,433	17.4	3.9	10.1	0.9	1,857
Wealth index										
Lowest	20.4	5.6	2.2	0.0	87	28.3	7.5	0.0	0.0	58
Second	17.7	3.5	5.2	0.7	577	16.4	1.9	1.6	0.2	491
Middle	17.5	4.2	7.6	0.7	1,339	19.8	4.0	4.2	0.4	1,185
Fourth	12.3	2.1	16.5	2.0	1,373	14.4	3.5	10.4	0.6	1,194
Highest	11.3	2.5	25.4	5.0	716	11.5	4.1	24.7	3.0	555
Total	14.8	3.1	13.3	1.9	4,091	16.3	3.6	9.2	0.9	3,483

Note: Total includes women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, and men for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 57 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06, and percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 with anaemia, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Age										
15-19	27.3	3.1	0.0	30.4	744	7.4	3.6	0.2	11.2	606
20-29	30.5	5.4	0.7	36.6	1,545	4.9	1.9	0.3	7.0	1,191
30-39	31.1	5.7	0.2	37.0	1,255	6.2	6.1	0.4	12.7	957
40-49	30.3	5.5	0.7	36.5	798	10.4	6.0	0.7	17.1	708
Marital status										
Never married	25.4	3.4	0.4	29.3	1,570	5.4	2.5	0.2	8.1	1,567
Currently married	32.8	6.2	0.5	39.5	2,576	8.0	5.6	0.5	14.1	1,855
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	31.7	4.8	0.6	37.1	197	(4.9)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(12.9)	40
Maternity status										
Pregnant	19.9	16.7	0.6	37.2	240	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	40.0	5.7	0.4	46.1	1,000	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	27.7	4.0	0.4	32.2	3,103	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	32.4	5.7	0.4	38.5	1,407	6.6	3.0	0.4	10.1	1,124
Rural	29.0	4.8	0.5	34.3	2,936	6.9	4.8	0.4	12.0	2,338
Education										
No education	30.9	5.4	0.8	37.2	945	9.1	9.1	0.0	18.3	195
<5 years complete	28.3	6.9	0.5	35.8	359	9.4	7.5	0.4	17.3	216
5-9 years complete	29.0	5.0	0.2	34.2	1,582	7.6	4.3	0.4	12.3	1,388
10 or more years complete	31.2	4.6	0.4	36.2	1,457	5.5	3.1	0.4	9.0	1,664
Religion										
Hindu	32.5	5.2	0.3	37.9	2,380	7.4	4.1	0.2	11.6	1,748
Muslim	33.2	7.2	0.5	40.8	422	7.6	4.0	0.7	12.3	360
Christian	23.4	4.4	0.6	28.4	1,086	5.6	5.3	0.3	11.2	872
Other	30.6	4.7	1.0	36.3	454	6.3	2.8	1.1	10.2	481
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	38.6	7.8	1.2	47.6	273	10.0	4.7	0.0	14.7	223
Scheduled tribe	23.1	4.4	0.8	28.4	1,052	5.4	5.3	0.3	11.1	855
Other backward class	30.0	4.8	0.0	34.8	447	7.4	3.6	0.2	11.2	529
Other	32.1	5.2	0.3	37.6	2,569	6.9	3.8	0.5	11.2	1,843
Wealth index										
Lowest	27.4	8.9	1.3	37.6	91	6.9	8.5	0.0	15.4	56
Second	30.8	5.5	0.7	37.0	620	6.4	6.3	0.2	12.9	488
Middle	30.3	4.6	0.5	35.4	1,424	8.8	3.7	0.4	12.9	1,185
Fourth	29.4	5.3	0.3	35.0	1,460	5.8	4.3	0.5	10.6	1,182
Highest	30.9	5.0	0.4	36.3	747	5.2	2.7	0.2	8.1	551
Total	30.1	5.1	0.5	35.7	4,343	6.8	4.2	0.4	11.4	3,462
Total for ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	32.7	6.1	0.5	39.3	2,773	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	21.7	6.3	0.8	28.9	1,362	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe and men for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

² For pregnant women the value is <11 g/dl.

Table 58. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	98.4	99.3	78.0	91.2	79.7	91.0	43.8	56.1	89.9	90.0	1,606	1,282
15-19	98.0	99.2	74.9	89.8	78.4	88.8	39.7	49.6	88.4	88.5	765	628
20-24	98.7	99.5	80.7	92.5	80.8	93.1	47.4	62.3	91.3	91.5	841	654
25-29	99.1	99.3	84.4	94.0	84.6	91.9	50.5	66.0	93.0	92.8	778	606
30-39	99.0	99.7	81.9	93.9	81.8	93.0	45.1	65.6	91.3	90.6	1,295	1,032
40-49	97.6	98.7	72.1	90.3	77.6	91.8	36.7	58.8	87.8	89.4	833	774
Residence												
Urban	99.5	99.5	88.0	94.8	90.5	93.6	54.6	68.9	95.1	92.5	1,499	1,265
Rural	98.1	99.2	74.7	90.9	75.9	91.0	38.7	56.8	88.2	89.4	3,013	2,429
Education												
No education	94.8	93.2	61.5	77.3	66.7	76.1	25.2	32.8	78.8	72.6	984	208
<5 years complete	99.5	97.6	69.3	82.4	72.4	83.8	27.6	33.6	90.3	80.7	373	227
5-9 years complete	99.2	99.6	81.7	91.6	80.6	91.7	42.2	52.0	91.9	89.7	1,631	1,442
10 or more years complete	100.0	100.0	90.1	95.6	92.1	94.8	62.1	74.7	96.5	94.4	1,524	1,816
Regular media exposure²												
Yes	99.1	99.6	81.6	93.3	83.6	92.8	46.8	62.3	91.8	91.2	4,080	3,522
No	93.3	93.8	56.0	69.1	53.6	72.1	17.5	33.8	77.7	76.7	432	172
Marital status												
Never married	98.6	99.3	81.3	92.3	83.7	91.0	49.8	60.8	91.9	90.7	1,628	1,659
Currently married	98.5	99.3	78.7	92.1	79.3	92.6	41.6	61.1	90.0	90.4	2,681	1,995
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	98.1	(97.0)	67.4	(94.1)	76.8	(91.1)	29.3	(60.2)	85.5	(86.3)	202	40
Times slept away from home in the past 12 months												
None	na	99.2	na	91.8	na	91.3	na	61.2	na	89.8	na	2,174
1-2	na	99.2	na	92.7	na	93.3	na	60.2	na	92.0	na	714
3-4	na	99.7	na	91.7	na	91.5	na	58.6	na	89.8	na	269
5+	na	99.8	na	93.7	na	92.6	na	62.3	na	91.7	na	534

Continued...

Table 58 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Religion												
Hindu	99.2	99.2	86.5	94.5	88.3	93.3	52.0	67.1	93.4	90.9	2,476	1,884
Muslim	99.2	100.0	78.5	96.8	86.0	96.4	41.1	59.1	88.8	97.2	449	388
Christian	96.5	99.0	60.3	84.5	58.9	85.3	25.5	46.0	83.6	85.7	1,114	905
Other	99.5	99.5	85.4	94.2	88.0	94.9	48.6	65.9	92.9	92.3	470	517
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	99.6	99.0	89.3	95.7	95.2	95.7	45.3	65.3	95.9	91.6	281	238
Scheduled tribe	96.4	99.0	59.8	84.5	58.3	85.2	24.9	45.5	83.7	85.9	1,079	885
Other backward class	99.5	99.6	89.9	96.2	89.4	94.0	50.1	65.9	95.2	93.4	467	561
Other	99.1	99.4	83.9	94.1	86.8	93.7	50.5	65.7	91.8	91.5	2,683	1,998
Wealth index												
Lowest	91.0	100.0	38.3	78.4	47.6	80.4	11.3	32.5	73.3	66.2	95	59
Second	95.8	98.6	64.2	89.8	65.8	88.1	25.1	45.9	81.9	86.1	643	509
Middle	98.8	98.8	78.4	90.4	79.1	91.3	39.3	54.2	89.6	89.2	1,469	1,240
Fourth	99.3	99.8	84.6	94.8	86.4	93.9	50.3	68.6	92.9	94.1	1,508	1,262
Highest	99.9	99.9	86.9	93.8	89.2	92.9	59.8	73.7	96.5	91.7	798	625
Total	98.5	99.3	79.1	92.2	80.8	91.9	44.0	60.9	90.5	90.5	4,512	3,694

Note: Total includes women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, men with missing information on times slept away, and men for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately. na = Not applicable

(1) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Respondents with comprehensive knowledge say that the use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and reject the two most common misconceptions in NFHS-3, namely that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food.

² Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week.

Table 60 Sexual behaviour, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher-risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and medical injections for women and men age 15-49, by residence, Manipur, 2005-06

Behaviour/blood transfusion/injections	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:						
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.5
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.2	4.0	0.4	2.3	0.3	2.8
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	837	673	1,785	1,359	2,622	2,032
Among those who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹						
	*	(60.0)	*	(42.3)	*	50.5
Number who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months	1	27	7	31	9	58
Among those who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime						
	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.4
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	915	727	1,971	1,437	2,886	2,164
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months						
	na	0.3	na	0.3	na	0.3
Number of men	na	1,265	na	2,429	na	3,694
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse						
	na	*	na	*	na	*
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	4	na	8	na	12
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3						
	9.2	9.6	8.3	8.1	8.6	8.6
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion						
	4.4	2.0	3.5	3.3	3.8	2.9
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²						
	24.1	20.0	20.4	15.8	21.6	17.2
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²						
	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.8
Number of respondents	1,499	1,265	3,013	2,429	4,512	3,694
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²						
	98.8	99.7	97.4	98.4	97.9	98.9
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²						
	361	253	616	384	976	636

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² Injections given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.

Table 61 Knowledge of AIDS and sexual behaviour: Youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24, by residence, Manipur, 2005-06

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Knowledge						
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	54.6	67.1	38.9	50.6	43.8	56.1
Percentage who know a condom source	60.2	89.3	47.9	82.1	51.7	84.5
Sexual behaviour						
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	21.5	11.8	28.8	15.9	26.5	14.5
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	2.1	0.4	2.6	0.4	2.5	0.4
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion						
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	1.8	0.7	1.3	2.7	1.5	2.0
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	18.0	22.5	18.4	15.2	18.2	17.6
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6
Number of respondents age 15-24	499	426	1,107	856	1,606	1,282
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²	99.2	99.2	97.6	98.2	98.1	98.6
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	90	96	203	130	293	226
Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	0.7	30.3	1.5	8.8	1.3	14.6
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	108	50	319	136	426	186
Percentage tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months	14.3	0.0	10.6	5.2	11.6	3.9
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	0.0	27.5	2.0	15.5	1.5	18.5
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	103	39	298	116	401	155
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ³	nc	*	*	*	*	(55.9)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	0	11	6	18	6	29
Among those never married						
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	99.8	94.8	98.6	95.1	99.0	95.0
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.0	2.5	0.8	2.4	0.5	2.4
Number of never married respondents age 15-24	392	397	799	755	1,192	1,152

nc : Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Respondents with comprehensive knowledge say that use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and reject the two most common misconceptions in NFHS-3, namely that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food.

² Injection given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.

³ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent.

Table 62. Attitudes toward family life education in school

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that specific topics on family life education should be taught in school to girls and to boys, and percent distribution of those who agree that a specific topic should be taught in school by the age at which they believe that the topic should first be taught in school, Manipur, 2005-06

Topics	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls				Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to boys				Number who say that topic should be taught in school to boys									
	Number of respondents	Age topic should be first taught in school to girls			Number of respondents	Age topic should be first taught in school to boys												
		<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years		16 years or older	Don't know/missing	Total										
WOMEN																		
Moral values	98.5	4,512	80.4	12.7	5.0	0.9	1.1	100.0	4,446	98.6	4,512	81.4	12.1	4.6	0.8	1.1	100.0	4,449
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	65.9	4,512	16.8	36.6	38.9	6.6	1.1	100.0	2,975	80.0	4,512	17.2	36.6	38.9	5.7	1.6	100.0	3,612
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	80.6	4,512	6.7	35.3	51.8	5.4	0.8	100.0	3,638	47.5	4,512	8.2	30.6	46.2	14.1	0.9	100.0	2,145
Sex and sexual behaviour	46.0	4,512	3.1	12.9	42.0	40.6	1.4	100.0	2,076	43.4	4,512	3.5	12.3	40.3	42.1	1.8	100.0	1,959
Contraception	49.7	4,512	2.8	9.9	36.5	49.2	1.6	100.0	2,241	44.9	4,512	2.8	8.8	35.1	51.3	1.9	100.0	2,026
HIV/AIDS	92.4	4,512	23.9	34.6	30.6	10.0	0.9	100.0	4,167	92.1	4,512	24.6	33.5	30.6	10.3	0.9	100.0	4,156
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	50.2	4,512	4.2	10.6	35.7	47.9	1.7	100.0	2,265	49.9	4,512	4.1	10.7	35.1	48.2	1.9	100.0	2,249
MEN																		
Moral values	97.9	3,694	81.1	13.6	4.2	0.8	0.2	100.0	3,617	98.0	3,694	83.1	12.3	3.9	0.5	0.2	100.0	3,621
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	75.1	3,694	13.0	37.9	40.7	7.8	0.6	100.0	2,773	85.6	3,694	17.4	34.7	41.1	6.1	0.7	100.0	3,161
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	83.2	3,694	8.1	39.3	45.5	6.5	0.7	100.0	3,074	70.6	3,694	8.7	32.3	46.8	11.4	0.9	100.0	2,607
Sex and sexual behaviour	68.1	3,694	4.1	16.2	42.3	36.6	0.8	100.0	2,514	67.9	3,694	4.6	14.1	41.5	39.0	0.8	100.0	2,507
Contraception	68.6	3,694	3.6	14.4	40.4	40.3	1.3	100.0	2,535	67.1	3,694	3.4	12.2	38.2	45.1	1.1	100.0	2,477
HIV/AIDS	95.3	3,694	35.1	32.8	25.6	6.2	0.4	100.0	3,521	95.6	3,694	35.2	31.0	26.2	7.1	0.4	100.0	3,532
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	77.6	3,694	7.4	22.3	39.7	29.9	0.7	100.0	2,868	78.3	3,694	7.2	21.1	39.4	31.5	0.8	100.0	2,892

Table 63 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis, by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Manipur, 2005-06

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis	
URBAN			
Age			
<15	133	133	1,635
15-59	335	335	3,467
60+	2,500	2,500	522
Sex			
Women	227	227	2,875
Men	739	739	2,750
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	428	428	2,206
Other fuel	509	509	3,419
Total	477	477	5,625
RURAL			
Age			
<15	814	814	4,197
15-59	912	876	6,820
60+	2,188	2,188	948
Sex			
Women	672	632	6,173
Men	1,305	1,305	5,795
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	1,010	983	9,179
Other fuel	875	875	2,790
Total	978	958	11,969
TOTAL			
Age			
<15	623	623	5,832
15-59	718	694	10,287
60+	2,299	2,299	1,470
Sex			
Women	531	504	9,049
Men	1,123	1,123	8,545
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	897	876	11,385
Other fuel	673	673	6,208
Total	818	804	17,593

Note: Total includes persons with missing information on age, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis.

² Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes.

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:						Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:							
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age														
15-19	95.9	765	64.3	35.1	84.9	7.0	734	96.4	628	69.6	25.6	87.9	5.4	605
20-34	97.0	2,334	74.2	44.3	90.2	5.4	2,263	98.3	1,786	78.8	36.1	91.0	4.7	1,755
35-49	96.8	1,413	69.7	48.9	91.7	5.4	1,367	98.4	1,280	78.5	44.2	94.5	2.5	1,260
Residence														
Urban	97.3	1,499	79.2	46.4	93.7	4.6	1,458	98.6	1,265	82.7	36.1	94.1	2.6	1,247
Rural	96.4	3,013	67.1	43.1	87.9	6.2	2,906	97.7	2,429	74.3	37.8	90.5	4.9	2,373
Education														
No education	92.2	984	51.4	38.1	83.9	4.9	907	91.6	208	50.7	32.4	75.4	8.1	190
<5 years complete	97.2	373	59.6	39.8	84.0	8.3	363	97.6	227	57.4	41.8	85.1	7.2	222
5-9 years complete	97.1	1,631	70.6	42.8	89.2	6.7	1,584	97.3	1,442	71.6	36.0	91.1	5.4	1,404
10 or more years complete	99.2	1,524	86.3	50.4	95.4	4.5	1,511	99.3	1,816	86.7	38.1	94.8	2.3	1,804
Religion														
Hindu	98.1	2,476	77.1	47.6	93.1	3.9	2,430	98.4	1,884	82.3	37.3	94.2	2.5	1,854
Muslim	95.3	449	61.3	35.3	88.9	3.7	428	99.3	388	77.1	27.3	91.0	2.5	385
Christian	93.7	1,114	58.1	36.2	82.1	11.1	1,044	96.3	905	62.8	41.0	85.7	9.2	871
Other	97.8	470	77.8	52.6	91.0	4.7	460	98.6	517	82.9	37.8	93.7	2.4	510
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	99.3	281	80.4	45.0	93.4	3.7	279	99.5	238	85.7	37.8	94.4	3.4	236
Scheduled tribe	93.6	1,079	58.4	36.6	81.6	11.6	1,009	96.3	885	62.1	41.3	85.1	9.5	852
Other backward class	98.8	467	78.2	48.1	93.0	5.2	462	98.4	561	84.1	38.2	93.6	2.0	552
Other	97.4	2,683	73.7	46.4	92.0	3.7	2,612	98.5	1,998	80.6	35.2	93.7	2.4	1,968
Wealth index														
Lowest	89.5	95	36.5	21.0	66.7	10.9	85	93.9	59	(41.7)	(32.3)	(76.2)	(4.3)	55
Second	93.7	643	56.3	37.4	83.6	7.7	602	96.6	509	62.9	40.8	87.5	5.5	491
Middle	95.7	1,469	65.8	44.0	87.7	6.1	1,406	97.5	1,240	73.3	36.2	89.7	5.4	1,209
Fourth	98.3	1,508	77.7	46.8	92.8	4.6	1,482	98.8	1,262	84.1	38.7	94.3	3.4	1,247
Highest	99.0	798	83.3	47.3	95.1	4.9	790	99.0	625	85.1	33.5	95.3	1.7	619
Total	96.7	4,512	71.1	44.2	89.8	5.7	4,364	98.0	3,694	77.2	37.2	91.7	4.1	3,620

Note: Total includes women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe and men for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 65 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, or goitre or any other thyroid disorders, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000 who have:			Total number of women	Number of men per 100,000 who have:			Total number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	
Age								
15-19	414	669	2,071	765	190	1,142	623	628
20-34	638	1,088	2,280	2,334	548	542	1,254	1,786
35-49	1,936	2,312	3,488	1,413	2,199	1,876	1,953	1,280
Residence								
Urban	1,081	1,130	2,457	1,499	1,203	963	1,504	1,265
Rural	969	1,534	2,705	3,013	984	1,181	1,329	2,429
Education								
No education	1,587	1,386	2,030	984	1,151	1,884	2,669	208
<5 years complete	1,570	2,874	3,003	373	2,105	861	1,388	227
5-9 years complete	942	1,435	2,918	1,631	505	1,017	1,010	1,442
10 or more years complete	561	1,011	2,597	1,524	1,358	1,119	1,544	1,816
Religion								
Hindu	1,025	957	2,713	2,476	1,056	1,021	1,367	1,884
Muslim	2,771	1,361	2,280	449	2,326	589	897	388
Christian	394	2,512	2,316	1,114	480	1,273	697	905
Other	674	1,143	3,212	470	1,135	1,513	3,047	517
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	1,049	524	2,006	281	2,288	1,968	641	238
Scheduled tribe	407	2,481	2,392	1,079	405	1,388	798	885
Other backward class	1,254	1,309	1,720	467	834	1,260	1,900	561
Other	1,200	1,074	2,939	2,683	1,273	843	1,605	1,998
Wealth index								
Lowest	0	5,407	0	95	2,033	0	1,295	59
Second	1,026	1,325	1,783	643	705	2,180	1,004	509
Middle	715	946	3,237	1,469	1,113	1,183	1,376	1,240
Fourth	1,423	1,618	2,752	1,508	646	896	1,576	1,262
Highest	859	1,408	2,235	798	1,984	609	1,358	625
Total	1,006	1,400	2,623	4,512	1,059	1,106	1,389	3,694

Note: Total includes women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe and men for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

Table 66 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Manipur, 2005-06

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes or <i>bidis</i>	2.4	5.2	4.3	33.7	40.1	37.9
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.6	2.6	2.6
Chews <i>paan masala</i> , <i>gutkha</i> , or other tobacco	34.3	39.6	37.8	56.3	58.7	57.9
Uses snuff	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Does not use tobacco	64.5	58.3	60.3	33.2	29.2	30.5
Drinks alcohol	0.7	2.4	1.8	47.5	47.3	47.4
Number of respondents	1,499	3,013	4,512	1,265	2,429	3,694
Number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	(16.3)	1.6	4.3	22.7	17.6	19.1
1-4	(51.0)	51.6	51.5	54.1	45.8	48.3
5-9	(18.4)	21.1	20.6	10.5	15.7	14.1
10 or more	(14.3)	22.7	21.1	12.5	20.9	18.3
Missing	(0.0)	3.1	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	36	156	192	426	973	1,399
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	8.3	10.0	11.5	11.1	11.3
About once a week	*	11.7	12.0	37.7	37.6	37.7
Less than once a week	*	75.0	73.7	50.8	50.8	50.8
Missing	*	5.0	4.4	0.0	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who drink alcohol	10	73	83	601	1,150	1,751

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 67 Source of health care

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, and percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme that have different types of health coverage, according to residence and the wealth index, Manipur, 2005-06

Source/health insurance	Residence		Wealth index					Total
	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
Public medical sector	71.7	82.4	83.7	84.6	85.5	75.5	64.3	79.0
Government/municipal hospital	45.9	48.4	37.2	42.0	47.2	49.4	52.8	47.6
Government dispensary	1.2	5.0	5.4	3.1	5.5	3.2	1.5	3.8
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.6
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	23.1	26.4	37.5	36.0	29.8	21.8	8.4	25.3
Sub-centre	0.6	1.5	2.2	1.5	2.0	0.6	0.2	1.2
Other public medical sector	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.4
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Private medical sector	27.4	16.8	16.3	14.6	13.4	24.0	34.8	20.3
Private hospital	6.3	4.6	2.7	2.5	2.2	7.1	11.0	5.1
Private doctor/clinic	19.7	10.1	10.9	8.1	9.4	15.2	23.4	13.2
Private paramedic	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Traditional healer	0.1	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.6	1.2	1.4	2.8	0.9	0.6	0.2	1.0
Other private medical sector	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2
Other source	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6
Shop	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Home treatment	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.5
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance								
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	10.0	5.2	0.0	0.9	3.1	9.0	18.0	6.7
Number of households	1,129	2,369	90	596	1,197	1,077	538	3,498
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance								
Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	7.7	22.8	nc	*	(11.9)	18.4	15.0	15.6
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	9.7	5.0	nc	*	(3.3)	6.8	9.5	7.2
Community health insurance programme	2.6	1.0	nc	*	(0.0)	0.8	3.5	1.7
Other health insurance through employer	3.2	3.0	nc	*	(3.3)	4.8	1.5	3.1
Medical reimbursement from employer	54.8	44.6	nc	*	(51.0)	50.2	47.5	49.5
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	9.7	8.9	nc	*	(11.9)	5.5	12.5	9.3
Other	14.2	16.8	nc	*	(18.5)	14.8	14.0	15.6
Number of households	112	123	0	5	37	97	97	236

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

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 68 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and sector, according to age, Manipur, 2005-06

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings					Total	Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing		Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN												
15-19	27.3	70	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	19
20-24	49.4	332	63.3	10.8	10.3	15.6	0.0	100.0	44.3	55.7	100.0	164
25-29	55.9	500	65.2	14.8	8.5	11.0	0.5	100.0	46.6	53.4	100.0	279
30-34	66.8	562	64.7	11.1	9.8	14.4	0.0	100.0	45.4	54.6	100.0	376
35-39	71.4	511	66.1	12.0	10.0	12.0	0.0	100.0	43.9	56.1	100.0	364
40-44	76.1	382	63.6	13.0	9.0	14.4	0.0	100.0	44.3	55.7	100.0	290
45-49	79.4	325	54.5	16.0	11.4	17.7	0.5	100.0	48.3	51.7	100.0	258
Total	65.3	2,681	63.1	12.9	9.8	14.0	0.2	100.0	45.5	54.5	100.0	1,751
MEN												
15-19	*	10	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	8
20-24	98.3	114	60.0	9.2	17.0	13.7	0.0	100.0	43.8	56.2	100.0	112
25-29	97.6	293	62.7	9.8	18.3	9.2	0.0	100.0	40.8	59.2	100.0	286
30-34	98.8	409	68.3	7.9	17.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	34.7	65.3	100.0	404
35-39	99.5	434	60.0	11.9	21.2	6.6	0.3	100.0	43.0	57.0	100.0	432
40-44	99.2	377	64.9	11.4	17.1	6.6	0.0	100.0	36.6	63.4	100.0	374
45-49	98.3	357	65.9	12.1	17.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	38.1	61.9	100.0	351
Total	98.6	1,995	64.0	10.6	18.2	7.1	0.1	100.0	39.1	60.9	100.0	1,967

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

Table 6.9 Control over and magnitude of cash earnings
 Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by person who decides how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:					Percentage of currently married men who report that:						
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how her earnings are used	Number of men whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how earnings are used	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as they earn	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age												
15-19	*	13	89.5	65	*	11	*	1	4	nc	0	
20-29	93.3	345	91.6	824	21.6	344	79.1	105	285	13.8	76	
30-39	95.7	570	91.9	1,071	24.5	570	70.8	319	619	18.9	254	
40-49	98.0	404	91.1	699	30.0	400	75.2	338	559	19.0	262	
Residence												
Urban	95.1	436	90.5	849	29.6	435	78.9	256	577	18.0	225	
Rural	95.9	895	92.1	1,809	23.5	891	71.2	507	890	18.5	368	
Education												
No education	96.6	399	91.7	776	22.3	396	80.0	70	113	(15.4)	51	
<5 years complete	98.3	143	93.2	254	22.9	143	73.9	65	102	(14.7)	46	
5-9 years complete	94.9	370	91.1	819	21.7	367	68.6	234	467	15.6	169	
10 or more years complete	94.6	420	91.4	809	32.8	420	75.7	394	786	20.7	327	
Religion												
Hindu	95.7	771	91.2	1,429	26.0	769	72.0	467	818	15.9	383	
Muslim	95.8	86	94.7	260	13.5	85	(72.0)	45	142	(10.9)	36	
Christian	96.7	293	90.7	676	28.8	292	77.4	131	274	37.6	72	
Other	93.6	180	92.1	291	23.6	179	77.6	119	233	16.5	102	
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	90.5	104	93.3	164	33.8	104	86.2	61	93	(23.7)	47	
Scheduled tribe	96.9	278	91.0	661	29.7	277	77.7	130	266	37.5	72	
Other backward class	95.4	122	92.8	255	28.5	121	68.5	109	202	16.4	81	
Other	95.9	828	91.4	1,579	22.6	825	72.1	460	901	14.1	390	
Wealth index												
Lowest	(95.9)	30	94.9	62	(28.7)	30	*	11	17	*	7	
Second	95.7	214	92.6	419	21.3	213	74.0	111	211	10.4	80	
Middle	96.7	454	92.6	877	25.7	453	70.4	255	433	20.0	175	
Fourth	95.3	424	92.1	872	22.5	423	74.8	249	512	16.9	203	
Highest	94.1	209	86.7	428	35.1	207	78.6	136	294	24.2	127	
Total	95.7	1,331	91.6	2,658	25.5	1,326	73.8	763	1,467	18.3	593	

Note: Total includes women with missing information on religion and men for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.
 () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 70. Decision making
Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about four kinds of issues and percent distribution of currently married men by person who they think should have the greater say in five decisions, by residence, Manipur, 2005-06

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision					According to men, person they think should have the greater say in the decision							
	Mainly woman	Woman and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Missing	Total	Mainly husband	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly wife	Don't know/depends	Missing	Total
	URBAN												
Own health care	13.5	75.7	7.2	0.6	2.8	0.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	3.2	77.5	9.9	4.3	5.0	0.1	100.0	19.6	79.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	49.7	33.8	4.8	4.9	6.7	0.1	100.0	11.0	33.4	52.6	3.0	0.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	16.2	69.1	8.2	2.6	3.9	0.1	100.0	32.5	52.4	13.6	1.5	0.0	100.0
What to do with the money	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	23.1	68.8	6.6	1.5	0.0	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.3	92.8	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0
	RURAL												
Own health care	19.5	67.1	11.5	1.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	2.7	78.9	11.0	4.7	2.7	0.0	100.0	22.2	76.4	0.4	0.8	0.1	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	58.5	27.6	4.6	4.9	4.4	0.0	100.0	9.1	30.5	57.1	3.2	0.1	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	15.8	70.6	7.7	3.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	35.8	51.2	10.1	2.8	0.2	100.0
What to do with the money	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	25.7	67.4	5.7	1.1	0.1	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	10.5	87.7	0.3	1.4	0.1	100.0
	TOTAL												
Own health care	17.6	69.8	10.1	1.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	2.9	78.5	10.6	4.5	3.4	0.0	100.0	21.4	77.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	55.7	29.6	4.7	4.9	5.1	0.0	100.0	9.7	31.5	55.6	3.1	0.1	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	15.9	70.1	7.8	3.2	3.0	0.0	100.0	34.7	51.6	11.2	2.4	0.1	100.0
What to do with the money	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	24.8	67.9	6.0	1.2	0.1	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.1	89.4	0.4	1.0	0.1	100.0
	na = Not applicable												

Table 71 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women who usually make four specific kinds of decisions, either by themselves or jointly with their husband, and percentage of currently married men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in five specific kinds of decisions, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage who participate in all four decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the four decisions	Number of women	Percentage of men who say that wives should have the equal or greater say than their husband:		Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives				All of five specified decisions ¹	None of five specified decisions ¹	
Age										
15-19	70.3	59.1	46.9	65.0	34.3	17.8	70	*	*	10
20-24	79.2	66.1	65.6	72.0	49.9	9.3	332	42.1	1.0	114
25-29	86.6	78.2	81.3	82.2	63.6	3.8	500	39.6	2.4	293
30-39	91.2	85.5	89.3	89.6	75.4	1.8	1,073	41.0	0.9	843
40-49	87.9	86.7	94.8	91.9	77.1	1.5	706	43.2	0.7	734
Residence										
Urban	89.2	80.7	83.5	85.3	69.2	3.7	855	47.9	0.7	656
Rural	86.6	81.7	86.1	86.3	69.6	3.3	1,826	38.6	1.3	1,339
Education										
No education	89.9	85.3	93.1	91.4	78.5	2.0	780	46.2	1.1	172
<5 years complete	85.7	83.4	90.6	88.1	69.5	1.4	255	34.8	3.1	154
5-9 years complete	85.2	78.5	81.3	82.9	63.8	4.6	831	40.4	1.3	681
10 or more years complete	87.9	79.9	80.0	83.3	66.4	4.2	814	42.8	0.7	988
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	88.1	82.4	87.4	87.7	71.3	2.9	1,748	41.7	1.1	1,966
Employed, for cash	88.3	82.9	87.8	86.9	71.8	2.7	1,331	41.7	1.0	1,467
Employed, not for cash	87.3	80.8	86.2	90.2	69.6	3.8	417	41.7	1.7	499
Not employed	86.3	79.4	81.2	82.9	65.9	4.4	930	36.6	0.0	28
Number of living children										
0	78.3	59.1	53.0	68.7	41.1	12.7	210	38.1	2.6	169
1-2	87.2	79.7	80.4	83.0	64.7	3.9	1,152	42.7	1.1	897
3-4	89.8	86.6	93.8	90.9	78.1	1.7	917	39.6	0.8	681
5+	87.7	85.9	96.4	92.4	77.9	1.4	402	45.7	1.4	248
Household structure²										
Nuclear	90.5	87.9	94.1	92.1	79.4	1.2	1,502	43.0	1.1	1,105
Non-nuclear	83.6	73.1	73.9	78.2	56.7	6.3	1,179	40.0	1.2	890
Religion										
Hindu	90.3	83.0	85.4	86.2	71.4	2.9	1,436	40.4	0.8	1,026
Muslim	84.1	81.2	79.6	84.8	67.4	6.0	269	30.0	0.6	184
Christian	81.9	79.3	87.3	86.9	67.2	4.2	679	46.3	2.4	498
Other	89.3	78.4	84.8	83.8	66.8	2.0	294	45.3	0.3	286
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	89.8	76.9	84.4	80.9	62.5	3.1	165	58.3	0.6	133
Scheduled tribe	81.5	79.1	87.0	86.3	66.7	4.6	663	46.8	2.4	492
Other backward class	88.5	81.7	83.5	84.7	69.5	4.8	261	31.2	0.7	269
Other	89.5	82.7	84.9	86.6	71.3	2.8	1,592	39.8	0.7	1,096
Wealth index										
Lowest	92.3	84.6	96.1	93.0	79.5	1.9	63	(64.5)	(0.0)	42
Second	87.9	85.4	91.5	88.9	74.4	2.0	422	44.4	2.6	328
Middle	88.0	82.7	88.5	87.3	72.3	3.0	884	39.1	1.3	661
Fourth	86.4	80.8	82.3	85.0	67.0	3.9	879	40.6	0.4	648
Highest	87.3	75.3	76.9	81.6	62.3	5.1	433	43.2	1.0	315
Total	87.4	81.4	85.2	86.0	69.4	3.4	2,681	41.6	1.1	1,995

Note: Total includes women with missing information on religion, men and women with missing information on employment (past 12 months), and men for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Decisions about major household purchases, purchases for daily household needs, visits to the wife's family or relatives, what to do with the money the wife earns, and how many children to have.

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

Table 72 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme		
Age						
15-19	20.0	3.8	55.6	0.5	22.8	765
20-24	31.7	4.4	60.6	2.7	41.9	841
25-29	36.7	7.3	68.6	5.1	55.6	778
30-39	33.7	10.0	70.0	5.6	65.3	1,295
40-49	36.1	13.2	67.3	6.0	73.4	833
Residence						
Urban	37.8	12.7	76.8	4.0	52.6	1,499
Rural	29.0	5.7	59.2	4.3	54.0	3,013
Education						
No education	20.0	1.8	54.7	3.1	65.9	984
<5 years complete	25.5	2.7	62.1	4.7	54.7	373
5-9 years complete	29.1	5.1	63.3	3.7	45.4	1,631
10 or more years complete	44.3	16.5	74.4	5.3	54.0	1,524
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	40.0	8.6	68.4	5.6	59.1	2,887
Employed, for cash	45.8	10.2	72.3	6.0	59.3	2,244
Employed, not for cash	19.6	3.0	54.9	4.4	58.4	642
Not employed	17.7	7.0	59.2	1.6	43.7	1,621
Marital status						
Never married	35.1	6.5	63.5	1.8	33.1	1,628
Currently married	28.8	8.7	66.3	5.7	64.7	2,681
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	47.8	10.9	62.0	4.2	70.1	202
Number of living children						
0	34.3	6.8	63.1	1.9	34.4	1,859
1-2	32.2	10.1	68.6	5.5	63.6	1,241
3-4	30.2	8.5	66.9	6.6	69.6	977
5+	25.1	6.4	59.3	5.1	70.2	435
Household structure²						
Nuclear	29.6	7.1	65.4	4.2	55.0	2,496
Non-nuclear	34.9	9.2	64.7	4.2	51.7	2,016
Religion						
Hindu	37.1	10.6	74.5	5.0	55.2	2,476
Muslim	17.4	4.3	67.7	2.8	54.0	449
Christian	25.0	4.7	38.6	2.1	51.0	1,114
Other	35.1	6.1	75.5	5.8	50.1	470
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	46.9	4.3	87.2	6.7	62.6	281
Scheduled tribe	24.8	4.4	37.7	2.0	50.5	1,079
Other backward class	31.6	9.9	82.1	5.0	51.5	467
Other	33.3	9.5	70.8	4.7	54.2	2,683
Wealth index						
Lowest	17.0	1.3	38.8	2.6	51.9	95
Second	24.1	1.6	52.6	2.4	56.0	643
Middle	25.7	2.3	62.5	3.7	55.6	1,469
Fourth	35.6	8.4	71.2	5.7	53.8	1,508
Highest	44.8	23.9	71.3	3.9	47.4	798
Total	32.0	8.0	65.1	4.2	53.5	4,512

Note: Total includes women with missing information on employment (past 12 months), religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

Table 73 Gender-role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses him sex, according to marital status, Manipur, 2005-06

Reason/behaviour	Ever married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	57.7	32.3	56.8	33.8	57.4	33.0
She neglects the house or children	70.6	54.2	73.6	59.6	71.7	56.6
She argues with him	33.2	25.1	31.5	28.2	32.6	26.5
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	17.3	6.8	12.6	8.1	15.6	7.4
She doesn't cook food properly	24.2	8.3	22.6	12.2	23.6	10.0
He suspects she is unfaithful	36.9	44.3	34.8	49.8	36.2	46.8
She shows disrespect for in-laws	75.0	72.1	76.3	77.7	75.5	74.6
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	89.0	83.1	90.9	87.4	89.7	85.0
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	88.5	91.0	85.0	87.0	87.2	89.2
Knows husband has sex with other women	90.5	87.4	87.1	85.4	89.3	86.5
Is tired or not in the mood	86.0	89.7	78.3	85.5	83.2	87.8
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	80.5	77.5	72.8	72.0	77.7	75.0
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	6.1	2.5	8.6	3.7	7.0	3.0
Percentage who agree that when a woman refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	23.6	na	21.9	na	22.8
Refuse to give her financial support	na	9.4	na	10.9	na	10.1
Use force to have sex	na	10.3	na	9.2	na	9.8
Have sex with another woman	na	6.4	na	6.3	na	6.4
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	1.5	na	1.7	na	1.5
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	69.4	na	70.5	na	69.9
Number of respondents	2,884	2,035	1,628	1,659	4,512	3,694

na = Not applicable

Table 74 Gender-role attitudes by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason and who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	91.8	89.2	71.6	68.5	69.9	765	628
20-24	90.1	87.2	76.0	73.5	69.8	841	654
25-29	88.8	85.0	77.9	78.5	71.3	778	606
30-39	89.3	84.8	81.1	75.8	69.5	1,295	1,032
40-49	88.6	79.9	79.6	77.8	69.4	833	774
Residence							
Urban	87.3	82.0	80.9	78.7	69.6	1,499	1,265
Rural	90.8	86.6	76.1	73.1	70.1	3,013	2,429
Education							
No education	89.6	86.4	81.2	66.5	61.7	984	208
<5 years complete	93.6	88.9	75.8	73.0	71.0	373	227
5-9 years complete	91.5	88.4	76.7	74.2	67.1	1,631	1,442
10 or more years complete	86.8	81.6	77.0	76.9	72.9	1,524	1,816
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	90.3	84.6	78.1	76.6	69.2	2,887	3,022
Employed, for cash	91.7	83.6	78.2	77.8	68.4	2,244	2,194
Employed, not for cash	85.6	87.1	77.6	73.6	71.3	642	828
Not employed	88.5	86.8	77.1	67.8	72.9	1,621	666
Marital status							
Never married	90.9	87.4	72.8	72.0	70.5	1,628	1,659
Currently married	88.8	83.2	80.8	77.9	69.6	2,681	1,995
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	91.2	(78.5)	76.1	(56.7)	(59.1)	202	40
Number of living children							
0	90.6	86.6	73.2	72.3	70.6	1,859	1,841
1-2	88.2	82.3	79.8	77.3	69.7	1,241	914
3-4	89.6	85.8	82.3	80.0	67.9	977	687
5+	89.9	81.3	81.0	73.1	71.0	435	252
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	90.6	86.2	79.0	75.5	70.0	2,496	2,058
Non-nuclear	88.5	83.5	76.2	74.4	69.7	2,016	1,635
Religion							
Hindu	90.2	83.9	80.9	78.6	69.0	2,476	1,884
Muslim	96.0	89.5	84.7	87.1	72.1	449	388
Christian	85.5	86.2	68.3	60.3	70.7	1,114	905
Other	90.8	83.6	76.7	78.5	70.3	470	517
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	89.0	83.5	86.6	85.5	63.0	281	238
Scheduled tribe	85.5	86.5	67.3	59.7	70.6	1,079	885
Other backward class	90.7	81.4	83.7	75.7	68.4	467	561
Other	91.2	85.5	79.9	80.2	70.9	2,683	1,998
Wealth index							
Lowest	93.6	81.7	73.8	77.6	79.7	95	59
Second	89.0	89.7	76.1	75.7	67.8	643	509
Middle	92.0	88.8	80.4	74.9	67.2	1,469	1,240
Fourth	90.1	83.9	78.8	76.3	70.0	1,508	1,262
Highest	84.7	76.2	72.6	71.8	75.8	798	625
Total	89.7	85.0	77.7	75.0	69.9	4,512	3,694

Note: Total includes women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, women and men with missing information on employment (past 12 months), and men for whom caste/tribe was not known or missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

³ Specified behaviours are: get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex, and have sex with another woman.

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

Table 75 Experience of physical or sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, and among those who have experienced physical or sexual violence, the person committing the violence, by marital status, Manipur, 2005-06

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence ever	45.0	21.5	36.7
Sexual violence ever	14.8	1.3	10.1
Physical and sexual violence ever	11.7	0.9	7.9
Physical or sexual violence ever	48.0	21.9	38.9
Number of women	1,901	1,024	2,925
Person committing physical violence			
Current husband	80.8	0.0	64.2
Former husband	10.6	0.0	8.4
Current boyfriend	0.0	1.1	0.2
Former boyfriend	0.5	0.0	0.4
Father/step-father	6.5	22.6	9.8
Mother/step-mother	5.9	30.1	10.9
Sister/brother	5.0	48.9	14.0
Daughter/son	0.3	0.0	0.2
Other relative	1.1	4.1	1.7
Mother-in-law	0.4	0.0	0.4
Father-in-law	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other in-law	0.7	0.4	0.6
Teacher	0.6	7.1	1.9
Employer/someone at work	0.0	0.4	0.1
Police/solider	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	1.0	8.9	2.6
Number who experienced physical violence	854	220	1,075
Person committing sexual violence			
Current husband	83.8	*	80.0
Former husband	8.7	*	8.3
Current/former boyfriend	1.3	*	3.3
Other relative	0.8	*	0.8
In-law	0.3	*	0.3
Own friend/acquaintance	3.7	*	4.8
Teacher	0.3	*	0.3
Stranger	0.6	*	1.6
Other	0.6	*	0.5
Number who experienced sexual violence	281	13	294

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age.
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 76 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, Manipur, 2005-06

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months ¹		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	40.7	2.1	22.2	24.3
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	12.2	0.5	6.7	7.3
Slapped her	37.6	1.6	20.0	21.6
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	7.3	0.6	4.4	5.0
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	8.2	0.5	4.5	5.1
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	8.2	0.5	4.4	4.9
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.7
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	2.9	0.6	1.4	2.0
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	14.0	0.9	8.9	9.8
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	13.6	0.9	8.4	9.3
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	5.9	0.4	4.2	4.6
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	13.9	1.8	7.3	9.1
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	7.5	1.2	4.4	5.5
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	4.6	0.7	2.5	3.2
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	8.4	1.2	3.9	5.1
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	43.8	2.6	25.7	28.4
Any form of physical and sexual violence	10.9	1.3	6.5	7.8
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	46.2	3.4	27.7	31.1
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	4.7	1.4	2.4	3.8
Any violence by women against their husband ²	1.9	0.0	1.0	1.0
Number of ever-married women	1,901	1,824	1,824	1,824

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

¹ Excludes widows.

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

Table 77 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Manipur, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	(19.6)	(30.2)	(14.5)	(33.3)	(34.8)	56
20-24	11.7	35.7	13.5	40.8	43.8	247
25-29	16.2	41.4	17.6	44.9	48.4	338
30-39	13.0	42.0	13.0	44.8	46.4	732
40-49	14.2	41.8	13.3	44.1	46.9	528
Residence						
Urban	13.0	40.8	14.9	44.4	47.3	598
Rural	14.3	40.6	13.6	43.5	45.7	1,303
Education						
No education	13.4	43.8	13.3	46.9	48.6	586
<5 years complete	20.7	51.6	20.9	52.7	56.4	182
5-9 years complete	15.3	41.0	15.9	44.4	47.4	583
10 or more years complete	10.8	33.4	10.4	36.8	38.9	549
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	15.0	45.4	16.0	48.5	50.9	1,249
Employed, for cash	17.3	47.6	17.2	50.8	53.4	962
Employed, not for cash	7.5	38.3	12.2	40.7	42.2	287
Not employed	11.8	31.7	10.1	34.9	37.3	651
Marital status						
Currently married	12.8	39.2	13.8	42.5	44.9	1,761
Widowed	16.7	51.9	13.4	51.9	52.6	77
Divorced/separated/deserted	(43.2)	(68.5)	(21.1)	(68.5)	(73.5)	63
Marital status and duration¹						
Married only once	12.2	38.7	13.5	41.9	44.2	1,699
0-4 years	10.2	25.8	10.6	30.1	32.9	402
5-9 years	11.2	41.5	14.2	45.6	47.5	395
10+ years	13.6	43.3	14.4	45.7	47.9	901
Married more than once	27.0	52.5	22.9	58.7	64.1	62
Number of living children						
0	13.5	26.5	9.8	28.7	31.1	174
1-2	12.2	39.4	12.5	42.6	45.4	822
3-4	15.5	46.9	15.3	49.5	51.0	637
5+	15.7	39.3	18.3	43.5	47.0	268
Household structure²						
Nuclear	14.7	44.6	15.3	47.6	50.0	1,027
Non-nuclear	13.0	36.1	12.5	39.3	41.7	874
Religion						
Hindu	13.0	43.2	14.6	46.3	48.6	1,014
Muslim	23.0	41.7	19.6	46.8	50.7	203
Christian	11.6	31.6	11.5	34.8	36.8	481
Other	15.0	49.1	11.5	49.9	51.9	202
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	12.4	50.1	21.3	53.6	54.4	119
Scheduled tribe	11.9	31.0	11.4	34.3	36.4	471
Other backward class	19.0	40.5	19.4	46.6	49.8	197
Other	14.0	43.8	13.4	46.2	48.8	1,114
Wealth index						
Lowest	(16.3)	(34.3)	(14.6)	(37.7)	(41.1)	47
Second	17.7	46.3	19.2	49.5	51.1	320
Middle	14.6	45.3	17.3	48.6	50.6	614
Fourth	12.5	38.4	10.6	41.3	44.9	623
Highest	11.1	31.1	8.6	33.8	35.4	298
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	20.7	56.8	19.9	61.0	64.2	547
No	10.7	32.7	11.8	35.5	37.6	1,267
Don't know	17.1	56.0	7.0	57.0	57.6	82
Total	13.9	40.7	14.0	43.8	46.2	1,901

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women with missing information on employment (past 12 months), religion, caste/tribe, and whether respondent's father beat her mother, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Currently married women only.

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

Table 78. Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Manipur, 2005-06

Husband's characteristic/empowerment indicator	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's education						
No education	16.7	48.0	11.4	49.4	51.6	176
<5 years complete	18.6	42.0	14.5	42.7	47.3	131
5-7 years complete	15.7	45.2	15.8	48.6	51.7	181
8-9 years complete	14.8	43.1	16.1	46.0	48.7	444
10-11 years complete	12.4	39.3	17.0	45.6	46.2	303
12 or more years complete	11.0	34.7	11.1	37.4	39.4	614
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	11.6	29.6	11.1	33.3	35.6	788
Drinks/never gets drunk	10.8	41.0	7.1	41.8	43.3	251
Gets drunk sometimes	14.5	48.8	16.3	52.5	55.4	711
Gets drunk often	29.1	61.0	31.3	61.9	64.1	143
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	23.0	49.9	16.3	52.0	56.0	100
Wife is same age	10.2	46.7	15.4	51.1	51.6	135
Wife 1-4 years younger	11.4	41.8	13.0	43.7	46.3	692
Wife 5-9 years younger	13.7	35.5	14.4	39.1	41.5	565
Wife 10+ years younger	11.7	32.5	12.8	38.8	41.2	266
Spousal education difference						
Husband better educated	13.9	41.0	14.7	44.4	46.3	1,181
Wife better educated	11.5	33.6	13.0	37.9	40.3	317
Both equally educated	14.1	41.4	13.9	42.6	46.1	224
Neither educated	16.1	48.5	10.0	49.8	52.9	127
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	6.6	31.6	10.2	34.2	35.3	905
1-2	14.5	42.2	12.9	45.8	49.4	740
3-4	35.9	67.3	28.1	71.0	74.7	213
5-6	(49.9)	(75.7)	(45.6)	(76.8)	(79.9)	42
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	14.8	22.5	19.2	29.6	31.1	66
1-2	20.1	39.4	13.5	42.4	46.9	265
3-4	11.3	39.9	13.6	43.2	45.2	1,430
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	7.2	32.2	10.8	34.0	34.5	203
1-2	12.6	39.0	12.0	41.6	43.7	483
3-4	12.9	39.7	13.9	43.0	45.2	738
5-6	19.1	46.7	17.4	50.5	55.0	379
7	21.9	51.1	18.6	54.2	55.8	97
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	16.2	38.8	8.5	38.8	40.0	109
1-2	15.6	38.9	11.1	40.9	43.7	256
3	13.5	41.1	14.9	44.6	47.1	1,536
Total	13.9	40.7	14.0	43.8	46.2	1,901

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Table includes women with don't know/missing on husband's education, husband's alcohol consumption, spousal age difference, and spousal education difference, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Currently married women only.

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

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

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

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

Table 79 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced specific types of spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Manipur, 2005-06

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence						
Ever	20.9	0.9	3.7	4.5	23.6	774
In the past 12 months ¹	23.0	0.8	4.3	4.1	25.3	443
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever	28.2	1.3	7.3	7.3	31.7	266
In the past 12 months ¹	27.5	0.5	7.3	5.8	29.9	179
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever	19.7	0.8	3.4	4.1	22.1	832
In the past 12 months ¹	20.7	0.6	4.0	3.7	22.9	517
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever	35.2	1.6	9.4	9.4	39.7	208
In the past 12 months ¹	41.9	0.9	11.0	9.1	45.4	105

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

¹ Excludes widows.

Table 80 Help seeking behaviour

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Manipur, 2005-06

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever married	Never married	
Help seeking behaviour						
Never sought help and never told anyone	68.6	77.4	55.5	68.3	58.7	66.4
Never sought help but told someone	14.6	2.0	14.9	12.5	19.6	13.9
Sought help	14.4	17.7	27.7	16.5	20.8	17.3
Don't know/missing	2.4	2.8	1.9	2.7	0.9	2.3
Number of women who experienced violence	843	63	232	913	224	1,137
Sources of help among those who sought any help						
Own family	58.4	*	41.9	44.5	(76.8)	52.1
Husband's family	23.5	*	44.3	37.9	(0.0)	29.0
Husband/last husband	0.4	*	0.0	0.3	(0.0)	0.2
Current/former boyfriend	1.6	*	0.0	0.0	(4.1)	1.0
Friend	12.9	*	25.0	19.4	(20.8)	19.7
Neighbour	8.2	*	14.3	12.2	(1.7)	9.7
Religious leader	1.3	*	0.0	1.1	(0.0)	0.8
Police	0.0	*	0.8	0.3	(0.0)	0.2
Social service organization	2.0	*	2.7	2.2	(1.7)	2.1
Other	3.7	*	2.7	4.1	(0.0)	3.1
Number of women who sought help	122	11	64	150	47	197

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

APPENDIX A

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) nonsampling errors and (2) sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the result of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the third National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) to minimize this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in NFHS-3 is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

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

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NFHS-3 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for NFHS-3 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

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

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

in which

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

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-3 sample for Manipur, there were 155 clusters. Hence, 155 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

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

in which

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

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 155 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 154 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

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

Sampling errors for NFHS-3 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Manipur as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, ratio, or percentage) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Table A.2 presents the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1). In the case of the total fertility rate, the number of unweighted cases is not relevant, as there is no known unweighted value for woman-years of exposure to childbearing.

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Manipur, 2005-06

Variable	Estimate	Base population
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	De facto household population, all ages
No education	Proportion	De facto household population of females/males age 6 and above
Tuberculosis prevalence	Rate	100,000 usual household residents
Using adequately iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Urban residence	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
No education	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of education	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public medical sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women/men age 15-49
Mother received ANC from health personnel	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Births delivered by a skilled provider	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Treated with ORS packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child fully vaccinated	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kgm ²	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Total and age-specific fertility rates (last 3 years)	Rate	Women years of exposure
Mortality rates	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Women/men with any anaemia	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months
HIV prevalence	Percentage	Women and men age 15-24, women/men/total age 15-49

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males, all ages)								
Urban	1057	23	3769	2735	1.193	0.022	1011	1102
Rural	1076	18	4704	5738	1.029	0.016	1041	1111
Total	1070	14	8473	8473	1.101	0.013	1041	1098
No education (household female population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.234	0.014	3552	2578	1.907	0.059	0.206	0.262
Rural	0.328	0.016	4355	5312	2.062	0.049	0.296	0.360
Total	0.298	0.012	7907	7890	2.104	0.039	0.274	0.321
No education (household male population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.078	0.007	3316	2406	1.373	0.088	0.064	0.091
Rural	0.152	0.011	4008	4889	1.711	0.070	0.131	0.174
Total	0.128	0.008	7324	7295	1.770	0.060	0.112	0.143
Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000 usual household residents)								
Urban	477	86	7751	5625	1.112	0.180	306	649
Rural	978	245	9812	11969	1.987	0.251	487	1469
Total	818	170	17563	17593	2.082	0.207	479	1158
Using adequately iodized salt (households)								
Urban	0.982	0.004	1545	1121	1.275	0.004	0.973	0.991
Rural	0.917	0.014	1933	2358	2.204	0.015	0.890	0.945
Total	0.938	0.009	3478	3479	2.322	0.010	0.919	0.957
Urban residence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.332	0.013	4512	4512	1.855	0.039	0.306	0.358
Urban residence (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.342	0.014	3694	3694	1.759	0.040	0.315	0.370
No education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.218	0.014	4512	4512	2.264	0.064	0.190	0.246
No education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.056	0.006	3694	3694	1.508	0.102	0.045	0.068
Completed 10 or more years of education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.338	0.017	4512	4512	2.385	0.050	0.304	0.371
Completed 10 or more years of education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.492	0.015	3694	3694	1.832	0.031	0.462	0.522
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.361	0.009	4512	4512	1.255	0.025	0.343	0.379
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.449	0.011	3694	3694	1.291	0.024	0.428	0.470
Currently married (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.594	0.009	4512	4512	1.198	0.015	0.577	0.612
Currently married (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.540	0.010	3694	3694	1.262	0.019	0.519	0.561
Married before age 18 (women age 20-49)								
Total	0.198	0.012	3761	3747	1.772	0.058	0.175	0.221
Married before age 21 (men age 25-49)								
Total	0.143	0.009	2418	2412	1.230	0.061	0.125	0.160
Currently using any method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.545	0.017	1161	855	1.186	0.032	0.511	0.580
Rural	0.460	0.021	1501	1826	1.636	0.046	0.418	0.502
Total	0.487	0.015	2662	2681	1.584	0.032	0.456	0.518
Currently using a modern method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.248	0.018	1161	855	1.381	0.071	0.213	0.283
Rural	0.230	0.017	1501	1826	1.551	0.073	0.196	0.264
Total	0.236	0.013	2662	2681	1.550	0.054	0.210	0.261
Currently using a traditional method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.297	0.016	1161	855	1.226	0.055	0.264	0.330
Rural	0.230	0.016	1501	1826	1.479	0.070	0.198	0.262
Total	0.251	0.012	2662	2681	1.447	0.048	0.227	0.276

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Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Currently using female sterilization (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.089	0.012	1161	855	1.459	0.137	0.064	0.113
Rural	0.079	0.009	1501	1826	1.287	0.114	0.061	0.096
Total	0.082	0.007	2662	2681	1.360	0.088	0.067	0.096
Currently using pill (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.047	0.010	1161	855	1.591	0.210	0.028	0.067
Rural	0.056	0.008	1501	1826	1.318	0.140	0.040	0.072
Total	0.053	0.006	2662	2681	1.430	0.117	0.041	0.066
Currently using IUD (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.040	0.007	1161	855	1.210	0.173	0.026	0.054
Rural	0.059	0.009	1501	1826	1.410	0.145	0.042	0.076
Total	0.053	0.006	2662	2681	1.438	0.117	0.041	0.066
Currently using condom (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.064	0.009	1161	855	1.207	0.136	0.046	0.081
Rural	0.031	0.004	1501	1826	0.994	0.144	0.022	0.039
Total	0.041	0.004	2662	2681	1.066	0.100	0.033	0.049
Using public medical sector source of contraception (women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception)								
Urban	0.446	0.042	294	216	1.459	0.095	0.361	0.530
Rural	0.560	0.033	348	423	1.222	0.058	0.495	0.626
Total	0.522	0.026	642	640	1.314	0.050	0.470	0.573
Want no more children (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.635	0.016	1161	855	1.129	0.025	0.603	0.667
Rural	0.621	0.017	1501	1826	1.317	0.027	0.588	0.654
Total	0.625	0.012	2662	2681	1.315	0.020	0.601	0.650
Want no more children (currently married men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.616	0.016	862	656	0.973	0.026	0.584	0.648
Rural	0.598	0.018	1120	1339	1.254	0.031	0.561	0.635
Total	0.604	0.013	1982	1995	1.223	0.022	0.577	0.631
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married women age 15-49)								
Total	0.180	0.009	2662	2681	1.189	0.049	0.163	0.198
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married men age 15-49)								
Total	0.224	0.011	1982	1995	1.124	0.047	0.203	0.245
Ideal number of children (women age 15-49)								
Total	2.889	0.045	4446	4445	2.550	0.016	2.799	2.979
Ideal number of children (men age 15-49)								
Total	2.756	0.043	3642	3635	2.424	0.016	2.670	2.842
Mother received ANC from health personnel (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.945	0.012	596	439	1.287	0.013	0.921	0.969
Rural	0.823	0.024	847	1030	1.837	0.029	0.775	0.871
Total	0.859	0.017	1443	1469	1.909	0.020	0.824	0.894
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.198	0.022	596	439	1.318	0.109	0.155	0.241
Rural	0.103	0.014	847	1030	1.355	0.138	0.074	0.131
Total	0.131	0.012	1443	1469	1.341	0.090	0.107	0.155
Births delivered by a skilled provider (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.833	0.038	737	543	2.241	0.046	0.756	0.910
Rural	0.497	0.039	1175	1429	2.188	0.078	0.420	0.574
Total	0.590	0.031	1912	1972	2.281	0.053	0.527	0.652
Institutional delivery (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.692	0.040	737	543	2.018	0.057	0.613	0.771
Rural	0.370	0.034	1175	1429	2.059	0.091	0.303	0.437
Total	0.459	0.028	1912	1972	2.122	0.061	0.403	0.515
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth (last birth in last five years)								
Urban	0.659	0.038	596	439	1.947	0.057	0.584	0.735
Rural	0.380	0.032	847	1030	1.927	0.085	0.316	0.445
Total	0.464	0.026	1443	1469	1.988	0.056	0.412	0.516

Continued...

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Children with diarrhoea treated with ORS packets (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.310	0.049	87	64	0.957	0.157	0.213	0.408
Rural	0.388	0.056	103	125	1.125	0.144	0.277	0.500
Total	0.362	0.041	190	189	1.130	0.113	0.280	0.444
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.414	0.057	87	64	1.044	0.139	0.299	0.528
Rural	0.359	0.054	103	125	1.115	0.150	0.252	0.467
Total	0.378	0.041	190	189	1.117	0.107	0.297	0.459
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.658	0.049	114	84	1.108	0.075	0.559	0.756
Rural	0.468	0.042	222	270	1.241	0.089	0.385	0.552
Total	0.513	0.035	336	354	1.295	0.068	0.444	0.583
Child received BCG vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.895	0.035	114	84	1.232	0.040	0.824	0.966
Rural	0.770	0.042	222	270	1.479	0.054	0.687	0.854
Total	0.800	0.034	336	354	1.566	0.042	0.733	0.867
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.754	0.049	114	84	1.223	0.065	0.656	0.853
Rural	0.568	0.047	222	270	1.412	0.083	0.473	0.662
Total	0.612	0.039	336	354	1.477	0.063	0.535	0.689
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.833	0.045	114	84	1.296	0.054	0.743	0.924
Rural	0.757	0.039	222	270	1.339	0.051	0.680	0.834
Total	0.775	0.032	336	354	1.415	0.041	0.712	0.838
Child received measles vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.649	0.049	114	84	1.097	0.076	0.551	0.747
Rural	0.491	0.044	222	270	1.302	0.089	0.403	0.579
Total	0.528	0.036	336	354	1.348	0.068	0.456	0.601
Child fully vaccinated (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.596	0.051	114	84	1.101	0.085	0.495	0.698
Rural	0.428	0.043	222	270	1.301	0.101	0.341	0.515
Total	0.468	0.036	336	354	1.339	0.077	0.396	0.540
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.127	0.015	647	476	1.122	0.121	0.096	0.157
Rural	0.080	0.011	1024	1246	1.201	0.132	0.059	0.101
Total	0.093	0.009	1671	1722	1.208	0.095	0.075	0.111
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.389	0.015	2925	2925	1.699	0.039	0.358	0.419
Weight-for-height, wasting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.084	0.013	634	460	1.167	0.150	0.058	0.109
Rural	0.093	0.010	1045	1275	1.103	0.110	0.072	0.113
Total	0.090	0.008	1679	1735	1.172	0.091	0.074	0.107
Height-for-age, stunting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.295	0.021	634	460	1.135	0.073	0.252	0.338
Rural	0.378	0.018	1045	1275	1.157	0.048	0.342	0.414
Total	0.356	0.015	1679	1735	1.225	0.042	0.326	0.386
Weight-for-age, underweight (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.191	0.020	634	460	1.227	0.103	0.152	0.230
Rural	0.233	0.016	1045	1275	1.169	0.068	0.201	0.264
Total	0.221	0.013	1679	1735	1.244	0.058	0.196	0.247
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.130	0.009	1812	1334	1.182	0.072	0.111	0.148
Rural	0.156	0.010	2266	2757	1.325	0.065	0.136	0.176
Total	0.148	0.008	4078	4091	1.354	0.051	0.133	0.163
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.149	0.011	1495	1138	1.230	0.076	0.126	0.172
Rural	0.170	0.010	1962	2345	1.216	0.061	0.149	0.190
Total	0.163	0.008	3457	3483	1.260	0.048	0.147	0.179

Continued...

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.198	0.012	1812	1334	1.246	0.059	0.174	0.221
Rural	0.101	0.009	2266	2757	1.439	0.090	0.083	0.119
Total	0.133	0.007	4078	4091	1.380	0.055	0.118	0.147
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.148	0.012	1495	1138	1.347	0.084	0.123	0.173
Rural	0.064	0.007	1962	2345	1.182	0.102	0.051	0.077
Total	0.092	0.006	3457	3483	1.262	0.067	0.079	0.104
Have heard of AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.995	0.002	2035	1499	1.322	0.002	0.991	0.999
Rural	0.981	0.005	2477	3013	1.820	0.005	0.971	0.991
Total	0.985	0.003	4512	4512	1.923	0.003	0.979	0.992
Have heard of AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.995	0.002	1662	1265	1.248	0.002	0.990	0.999
Rural	0.992	0.003	2032	2429	1.371	0.003	0.987	0.998
Total	0.993	0.002	3694	3694	1.402	0.002	0.989	0.997
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.546	0.025	2035	1499	2.241	0.045	0.497	0.596
Rural	0.387	0.022	2477	3013	2.267	0.057	0.343	0.432
Total	0.440	0.017	4512	4512	2.287	0.038	0.406	0.474
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.689	0.021	1662	1265	1.865	0.031	0.647	0.731
Rural	0.568	0.020	2032	2429	1.823	0.035	0.528	0.608
Total	0.609	0.015	3694	3694	1.860	0.025	0.579	0.639
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	2.347	0.116	na	4311	1.138	0.049	2.116	2.578
Rural	3.068	0.142	na	8589	1.378	0.046	2.784	3.351
Total	2.828	0.104	na	12900	1.376	0.037	2.620	3.036
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.026	0.005	na	737	0.952	0.195	0.016	0.036
Rural	0.050	0.007	na	1689	1.074	0.137	0.036	0.063
Total	0.043	0.005	na	2425	1.130	0.118	0.033	0.053
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 20-24 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.110	0.011	na	859	1.198	0.097	0.089	0.131
Rural	0.148	0.012	na	1729	1.277	0.079	0.125	0.172
Total	0.136	0.009	na	2588	1.304	0.063	0.118	0.153
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 25-29 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.131	0.011	na	786	1.117	0.083	0.109	0.153
Rural	0.188	0.012	na	1519	1.202	0.064	0.164	0.212
Total	0.169	0.009	na	2305	1.223	0.052	0.151	0.186
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 30-34 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.131	0.010	na	671	0.932	0.075	0.111	0.150
Rural	0.139	0.010	na	1297	0.945	0.069	0.120	0.158
Total	0.136	0.007	na	1968	0.969	0.052	0.122	0.150
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 35-39 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.057	0.009	na	592	1.073	0.155	0.039	0.075
Rural	0.068	0.008	na	1021	0.896	0.115	0.052	0.084
Total	0.064	0.006	na	1613	0.966	0.093	0.052	0.076
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 40-44 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.015	0.005	na	453	0.945	0.312	0.006	0.024
Rural	0.013	0.004	na	861	0.967	0.318	0.005	0.021
Total	0.013	0.003	na	1314	0.978	0.230	0.007	0.020
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 45-49 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	214	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.008	0.004	na	473	0.985	0.566	0.000	0.016
Total	0.005	0.003	na	686	1.087	0.567	0.000	0.011

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Manipur, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	18.906	4.675	745	549	0.887	0.247	9.557	28.255
Rural	18.565	4.354	1185	1442	1.078	0.235	9.858	27.273
Total	18.659	3.402	1930	1990	1.084	0.182	11.854	25.464
Post-neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	10.936	3.355	738	543	0.872	0.307	4.226	17.646
Rural	11.103	3.228	1185	1442	1.050	0.291	4.648	17.559
Total	11.057	2.507	1923	1985	1.063	0.227	6.043	16.070
Infant mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	29.842	5.719	747	550	0.818	0.192	18.403	41.281
Rural	29.669	5.090	1185	1442	1.022	0.172	19.488	39.849
Total	29.715	4.001	1932	1992	1.013	0.135	21.713	37.718
Child mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	11.117	4.138	744	548	0.942	0.372	2.841	19.393
Rural	13.079	3.563	1165	1417	1.008	0.272	5.953	20.204
Total	12.551	2.811	1909	1965	1.043	0.224	6.930	18.173
Under-five mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	40.628	7.332	751	553	0.888	0.180	25.964	55.291
Rural	42.359	6.780	1193	1451	1.078	0.160	28.800	55.919
Total	41.894	5.294	1944	2004	1.087	0.126	31.305	52.483
Women with any anaemia (women age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.385	0.013	1911	1407	1.210	0.035	0.358	0.412
Rural	0.343	0.015	2413	2936	1.520	0.043	0.314	0.373
Total	0.357	0.011	4324	4343	1.489	0.030	0.335	0.378
Men with any anaemia (men age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.101	0.009	1477	1124	1.139	0.088	0.083	0.119
Rural	0.120	0.007	1956	2338	0.980	0.060	0.106	0.135
Total	0.114	0.006	3433	3462	1.055	0.050	0.102	0.125
Children with any anaemia (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.413	0.023	537	390	1.087	0.056	0.367	0.460
Rural	0.410	0.018	937	1143	1.102	0.044	0.374	0.446
Total	0.411	0.015	1474	1533	1.151	0.036	0.381	0.440
HIV prevalence ¹ (women and men age 15-24)								
Total	0.386	0.120	2743	2759	1.014	0.311	0.146	0.626
HIV prevalence ¹ (women 15-49)								
Total	0.760	0.142	4318	4260	1.072	0.187	0.476	1.043
HIV prevalence ¹ (men 15-49)								
Total	1.585	0.244	3429	3484	1.146	0.154	1.096	2.074
HIV prevalence ¹ (women and men age 15-49)								
Urban	1.284	0.290	3385	2537	1.497	0.226	0.705	1.864
Rural	1.056	0.184	4362	5207	1.190	0.174	0.688	1.425
Total	1.131	0.156	7747	7744	1.296	0.138	0.820	1.443
na =Not applicable								
nc =Not calculated because the denominator is zero								
¹ R value is a percentage.								

APPENDIX B

HIV RESPONSE RATES

Coverage of HIV testing							
Percent distribution of women and men eligible for HIV testing by testing status by age and urban-rural residence (unweighted), Manipur 2005-06							
	DBS tested	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/missing	Not interviewed	Total	Number
WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	93.6	1.8	1.0	0.3	3.3	100.0	777
20-24	92.1	2.4	1.1	0.6	3.8	100.0	870
25-29	90.9	3.2	1.6	0.7	3.6	100.0	814
30-34	91.4	1.3	1.6	0.4	5.3	100.0	757
35-39	89.7	1.6	1.7	0.0	7.0	100.0	632
40-44	85.6	2.6	2.8	0.2	8.7	100.0	492
45-49	87.3	1.4	1.7	0.5	9.2	100.0	424
Residence							
Urban	88.0	3.0	2.5	0.3	6.2	100.0	2,170
Rural	92.8	1.3	0.8	0.5	4.6	100.0	2,596
Total	90.6	2.1	1.6	0.4	5.3	100.0	4,766
MEN							
Age							
15-19	88.2	1.6	2.2	0.1	7.8	100.0	670
20-24	84.9	1.2	2.9	0.5	10.5	100.0	735
25-29	80.9	1.6	3.8	0.9	12.8	100.0	702
30-34	78.8	2.8	3.8	0.3	14.4	100.0	613
35-39	79.6	1.7	5.5	0.5	12.6	100.0	578
40-44	79.0	0.9	7.8	0.2	12.1	100.0	461
45-49	81.3	2.4	3.8	1.4	11.0	100.0	417
50-54	84.2	0.7	2.1	1.0	12.0	100.0	292
Residence							
Urban	76.0	2.5	6.1	0.7	14.8	100.0	2,085
Rural	87.7	0.9	2.1	0.5	8.8	100.0	2,383
Total	82.3	1.7	3.9	0.6	11.6	100.0	4,468
Total women and men	86.6	1.9	2.7	0.5	8.3	100.0	9,234
DBS = Dried blood spots							

