



सत्यमेव जयते

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय  
MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

# Compendium of District Factsheets Tribal Health and Nutrition

Based on NFHS-4 (2015-16)

Volume 02



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

International Institute for  
Population Sciences



Piramal Swasthya Management  
and Research Institute



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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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



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## Message from The Experts:

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

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

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

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

**Dr. Abhay Bang,**

*Member, Technical Advisory Group  
Founder, Society for Education, Action and Research in  
Community Health, Gadchiroli, Maharashtra*

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

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

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

**F. Ram,**

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

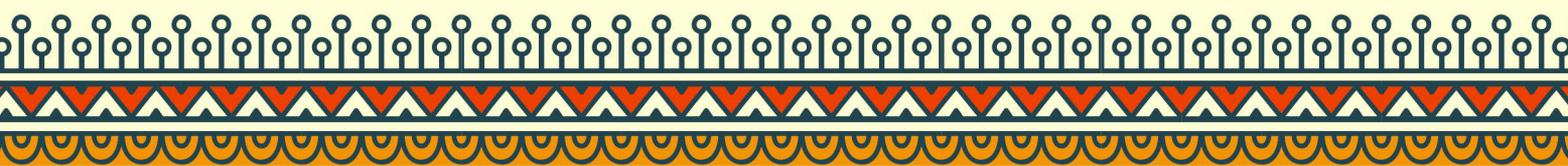
“ India has made remarkable improvements in the socio-demographic and health indicators, particularly in the past two decades and the nation is marching stronger towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. However, the progress has not been uniform and varies across regions and socio-economic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

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

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

**Prof. K S James,**

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

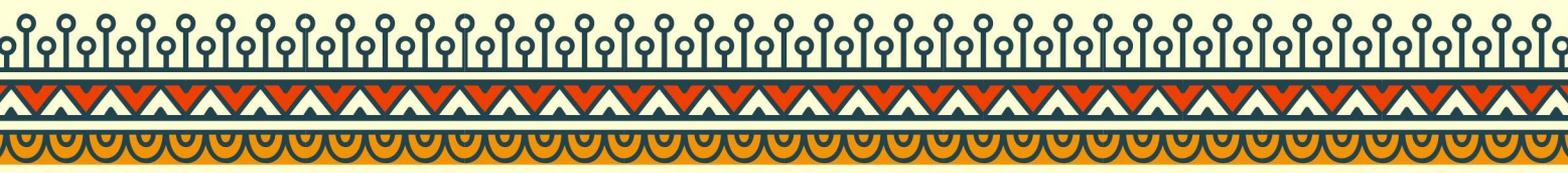


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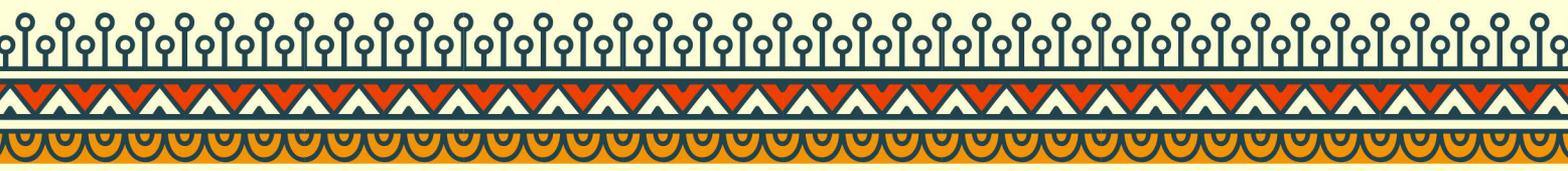
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# List of Acronyms

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



# Foreword

**Dr. Swati Piramal**, *Vice Chairperson, Piramal Group*

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

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

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

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

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

## Preface

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

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

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

# 1. Background

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

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

# 2. District Factsheets for The Scheduled Tribe Population

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

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

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

### 3. Methodology

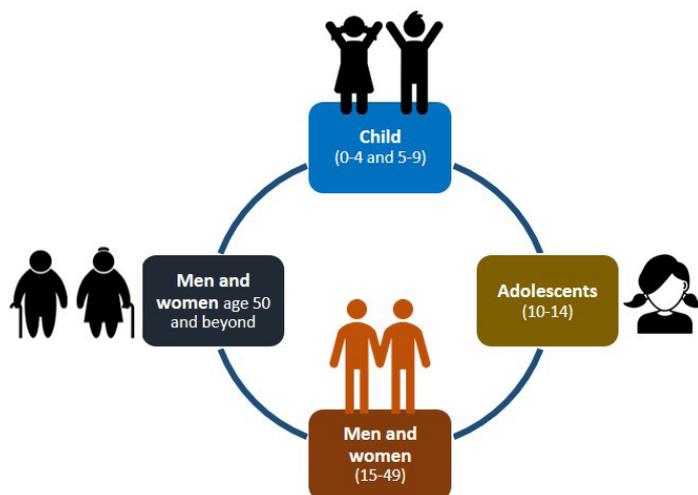
The NFHS-4 survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

### 4.1 Household Characteristics of the ST and Non-ST Population

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

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

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

#### 4.1.1 Households with Electricity

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

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

#### **4.1.2 Households with improved drinking water source**

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

#### **4.1.3 Households using the improved sanitation facility**

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

#### **4.1.4 Households with no toilet facility**

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

#### **4.1.5 Households using clean fuel for cooking**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



### 4.3 Households currently using any family planning method

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

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



### 4.4 Maternal Health care

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

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

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

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

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

#### 4.4.2 Mothers who had at least four antenatal visits

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

#### 4.4.3 Mothers who had full antenatal check-up

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

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

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

#### 4.4.5 Delivery Care

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

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



#### 4.5 Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Figure 5: Women with BMI below normal (< 18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) (%), by ST and non-ST population



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

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

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

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

\* (<11.0g/dl) © (<12.0 g/dl)

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

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

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

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

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

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

High blood sugar level – (>140 mg/dl)

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

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

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

## Conclusion

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



## Cluster District Factsheets

71 cluster districts factsheets were developed defining clusters of neighbouring districts. The clusters factsheets for 330 districts are provided in this section:

**Table 8: List of Cluster District Factsheets**

S.No.	State	Division	Districts
1	Jammu & Kashmir	Kashmir Valley Division	Anantnag
			Badgam
			Bandipore
			Baramula
			Ganderbal
			Kulgam
			Kupwara
			Pulwama
			Shupiyan
			Srinagar
2		Jammu Division	Doda
			Jammu
			Kathua
			Kishtwar
			Ramban
			Samba
			Udhampur
3	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra & Mandi Division	Bilaspur
			Chamba
			Hamirpur
			Kangra
			Kullu
			Mandi
			Shimla
			Sirmaur
			Solan
			Una
4	Uttarakhand	Kumaun Division	Almora
			Bageshwar
			Champawat
			Nainital
			Pithoragarh
5		Garhwal Division	Chamoli
			Dehradun
			Pauri Garhwal
			Rudraprayag
			Uttarkashi

6	Rajasthan	Ajmer Division	Ajmer
			Bhilwara
			Nagaur
			Tonk
7		Bharatpur and Kota Division	Baran
			Bharatpur
			Dhaulpur
8		Jaipur Division	Alwar
			Jaipur
			Jhunjhunun
			Sikar
9		Udaipur Division	Chittaurgarh
Rajsamand			
10	Jodhpur & Bikaner Division	Pali	
Sirohi			
11	Jodhpur & Bikaner Division	Barmer	
		Jalor	
		Jodhpur	
12	Jodhpur & Bikaner Division	Bikaner	
		Churu	
		Ganganagar	
		Hanumangarh	
		Jaisalmer	
13	Gonda Division	Bahraich	
		Balrampur	
		Gonda	
		Shrawasti	
14	Azamgarh, Basti & Gorakhpur Division	Azamgarh	
		Ballia	
		Basti	
		Deoria	
		Gorakhpur	
		Kushinagar	
		Mahrajganj	
		Mau	
		Sant Kabir Nagar	
		Siddharth Nagar	
15	Allahabad, Ayodhya, Lucknow & Varanasi Division	Allahabad	
		Ambedkar Nagar	
		Bara Banki	
		Chandauli	
		Faizabad	
		Fatehpur	
		Ghazipur	

15	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad, Ayodhya, Lucknow & Varanasi Division	Hardoi	
			Jaunpur	
			Kaushambi	
			Kheri	
			Lucknow	
			Mirzapur	
			Pratapgarh	
			Rae Bareli	
			Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	
			Sultanpur	
			Unnao	
			Varanasi	
			16	
Aligarh				
Auraiya				
Baghpat				
Banda				
Bareilly				
Bijnor				
Budaun				
Bulandshahr				
Chitrakoot				
Etah				
Etawah				
Farrukhabad				
Firozabad				
Gautam Buddha Nagar				
Ghaziabad				
Hamirpur				
Jalaun				
Jhansi				
Jyotiba Phule Nagar				
Kannauj				
Kanpur Dehat				
Kanpur Nagar				
Kanshiram Nagar				
Lalitpur				
Mahamaya Nagar				
Mahoba				
Mainpuri				
Mathura				
Meerut				

16	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Bareilly, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Kanpur, Merrut, Moradabad & Saharanpur Divisions	Moradabad				
			Muzaffarnagar				
			Pilibhit				
			Rampur				
			Saharanpur				
17	Bihar	Tirhut Division	Muzaffarpur				
			Pashchim Champaran				
			Purba Champaran				
			Sheohar				
			Sitamarhi				
			Vaishali				
18		Bihar	Saran Division	Gopalganj			
				Saran			
				Siwan			
19			Bihar	Purnia Division	Araria		
					Katihar		
					Kishanganj		
	Purnia						
20	Manipur	Manipur Division		Bishnupur			
				Imphal East			
			Imphal West				
			Thoubal				
21	Assam	Barak Valley & Hills and Central Assam Divisions	Cachar				
			Hailakandi				
			Karimganj				
			Morigaon				
			Nagaon				
22		Assam	Lower Assam Division	Barpeta			
				Bongaigaon			
				Dhubri			
				Goalpara			
				Kamrup			
				Kamrup Metropolitan			
23			Assam	Lower Assam Division	Nalbari		
					Darrang		
24					North Assam Division	Sonitpur	
						Jorhat	
25					Assam	Upper Assam division	Golaghat
							Sivasagar
				Dibrugarh			
	Tinsukia						

26	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri division	Darjiling	
			Jalpaiguri	
			Koch Bihar	
27		Malda division	Dakshin Dinajpur	
			Maldah	
			Murshidabad	
			Uttar Dinajpur	
28		Medinipur divisions	Bankura	
			Paschim Medinipur	
			Purba Medinipur	
29		Presidency and Burdwan division	Bardhaman	
			Birbhum	
	Haora			
	Hugli			
	Kolkata			
	Nadia			
	North Twenty Four Pargana			
	South Twenty Four Pargana			
30	Jharkhand	Santhal Pargana Division	Deoghar	
			Godda	
31		North Chotanagpur Division	Chatra	
			Giridih	
			Hazaribagh	
			Kodarma	
32		Palamu Division	Garhwa	
			Palamu	
33		Odisha	Northern Division (HQ – Sambalpur)	Bargarh
Subarnapur				
34				Anugul
Dhenkanal				
35	Central Division (HQ – Cuttack)		Khordha	
			Nayagarh	
			Cuttack	
36			Jagatsinghapur	
			Jajapur	
			Kendrapara	
			Puri	
37			Baleshwar	
			Bhadrak	
38			Southern Division (HQ – Berhampur)	Baudh
				Ganjam

39	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur Division	Bilaspur
			Janjgir Champa
40	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain Division	Dewas
			Mandsaur
			Neemuch
			Shajapur
41		Chambal Division	Bhind
			Morena
			Sheopur
42		Gwalior Division	Ashoknagar
			Datia
			Guna
			Gwalior
43		Bhopal Division	Shivpuri
			Bhopal
	Raisen		
	Rajgarh		
	Sehore		
44	Sagar Division	Vidisha	
		Damoh	
45	Sagar Division	Sagar	
		Chhatarpur	
		Panna	
46	Rewa Division	Tikamgarh	
		Rewa	
47	Gujarat	North and Central Gujarat	Satna
			Ahmadabad
			Anand
			Banaskantha
			Gandhinagar
			Kheda
			Mahesana
			Patan
Sabarkantha			
48		Saurashtra	Amreli
			Bhavnagar
			Jamnagar
			Junagadh
			Porbandar
			Rajkot
	Surendranagar		

49	Maharashtra	Amaravati Division	Akola	
			Amaravati	
			Buldana	
			Wasim	
50		Aurangabad Division	Aurangabad	
			Bid	
			Jalna	
			Latur	
			Osmanabad	
51			Hingoli	
			Nanded	
			Parbhani	
52		Konkan Division	Raigarh	
			Ratnagiri	
			Sindhudurg	
			Thane	
53		Nagpur Division	Bhandara	
			Gondiya	
54			Nagpur	Nagpur
				Chandrapur
55	Nasik Division		Wardha	
			Ahmadnagar	
			Jalgaon	
56	Pune Divison		Nashik	
		Pune		
		Satara		
		Kolhapur		
		Solapur		
57	Telangana	NA		
		Adilabad		
		Karimnagar		
58		NA	Nizamabad	
			Hyderabad	
			Mahbubnagar	
			Medak	
			Nalgonda	
59		NA	Rangareddy	
	Khammam			
60	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Region	Warangal	
			Srikakulam	
			Visakhapatnam	
			Vizianagaram	

61	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal and Rayalseema region	Anantapur
			Chittoor
			East Coastal Godavari
			Guntur
			Krishna
			Kurnool
			Prakasam
			Sri Potti Sriramulu N
			West Godavari
			Y.S.R.
			62
Bangalore (Bengaluru) Rural			
Ramanagara			
Chitradurga			
Davanagere			
Shivamogga			
Chikkaballapura			
Kolar			
Tumakuru			
65	Mysuru Division	Chamarajanagar	
		Mandya	
		Mysore	
		Chikkamagaluru	
		Hassan	
66	Kodagu		
67	Belgaum Division	Bagalkot	
		Belgaum	
Dharwad			
Uttara Kannada			
68		Gadag	
		Haveri	
69		Kalaburagi Division	Bidar
	Yadgir		
70	Koppal		
	Raichur		
71	Kerala		North Kerela
		Kasaragod	
		Kozhikode	
		Malappuram	
			Wayanad

Districts: Anantnag, Badgam, Bandipore,  
Baramula, Ganderbal, Kulgam, Kupwara,  
Pulwama, Shupiyan, Srinagar

## Jammu and Kashmir



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

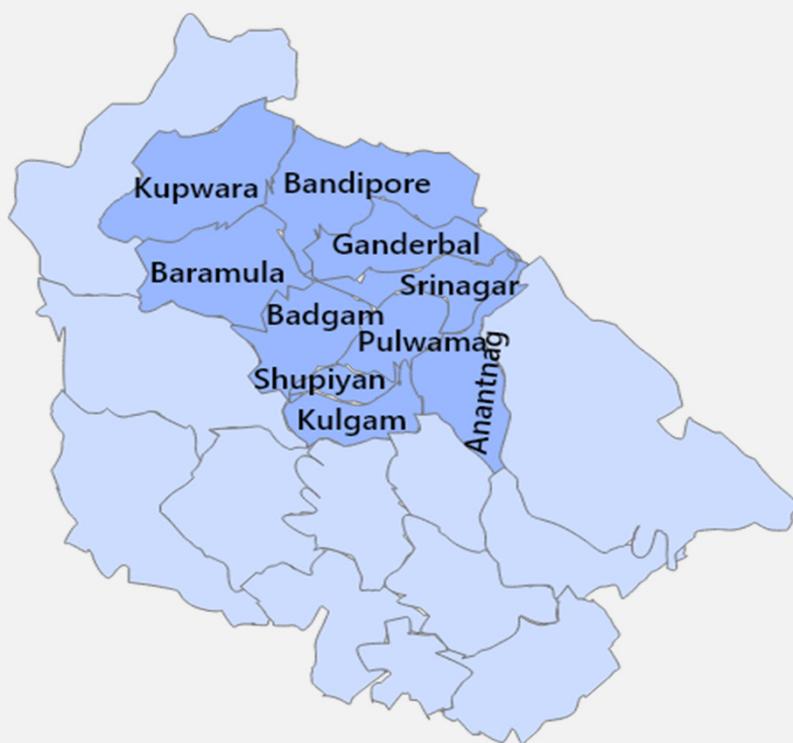
**Districts:** Anantnag, Badgam, Bandipore, Baramula, Ganderbal, Kulgam, Kupwara, Pulwama, Shupiyan, Srinagar

**State:** Jammu & Kashmir

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of Anantnag, Badgam, Bandipore, Baramula, Ganderbal, Kulgam, Kupwara, Pulwama, Shupiyan, Srinagar districts. These ten districts belong to Kashmir Valley administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these ten districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Anantnag	Badgam	Bandipore	Baramula	Ganderbal	Kulgam	Kupwara	Pulwama	Shupiyan	Srinagar
<b>Total Population</b>	1078692	753745	392232	1008039	297446	424483	870354	560440	266215	1236829
<b>Schedule Tribe (ST) Population</b>	116006	23912	75374	37705	61070	26525	70352	22607	21820	8935
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	10.8	3.2	19.2	3.7	20.5	6.3	8.1	4.0	8.2	0.7
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	39.4	27.4	24.0	42.2	30.5	30.9	53.4	41.8	64.2	16.0
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	6	6	3	8	3	3	3	4	1	2
<b>Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)</b>	302	554	1137	238	1148	1051	366	516	853	625
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	927	894	889	885	874	951	835	912	951	900
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	902	931	913	863	876	910	906	910	929	780
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	52.2	44.9	44.3	52.4	45.7	48.5	51.0	51.8	50.9	61.9
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	25.5	33.4	40.6	28.7	32.4	21.6	33.1	22.6	28.1	34.6
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	28.1	14.7	26.0	11.5	19.9	27.9	9.6	18.7	18.3	12.6
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	24.3	18.1	21.6	8.2	10.0	27.5	7.4	17.6	12.0	10.0

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Anantnag	Badgam	Bandipore	Baramula	Ganderbal	Kulgam	Kupwara	Pulwama	Shupiyan	Srinagar
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	149	152	79	212	63	128	259	92	60	59
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	32	2	0	29	0	7	22	15	0	4
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	19	49	13	32	19	26	17	33	10	40
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	5	9	3	6	1	3	7	3	2	1
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Anantnag, Badgam, Bandipore, Baramula, Ganderbal, Kulgam, Kupwara, Pulwama, Shupiyan, Srinagar. Directorate of Census Operations, Jammu & Kashmir, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Anantnag, Badgam, Bandipore, Baramula, Ganderbal,  
Kulgam, Kupwara, Pulwama, Shupiyan, Srinagar

**State:** Jammu & Kashmir

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=382	Non-ST Population N=7798	Total Population N=8180
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	53.10	62.89	62.58
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	968	966	966
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	962	956	957
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	52.91	75.65	74.37
5	Households with electricity (%)	79.47	98.62	98.01
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	84.86	95.33	95.00
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	27.15	57.47	56.52
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	5.27	1.70	1.81
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	24.53	72.89	71.36
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	2.06	2.16	2.15
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	62.17	70.55	70.27
12	Households have BPL card (%)	65.34	43.91	44.59
13	Households having access to internet (%)	14.11	36.63	35.92
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	89.75	97.64	97.39
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	53.29	83.54	82.58
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	76.71	58.74	59.3
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	75.37	90.98	90.52
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	14.56	10.97	11.08
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	22.35	11.94	12.43
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	3.72	3.54
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	17.35	5.58	6.05
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	2.09	3.66	3.6
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	234	121	125

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=382	Non-ST Population N=7798	Total Population N=8180
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	41.60	67.18	66.37
25	Men who are literate (%)	75.38	85.25	84.92
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	11.18	34.93	34.19
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	68.87	83.01	82.56
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	22.10	4.03	4.55
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.89	1.09	1.32
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	50.26	72.47	71.72
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	50.63	61.72	61.28
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	18.08	24.88	24.61
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.54	0.52
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	75.37	59.13	59.72
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	14.94	9.63	9.84
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	7.07	4.80	4.88
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	73.47	87.99	87.22
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	84.60	91.76	91.37
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	18.38	21.72	21.54
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	16.73	20.22	20.04
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	83.62	89.15	88.86
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	58.77	58.58	58.59
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2816	2816	3403
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3195	4924	4847
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	7.97	3.04	4.10
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	90.70	89.87	89.92

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=382	Non-ST Population N=7798	Total Population N=8180
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	76.39	94.84	93.70
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	70.12	82.80	82.02
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.97	1.18	1.23
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.42	48.29	45.93
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.86	46.80	45.05
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	66.06	85.16	84.13
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	65.32	51.32	54.26
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	70.37	80.42	79.74
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	94.36	97.96	97.72
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	83.34	91.87	91.29
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	89.23	92.02	91.83
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	56.31	69.44	68.67
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	9.90	6.92	7.10
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	67.85	82.79	81.52
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	39.21	67.27	64.88
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	21.10	27.04	26.53
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	9.83	19.51	18.69
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.99	5.96	6.03
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	81.05	84.45	84.21
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	24.64	65.34	62.46
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	22.44	14.27	14.57
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	48.58	44.29	44.57
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	53.48	57.65	57.28
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	25.00	19.19	19.58
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	27.86	23.94	24.15
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	19.29	9.65	10.18
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	8.33	4.66	4.86
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	23.89	12.13	12.77

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=382	Non-ST Population N=7798	Total Population N=8180
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	28.13	8.83	9.43
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	22.55	8.05	8.55
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	16.07	32.85	32.33
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	3.90	21.54	20.94
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	72.38	56.73	57.68
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	67.47	55.88	56.24
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	69.68	53.51	54.37
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	67.61	55.80	56.17
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.50	6.52	6.45
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.61	2.54	2.51
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.67	6.66	6.52
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.47	2.97	2.88
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.52	9.38	9.48
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.17	1.96	1.93
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.82	1.01	1.03
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.66	10.39	10.37
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.38	1.34	1.34
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.87	0.69	0.69
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	95.71	86.11	86.41
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	19.08	9.64	9.93
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	51.76	50.80	50.85

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

Districts: Doda, Jammu, Kathua, Kishtwar,  
Ramban, Samba, Udhampur

## Jammu and Kashmir



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

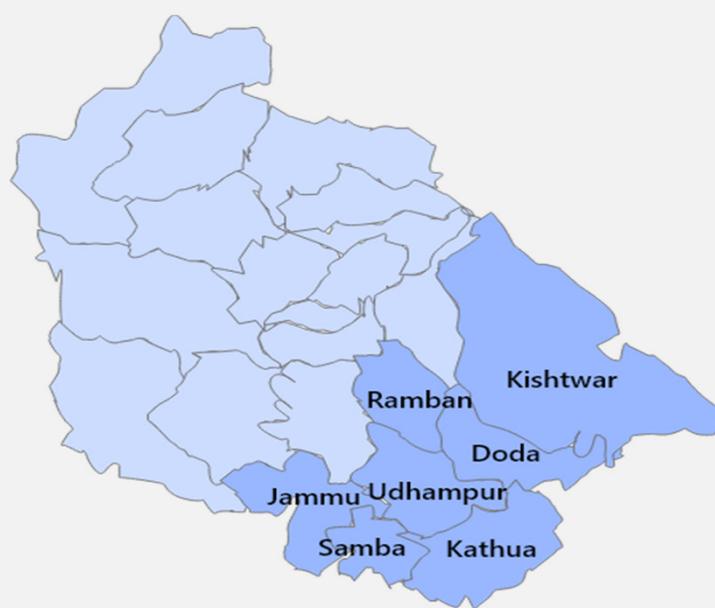
**Districts:** Doda, Jammu, Kathua, Kishtwar, Ramban, Samba, Udhamapur

**State:** Jammu & Kashmir

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of Doda, Jammu, Kathua, Kishtwar, Ramban, Samba, Udhamapur districts. These seven districts belong to Jammu administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these seven districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Doda	Jammu	Kathua	Kishtwar	Ramban	Samba	Udhampur
<b>Total Population</b>	409936	1529958	616435	230696	283713	318898	554985
<b>Schedule Tribe (ST) Population</b>	39216	69193	53307	38149	39772	17573	56309
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	9.6	4.5	8.6	16.5	14	5.5	10.1
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	61.6	31.9	53	21.8	51.7	36.0	60.3
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	4	4	5	4	2	1	4
<b>Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)</b>	46	653	246	140	213	353	210
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	919	880	890	920	902	886	870
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	925	905	925	918	899	913	932
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	49.7	77.1	63.7	42.4	38	73.6	57.1
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	32.2	47.3	33.1	19.8	24.8	47.7	31.3
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	25.9	12.7	13.4	23.7	14	7.1	31
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	22.6	14.4	22.2	27.3	18	8.3	39

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Doda	Jammu	Kathua	Kishtwar	Ramban	Samba	Udhampur
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	151	176	188	86	93	80	136
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	19	49	9	7	0	10	24
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	26	37	38	16	19	12	31
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	3	8	5	1	3	3	2
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	1	2	1	1	1	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Doda, Jammu, Kathua, Kishtwar, Ramban, Samba, Udhampur. Directorate of Census Operations, Jammu & Kashmir, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**District:** Doda, Jammu, Kathua, Kishtwar, Ramban, Samba, Udhampur

**State:** Jammu & Kashmir

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=373	Non-ST Population N=5275	Total Population N=5648
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	54.47	71.14	70.08
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	988	962	963
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	706	883	862
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	89.17	93.22	92.84
5	Households with electricity (%)	89.43	98.01	97.51
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	78.08	88.81	88.18
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	33.48	52.02	50.93
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	58.18	39.06	40.18
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	22.66	49.83	48.23
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	2.41	7.55	7.25
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	52.43	66.14	65.24
12	Households have BPL card (%)	31.86	23.92	24.39
13	Households having access to internet (%)	13.88	32.55	31.45
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	93.98	96.07	95.95
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	41.85	65.13	63.76
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	65.84	61.56	61.81
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	47.19	70.32	69.00
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.99	12.00	12.06
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	7.57	5.26	5.41
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.95	6.06	5.73
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	30.51	8.32	9.65
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	18.67	2.23	3.22
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	28	209	198

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=373	Non-ST Population N=5275	Total Population N=5648
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	50.66	76.07	74.49
25	Men who are literate (%)	79.84	91.16	90.37
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	24.57	44.72	43.46
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	55.51	80.39	78.85
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	27.24	8.39	10.08
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	12.19	3.91	4.44
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	44.65	62.18	60.82
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	47.60	59.29	58.48
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	20.16	26.58	26.13
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.65	0.30	0.32
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	76.88	66.10	66.69
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	21.19	13.23	13.78
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	10.21	5.22	5.57
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	76.83	82.17	81.69
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	65.70	76.63	75.56
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	19.51	46.17	43.57
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	11.69	42.25	39.26
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	91.95	89.09	89.35
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	48.16	46.58	46.73
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2956	3730	3655
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2920	5550	5308
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	7.25	11.40	10.84
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	92.80	83.34	84.18

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=373	Non-ST Population N=5275	Total Population N=5648
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	76.36	80.23	79.82
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	75.68	75.07	75.13
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.81	3.13	3.09
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.63	22.86	21.24
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.08	25.26	23.63
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	76.28	76.93	76.87
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	76.60	67.10	68.20
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	78.81	71.49	72.49
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	85.46	94.50	93.26
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	84.74	87.79	87.38
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	84.03	82.94	83.09
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	50.57	51.54	51.44
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	9.27	10.10	10.01
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	81.40	83.05	82.89
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	67.45	76.46	75.58
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	37.57	54.76	53.09
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	28.19	48.40	46.43
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.00	5.61	5.44
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	100.00	79.00	80.63
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	34.91	37.06	36.89
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	16.70	11.12	11.63
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	59.19	42.80	44.61
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	19.56	44.67	42.92
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	36.46	25.87	27.10
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	34.01	29.70	30.11
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	21.59	12.68	13.53
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	10.49	5.53	6.00
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	30.68	17.40	18.67

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=373	Non-ST Population N=5275	Total Population N=5648
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	26.20	14.62	15.32
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	17.76	14.86	15.06
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	15.86	29.09	28.28
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	23.41	21.97	22.08
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	58.61	45.55	46.9
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	50.99	40.88	41.5
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	66.99	39.81	42.18
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	51.99	40.83	41.53
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.73	5.51	5.40
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.30	2.74	2.65
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.43	7.62	7.39
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	3.60	3.34
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.65	8.91	8.65
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.45	1.69	1.61
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.78	0.93	0.92
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	21.99	10.70	11.51
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.68	2.12	2.01
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	5.84	1.37	1.69
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	75.66	65.90	66.48
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	27.24	25.74	25.83
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	56.23	51.23	51.55

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

<sup>16</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

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

<sup>18</sup>Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Bilaspur, Chamba, Hamirpur, Kangra, Kullu, Mandi,  
Shimla, Sirmaur, Solan, Una

## Himachal Pradesh



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Bilaspur, Chamba, Hamirpur, Kangra, Kullu, Mandi, Shimla, Sirmaur, Solan, Una

**State:** Himachal Pradesh

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Bilaspur, Chamba, Hamirpur, Kangra, Kullu, Mandi, Shimla, Sirmaur, Solan, Una districts. These ten districts belong to Kangra Mandi and Shimla administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these ten districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Bilaspur	Chamba	Hamirpur	Kangra	Kullu	Mandi	Shimla	Sirmaur	Solan	Una
<b>Total Population</b>	381956	519080	454768	1510075	437903	999777	814010	529855	580320	521173
<b>Schedule Tribe (ST) Population</b>	10693	135500	3044	84564	16822	12787	8755	11262	25645	8601
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	2.8	26.1	0.7	5.6	3.8	1.3	1.1	2.1	4.4	1.7
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	32.6	37.6	31.7	41.0	35.9	44.9	47.1	49.2	46.0	41.1
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	4	7	5	20	4	9	12	6	6	4
<b>Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)</b>	327	80	407	263	80	253	159	188	300	338
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	981	986	1095	1012	942	1007	915	918	880	976
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	950	996	988	1026	981	1015	922	905	921	935
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	78.0	61.7	82.6	80.0	70.9	73.7	77.1	71.4	77.0	81.1
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	66.0	58.0	78.2	65.6	76.0	68.2	70.8	48.7	63.0	71.8
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	49.9	52.5	51.8	35.7	56.6	54.9	44.3	43.7	40.0	28.6
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	49.7	57.0	58.8	30.3	42.3	56.2	33.4	22.6	31.5	30.0

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Bilaspur	Chamba	Hamirpur	Kangra	Kullu	Mandi	Shimla	Sirmaur	Solan	Una
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	120	177	150	441	103	325	149	253	175	134
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	0	2	2	7	0	5	0	3	0	1
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	38	45	32	87	28	85	44	121	41	24
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	7	5	2	17	5	13	6	17	6	9
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	3	6	5	18	4	13	12	5	6	5
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Bilaspur, Chamba, Hamirpur, Kangra, Kullu, Mandi, Shimla, Sirmaur, Solan, Una. Directorate of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**District:** Bilaspur, Chamba, Hamirpur, Kangra, Kullu, Mandi, Shimla, Sirmaur, Solan, Una  
**State:** Himachal Pradesh

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=320	Non-ST Population N=7415	Total Population N=7735
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	72.80	79.33	79.09
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1097	1068	1069
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	734	946	938
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	91.72	95.47	95.33
5	Households with electricity (%)	99.51	99.50	99.50
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	97.43	94.79	94.88
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	68.31	70.90	70.81
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	16.40	14.18	14.25
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	37.57	36.15	36.20
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	29.01	25.64	25.76
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	91.53	91.69	91.68
12	Households have BPL card (%)	30.63	21.69	22.01
13	Households having access to internet (%)	30.13	28.80	28.84
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	97.13	97.14	97.14
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	70.13	70.69	70.67
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	66.84	66.73	66.73
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	72.59	70.96	71.02
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.45	11.32	11.32
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	9.93	5.11	5.30
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	nca	2.19	2.10
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	5.97	4.20	4.26
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	nca	2.74	2.64
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	130	148	147

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup> Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=320	Non-ST Population N=7415	Total Population N=7735
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	80.92	88.52	88.26
25	Men who are literate (%)	96.49	96.17	96.18
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	51.82	59.75	59.48
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	80.59	90.51	90.18
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	2.84	8.68	8.47
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.00	2.61	2.52
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	86.14	84.07	84.15
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	56.19	56.85	56.83
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	31.26	34.75	34.64
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	5.98	2.13	2.25
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	81.41	81.49	81.48
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	15.19	15.78	15.76
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.48	4.83	4.82
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	70.11	76.71	76.49
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	54.31	69.64	69.13
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	47.43	49.44	49.38
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	31.35	37.07	36.88
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.72	95.34	95.32
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	9.49	12.94	12.84
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1947	2729	2708
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	5385	5860	5847
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	17.09	25.13	24.67
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	64.13	67.90	67.77

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=320	Non-ST Population N=7415	Total Population N=7735
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	60.37	76.92	76.38
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	48.82	61.99	61.57
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	8.11	3.21	3.37
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	12.38	16.79	16.65
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	12.58	16.48	16.38
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	77.74	78.83	78.80
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	56.13	50.11	50.48
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	71.56	69.40	69.47
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	94.58	94.74
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	84.13	84.96	84.93
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	75.19	87.82	87.45
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	56.25	63.47	63.26
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	17.78	6.24	6.61
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	60.93	75.74	74.48
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	49.63	64.11	62.87
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	0.00	16.54	15.13
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	0.00	14.55	13.31
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.69	1.63	1.60
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	89.05	89.19
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	38.96	38.43
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	15.95	19.77	19.66
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	36.59	40.96	40.82
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(47.75)	53.04	52.85
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	16.22	12.19	12.33
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	26.13	26.37	26.36
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	14.69	13.67	13.71
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	3.64	3.92	3.91
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	20.72	21.32	21.29

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=320	Non-ST Population N=7415	Total Population N=7735
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	16.17	16.24	16.24
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	27.88	17.58	18.03
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	25.95	28.78	28.68
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	24.54	21.88	22.00
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	59.56	53.11	53.31
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	52.68	53.20	53.18
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(28.26)	50.49	50.11
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	52.28	53.11	53.08
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.22	5.99	5.97
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.39	3.04	3.06
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.66	6.96	6.85
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.92	2.72	2.64
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.82	9.40	9.41
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.19	1.78	1.75
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.99	0.99	0.99
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.19	17.35	17.03
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.55	3.87	3.81
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.12	1.07
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	80.33	80.51	80.50
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	17.45	29.12	28.72
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	22.52	15.57	15.71

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

Districts: Almora, Bageshwar, Champawat, Nainital,  
Pithoragarh

# Uttarakhand



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

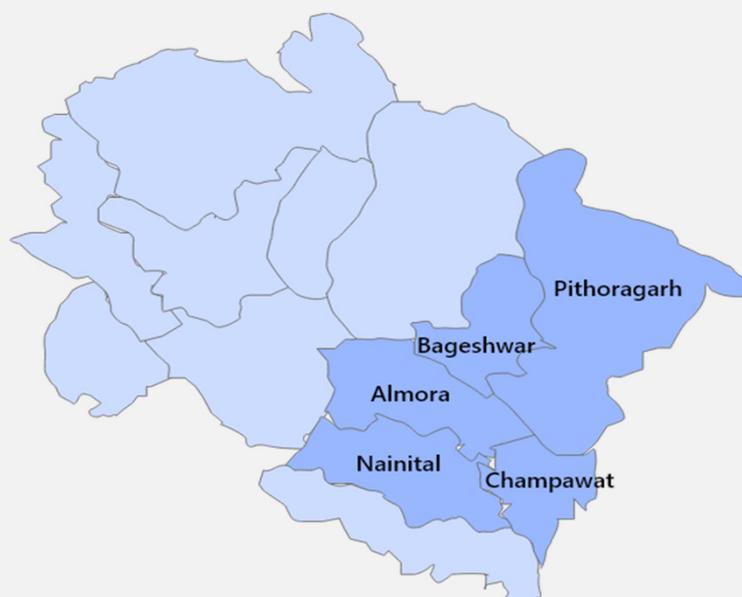
**Districts:** Almora, Bageshwar, Champawat, Nainital, Pithoragarh

**State:** Uttarakhand

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Almora, Bageshwar, Champawat, Nainital, Pithoragarh districts. These five districts belong to Kumaun administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these five districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Almora	Bageshwar	Champawat	Nainital	Pithoragarh
<b>Total Population</b>	6,22,506	2,59,898	2,59,648	9,54,605	4,83,439
<b>Schedule Tribe (ST) Population</b>	1,281	1,982	1,339	7,495	19,535
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	4.0
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	54.7	56.3	69.4	71.6	29.3
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	3	4	4	8	6
<b>Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)</b>	198	116	147	225	68
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	1139	1090	980	934	1020
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	1024	1041	723	970	1044
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	69.9	69.0	68.1	77.3	72.2
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	87.8	73.2	64.5	68.2	75.8
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	47.0	47.9	30.5	25.9	42.2
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	27.0	52.3	29.7	25.1	45.1

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Almora	Bageshwar	Champawat	Nainital	Pithoragarh
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	206	84	68	128	156
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	0	0	0	18	0
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	25	13	8	12	18
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	8	3	1	8	4
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	2	0	1	4	0
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	2	1	1	2	2

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Almora, Bageshwar, Champawat, Nainital, Pithoragarh. Directorate of Census Operations, Uttarakhand, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**District:** Almora, Bageshwar, Champawat, Nainital, Pithoragarh

**State:** Uttarakhand

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=391	Non-ST Population N=4999	Total Population N=5390
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	75.82	74.22	74.34
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1094	1094	1094
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	733	898	884
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	90.08	77.89	78.94
5	Households with electricity (%)	97.94	96.94	97.01
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	83.76	88.88	88.49
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	56.09	67.93	67.03
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	25.49	18.59	19.12
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	49.52	40.60	41.28
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	20.75	17.83	18.05
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	37.60	39.76	39.60
12	Households have BPL card (%)	34.54	36.59	36.43
13	Households having access to internet (%)	10.43	20.30	19.54
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	93.35	94.96	94.84
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	44.97	52.10	51.55
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	43.94	60.46	59.20
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	81.19	79.36	79.50
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.73	11.97	11.80
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	5.97	9.77	9.52
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	2.30	2.14
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	6.07	8.80	8.61
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	9.22	3.67	4.05
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	481	176	198

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=391	Non-ST Population N=4999	Total Population N=5390
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	79.20	81.03	80.90
25	Men who are literate (%)	96.50	93.62	93.86
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	43.97	44.77	44.72
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	86.86	81.68	82.05
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	16.28	16.81	16.78
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.37	2.96	3.04
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	80.22	72.22	72.72
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	52.70	57.68	57.30
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	28.75	36.11	35.56
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	1.69	1.70	1.70
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	71.91	77.48	77.09
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	19.67	15.27	15.60
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	6.39	5.40	5.48
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	68.99	69.08	69.07
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	37.40	33.17	33.49
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	36.78	33.90	34.12
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	20.68	16.64	16.95
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.64	95.78	95.91
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	65.00	58.48	59.00
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	8810	2471	3015
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	13838	5665	6317
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	16.38	10.44	10.85
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	70.02	72.50	72.32

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=391	Non-ST Population N=4999	Total Population N=5390
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	68.61	66.19	66.39
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	57.11	51.28	51.77
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	4.71	6.05	5.94
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.56	14.63	14.63
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.94	12.00	12.18
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	56.39	62.17	61.73
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	50.47	37.36	38.33
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	50.79	64.10	63.24
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	94.12	94.50
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	73.58	84.21	83.51
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	72.94	84.00	83.28
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	38.20	45.67	45.10
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	10.82	17.78	17.21
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	61.90	62.05	62.04
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	22.29	50.55	49.10
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	30.06	13.25	14.11
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	3.93	8.38	8.15
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	7.92	4.80	5.05
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	71.42	74.35	73.98
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	46.23	26.13	28.70
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	22.55	23.11	23.07
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	39.24	28.68	29.57
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(76.30)	45.06	47.24
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	21.90	11.14	11.88
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	27.97	31.45	31.15
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	20.82	14.47	15.01
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	11.36	6.49	6.91
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	20.97	19.73	19.84

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=391	Non-ST Population N=4999	Total Population N=5390
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	19.24	19.57	19.54
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	20.86	18.41	18.62
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	23.16	18.25	18.60
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	14.97	18.95	18.61
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	65.09	50.11	51.27
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	35.50	36.38	36.32
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	46.96	40.74	41.26
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	35.93	36.52	36.48
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.10	6.20	6.26
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.39	1.97	2.07
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.51	9.45	8.94
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	4.13	3.78
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.45	7.99	8.10
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.18	1.43	1.48
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.37	0.73	0.78
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	19.30	14.48	14.89
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	5.46	2.78	3.01
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.73	0.67
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	57.54	63.12	62.69
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	21.11	19.12	19.27
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	33.47	18.95	20.09

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

<sup>16</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

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

<sup>18</sup>Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Chamoli, Dehradun, Garhwal, Rudraprayag,  
Uttarkashi

# Uttarakhand



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

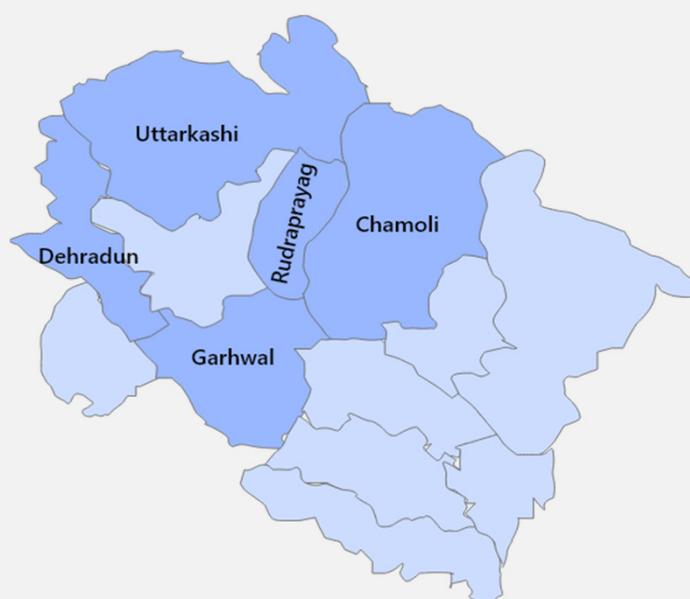
**Districts:** Chamoli, Dehradun, Garhwal, Rudraprayag, Uttarkashi

**State:** Uttarakhand

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Chamoli, Dehradun, Garhwal, Rudraprayag, Uttarkashi districts. These five districts belong to Garhwal administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these five districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Chamoli	Dehradun	Garhwal	Rudraprayag	Uttarkashi
<b>Total Population</b>	391605	1696694	687271	242285	330086
<b>Schedule Tribe (ST) Population</b>	12260	111663	2215	386	3512
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	3.1	6.6	0.3	0.2	1.1
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	33.7	52.1	63.7	57.6	37.9
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	6	6	9	3	6
<b>Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)</b>	49	549	129	122	41
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	1019	902	1103	1114	958
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	1036	917	887	779	1127
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	72.3	78.5	72.6	70.4	62.4
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	76.8	60.7	68.4	82.1	64.2
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	44.1	15.4	35.2	47.5	45.2
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	52.6	32.3	14.9	39.6	51.5

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Chamoli	Dehradun	Garhwal	Rudraprayag	Uttarkashi
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	110	157	228	204	82
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	0	20	13	0	0
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	16	21	26	16	10
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	6	7	5	2	4
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	0	4	3	0	0
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	1	0	2	1	2

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Chamoli, Dehradun, Garhwal, Rudraprayag, Uttarkashi. Directorate of Census Operations, Uttarakhand, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Chamoli, Dehradun, Garhwal, Rudraprayag, Uttarkashi

**State:** Uttarakhand

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=173	Non-ST Population N=5162	Total Population N=5335
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	66.07	75.26	74.97
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1007	1042	1041
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	989	839	842
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	73.33	83.32	82.99
5	Households with electricity (%)	96.49	98.22	98.17
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	96.22	91.14	91.28
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	67.71	69.01	68.97
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	17.21	14.95	15.01
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	56.41	57.77	57.74
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	34.43	28.29	28.46
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	60.18	49.71	50.05
12	Households have BPL card (%)	65.48	71.53	71.37
13	Households having access to internet (%)	22.66	32.44	32.17
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	94.64	96.48	96.43
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	65.40	69.91	69.79
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	43.57	43.88	43.87
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	78.31	78.71	78.70
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.01	10.45	10.41
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	25.72	6.57	7.07
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	1.27	1.24
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	(0.00)	5.86	5.75
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	(38.09)	0.39	1.06
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	443	167	176

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=173	Non-ST Population N=5162	Total Population N=5335
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	67.48	83.34	82.93
25	Men who are literate (%)	96.35	94.99	95.03
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	41.02	55.56	55.19
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	91.42	87.43	87.53
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	10.79	9.16	9.20
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.08	2.14	2.17
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	82.53	77.72	77.86
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	67.81	62.40	62.52
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	43.97	34.62	34.83
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.65	0.63
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	74.49	66.24	66.44
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	8.42	13.18	13.07
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	2.95	4.54	4.50
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	77.96	73.99	74.07
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	38.85	35.36	35.44
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	26.45	26.64	26.63
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	13.44	13.17	13.18
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.73	95.28	95.32
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	60.97	57.70	57.77
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2495	1756	1773
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	6843	5988	6007
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	(24.26)	8.55	9.00
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	80.39	72.92	73.09

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=173	Non-ST Population N=5162	Total Population N=5335
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	70.58	74.63	74.53
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	57.20	54.14	54.21
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	12.26	2.15	2.40
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	17.54	11.51	11.66
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.18	7.62	7.81
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	44.50	64.69	64.22
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	32.75	33.22
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	56.90	61.06	60.95
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	95.10	95.22
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	87.65	83.37	83.48
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	80.90	86.04	85.91
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	36.51	33.39	33.47
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	12.84	17.23	17.12
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(78.94)	76.70	76.74
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(100.00)	57.93	58.70
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(0.00)	36.09	35.43
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(0.00)	25.25	24.80
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	2.54	2.48
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	80.23	80.23
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	24.35	24.35
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	16.20	22.74	22.59
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	17.46	33.51	33.14
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	48.18	46.48
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	0.00	9.01	8.78
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	46.23	28.44	29.06
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	22.33	31.49	31.17
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	7.55	15.90	15.61
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	34.46	31.98	32.06

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=173	Non-ST Population N=5162	Total Population N=5335
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	21.10	16.29	16.42
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	15.91	12.57	12.67
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	20.06	18.14	18.19
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	26.15	16.02	16.34
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	54.41	56.55	56.50
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	49.99	42.71	42.90
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(24.99)	36.76	36.53
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	49.25	42.48	42.66
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.18	5.40	5.39
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.11	2.30	2.32
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	7.82	7.57
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	4.56	4.42
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.08	6.16	6.16
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.48	1.06	1.08
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.03	0.59	0.60
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.85	12.29	12.14
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	3.21	3.11
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	6.70	0.42	0.62
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	53.97	56.48	56.41
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	13.24	17.17	17.07
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	26.68	24.84	24.88

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

Districts: Ajmer, Bhilwara, Nagaur, Tonk

# Rajasthan



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

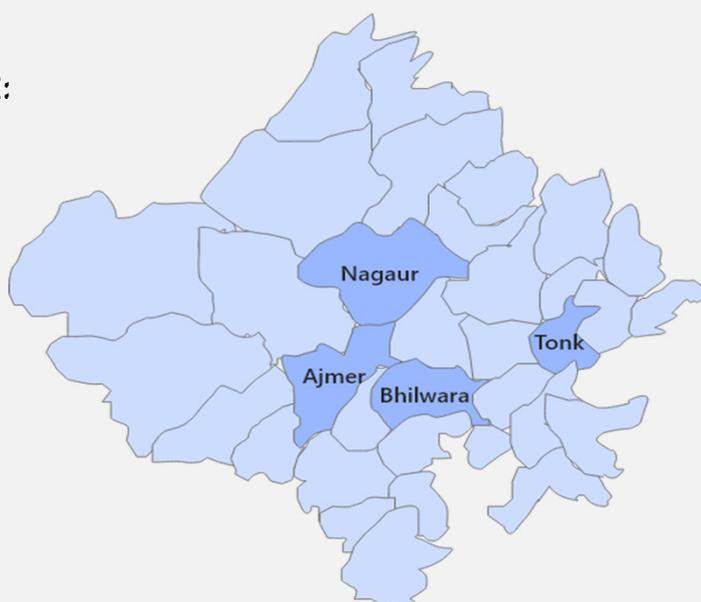
**Districts:** Ajmer, Bhilwara, Nagaur, Tonk

**State:** Rajasthan

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Ajmer, Bhilwara, Nagaur, Tonk districts. These four districts belong to Ajmer administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these four districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Ajmer	Bhilwara	Nagaur	Tonk
Total Population	25,83,052	24,08,523	33,07,743	14,21,326
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	63,482	2,29,273	10,418	1,78,207
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	2.5	9.5	0.3	12.5
Land under forest cover (%)	3.6	2.1	0.8	2.3
Number of Tehsils	9	12	10	7
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	305	230	187	198
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	951	973	950	952
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	959	959	903	923
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	55.7	47.2	47.8	45.5
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	33.6	28.4	44.2	35.6
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	29.2	39.9	35.3	40.0
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	40.7	50.0	36.4	51.0

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Ajmer	Bhilwara	Nagaur	Tonk
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	370	533	795	290
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	19	10	18	9
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	72	77	117	58
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	22	25	31	9
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	3	0	3	0
District Hospitals (DHs)	1	1	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Ajmer, Bhilwara, Nagaur, Tonk. Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: Ajmer, Bhilwara, Nagaur, Tonk

State: Rajasthan

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=289	Non-ST Population N=4323	Total Population N=4612
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	42.82	56.26	55.48
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	970	999	997
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	870	844	846
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	68.35	77.20	76.65
5	Households with electricity (%)	93.88	95.17	95.08
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	79.40	79.60	79.58
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	24.20	50.84	49.14
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	72.07	41.92	43.84
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	13.15	33.11	31.83
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	31.71	22.05	22.66
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	80.32	81.41	81.35
12	Households have BPL card (%)	30.59	18.31	19.09
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.74	6.68	6.36
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	93.12	95.65	95.49
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	56.54	80.37	78.85
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	69.46	56.11	56.96
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	46.22	65.60	64.43
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.29	10.13	10.20
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	19.19	8.79	9.40
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	11.22	1.10	1.70
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	8.63	11.06	10.86
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	3.82	3.39	3.42
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	397	180	193

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=289	Non-ST Population N=4323	Total Population N=4612
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	36.32	56.39	55.22
25	Men who are literate (%)	88.12	86.39	86.54
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	14.00	26.36	25.63
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	65.99	74.34	73.85
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	48.96	37.16	37.70
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.18	6.03	6.10
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	40.10	56.55	55.72
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	57.92	60.92	60.73
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	48.28	41.84	42.25
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.16	0.15
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	91.73	78.92	79.69
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	16.38	11.33	11.65
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	9.43	5.36	5.62
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	65.34	73.09	72.61
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	38.43	46.46	45.91
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	8.91	17.51	16.93
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	5.84	8.97	8.76
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.00	94.87	95.22
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	69.90	59.45	60.06
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1454	4002	3850
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3209	5588	5449
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	2.63	4.05	3.86
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	85.96	80.43	80.77

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=289	Non-ST Population N=4323	Total Population N=4612
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	73.67	87.77	86.78
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	59.88	59.88	67.92
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.26	2.73	2.69
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.26	9.12	8.91
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.18	6.52	6.50
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	72.69	74.58	74.46
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	50.62	52.98
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	49.27	62.61	61.38
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.56	91.89	92.22
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	80.55	81.48	81.39
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	76.51	84.32	83.60
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	47.14	37.50	38.19
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	4.31	6.32	6.18
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(83.92)	80.13	80.31
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(53.81)	67.12	66.47
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(12.38)	21.71	21.26
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(0.00)	20.42	19.42
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	1.49	1.39
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	82.54	82.54
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	73.27	73.27
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	27.84	21.73	22.11
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	25.02	28.46	28.23
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	29.46	29.44
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	18.64	3.75	4.85
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	40.29	35.14	35.46
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	31.88	26.44	26.78
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	10.78	9.52	9.60
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	45.97	36.85	37.42

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=289	Non-ST Population N=4323	Total Population N=4612
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	28.38	25.80	25.95
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	30.41	19.68	20.58
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	10.69	14.56	14.33
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	6.21	13.57	12.95
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	72.54	65.06	65.59
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	54.63	50.08	50.35
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	68.54	51.78	52.49
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	55.06	50.15	50.44
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.32	3.56	3.67
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.36	1.22	1.17
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.47	5.38	5.56
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.21	2.37	2.28
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	3.45	4.98	4.89
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.47	0.77	0.76
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.62	0.58
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.92	10.87	10.36
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.07	0.98
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.34	0.31
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	70.70	69.51	69.58
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	9.58	12.64	12.46
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	28.61	32.2	32.04

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

<sup>16</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

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

<sup>18</sup>Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Baran, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur

# Rajasthan



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

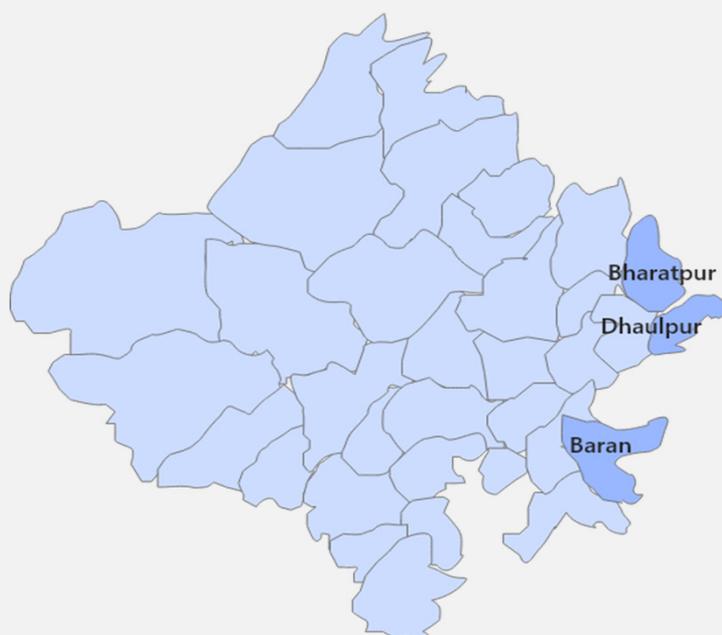
**Districts:** Baran, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur

**State:** Rajasthan

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Baran, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur districts. These three districts belong to Bharatpur and Kota administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these three districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Baran	Bharatpur	Dhaulpur
<b>Total Population</b>	12,22,755	25,48,462	12,06,516
<b>Schedule Tribe (ST) Population</b>	2,76,857	54,090	58,594
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	22.6	2.1	4.9
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	14.5	4.6	13.8
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	8	10	5
<b>Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)</b>	175	503	398
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	929	880	846
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	935	884	842
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	52.0	54.2	54.7
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	46.3	57.4	47.7
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	37.8	35.5	33.3
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	42.3	42.3	43.8

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Baran	Bharatpur	Dhaulpur
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	259	394	225
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	28	12	3
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	30	64	36
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	14	17	7
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	0	0	1
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	1	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Baran, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur. Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**District:** Baran, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur

**State:** Rajasthan

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=309	Non-ST Population N=2459	Total Population N=2768
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	52.48	58.50	57.91
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	998	950	955
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1040	880	890
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	47.83	57.17	56.50
5	Households with electricity (%)	84.18	91.85	91.12
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	90.88	81.54	82.43
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	24.10	33.84	32.91
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	73.96	60.25	61.55
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	8.33	20.78	19.60
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	12.91	18.03	17.54
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	73.85	67.02	67.66
12	Households have BPL card (%)	28.46	18.40	19.35
13	Households having access to internet (%)	3.64	11.06	10.36
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	86.89	92.21	91.71
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	34.84	46.75	45.62
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	65.32	54.19	55.24
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	46.31	56.58	55.59
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	13.86	13.89	13.89
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	6.07	14.01	13.24
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	2.70	1.37	1.50
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	9.37	8.57
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	4.58	2.90	3.05
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	293	241	246

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=309	Non-ST Population N=2459	Total Population N=2768
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	48.28	54.18	53.60
25	Men who are literate (%)	92.03	86.74	86.98
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	20.70	21.44	21.37
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	60.25	65.34	64.83
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	24.49	33.11	32.28
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.66	7.50	6.72
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	43.80	47.06	46.72
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	61.46	51.60	52.51
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	51.78	36.83	38.22
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.06	0.05
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	93.65	80.94	82.38
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	10.42	15.36	14.90
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	2.45	6.57	6.19
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	73.62	75.49	75.35
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	32.29	26.79	27.17
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	4.71	7.96	7.73
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	3.31	4.76	4.66
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	92.88	90.79	90.95
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	68.41	66.15	66.30
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	874	2538	2423
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1289	3986	3815
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	0.00	1.97	1.76
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	89.60	79.41	80.19

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=309	Non-ST Population N=2459	Total Population N=2768
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	84.42	84.48	84.48
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	80.92	74.15	74.62
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.09	1.69	1.79
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.01	7.15	6.87
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.90	5.10	4.94
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	64.54	54.00	54.73
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	21.40	25.40
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	54.75	55.20	55.16
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	91.86	84.24	84.83
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	70.35	66.56	66.86
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	85.68	76.07	76.82
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	54.76	41.93	42.84
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	3.87	8.40	8.09
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	73.80	74.02
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	40.86	40.16
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	19.84	19.83
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	11.04	11.32
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.20	3.53	3.37
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	80.39	78.42
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	51.18	52.38
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	33.11	23.82	24.49
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	41.83	34.75	35.23
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	37.40	37.08
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	5.11	5.62	5.58
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	52.14	47.31	47.65
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	26.00	17.25	17.86
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	10.07	6.81	7.04
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	43.53	34.64	35.26

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=309	Non-ST Population N=2459	Total Population N=2768
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	32.83	27.21	27.79
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	53.43	24.36	25.66
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	7.65	12.66	12.15
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	0.00	11.03	10.54
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	63.08	59.37	59.63
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	58.70	49.04	50.02
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	55.61	44.38	45.15
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	58.58	48.76	49.74
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.56	3.15	3.19
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.76	1.31	1.26
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.24	6.09	6.14
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.60	3.02	3.05
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	3.62	5.77	5.56
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.87	1.01	1.10
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.19	0.91	0.84
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.81	8.28	8.44
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.42	1.36
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.50	0.48
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	71.49	59.84	60.94
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	11.53	15.45	15.06
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	28.67	23.69	24.07

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

<sup>16</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

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

<sup>18</sup>Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Alwar, Jaipur, Jhunjhunun, Sikar

# Rajasthan



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

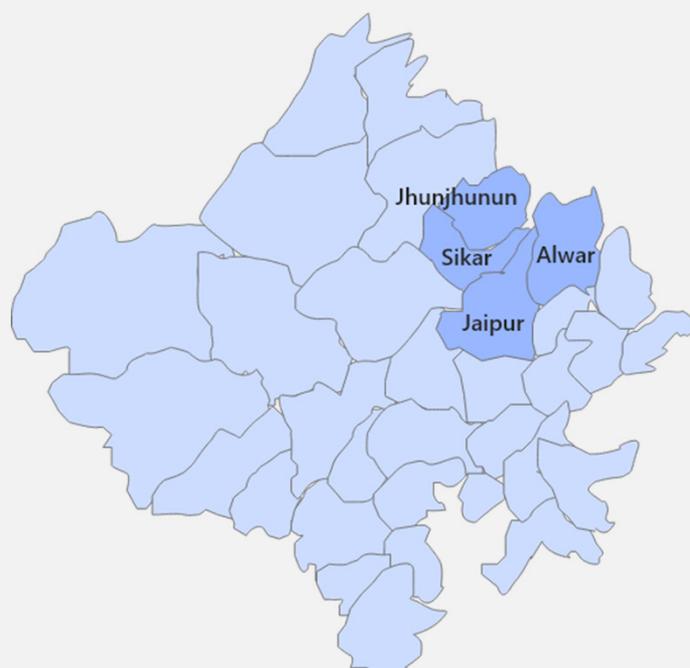
**Districts:** Alwar, Jaipur, Jhunjhunun, Sikar

**State:** Rajasthan

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Alwar, Jaipur, Jhunjhunun, Sikar districts. These four districts belong to Jaipur administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these four districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Alwar	Jaipur	Jhunjhunun	Sikar
<b>Total Population</b>	3674179	6626178	2137045	2677333
<b>Schedule Tribe (ST) Population</b>	289249	527966	41629	75349
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	7.9	8.0	1.9	2.8
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	14.3	5.0	3.4	2.5
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	12	13	6	6
<b>Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)</b>	438	595	361	346
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	895	910	950	947
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	886	909	947	927
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	56.3	64.0	61.0	58.2
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	50.2	51.8	57.2	54.2
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	41.2	23.8	33.9	26.8
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	48.6	33.4	36.6	28.3

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Alwar	Jaipur	Jhunjhunun	Sikar
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	676	604	585	631
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	18	45	18	24
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	123	176	104	96
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	37	32	26	30
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	0	1	0	2
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	1	0	1	1

1. District Census Handbooks (2011) of Alwar, Jaipur, Jhunjhunun, Sikar. Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Office of Registrar General of India.
2. India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.
3. Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Jaipur has been delimited and split into 2 districts namely Jaipur-I, and Jaipur-II post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Jaipur is combined for these 2 districts

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**District:** Alwar, Jaipur, Jhunjhunun, Sikar

**State:** Rajasthan

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=285	Non-ST Population N=4263	Total Population N=4548
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	58.90	64.39	64.03
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	974	958	959
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1164	835	855
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	54.08	66.72	65.84
5	Households with electricity (%)	96.84	97.10	97.08
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	93.82	93.36	93.39
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	33.12	56.93	55.40
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	58.40	30.58	32.38
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	24.30	45.56	44.19
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	17.79	21.62	21.37
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	72.78	76.94	76.67
12	Households have BPL card (%)	16.60	11.81	12.11
13	Households having access to internet (%)	20.66	29.86	29.27
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	96.72	96.69	96.69
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	63.56	76.43	75.6
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	57.55	43.05	43.98
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	62.69	76.64	75.79
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.00	9.89	10.02
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	12.30	9.12	9.42
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	7.97	4.06	4.42
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	11.51	10.42	10.49
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	8.16	0.63	1.10
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	393	210	222

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=285	Non-ST Population N=4263	Total Population N=4548
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	52.21	66.95	65.97
25	Men who are literate (%)	93.93	91.43	91.54
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	25.07	34.57	33.94
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	68.80	81.42	80.59
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	45.30	26.19	27.38
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.06	6.19	6.26
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	66.08	74.39	73.84
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	60.29	63.31	63.11
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	48.51	45.02	45.25
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.45	0.39	0.39
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	81.70	73.69	74.20
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	17.17	13.04	13.31
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	8.40	6.26	6.40
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	82.13	76.97	77.31
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	36.49	45.98	45.29
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	21.82	23.56	23.43
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	13.15	14.44	14.34
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	83.27	92.24	91.57
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	63.98	46.55	47.78
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2064	1745	1772
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4018	4960	4893
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	20.10	7.05	8.38
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	80.94	65.45	66.47

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=285	Non-ST Population N=4263	Total Population N=4548
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	87.75	90.92	90.69
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	60.45	56.94	57.20
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.35	2.02	1.97
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	12.00	11.12	11.19
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.95	7.46	7.50
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	69.52	69.16	69.19
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	47.54	46.71
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	58.58	55.78	55.98
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.05	91.1	91.46
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	77.68	73.83	74.11
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	88.84	83.78	84.15
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	41.21	46.30	45.93
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	8.10	10.10	9.96
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	68.76	82.20	81.40
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	67.40	57.80	58.37
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	46.07	16.81	18.55
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	46.07	10.94	13.03
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.00	3.50	3.61
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(87.17)	89.34	89.12
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(70.62)	61.14	62.10
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	19.53	20.97	20.87
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	19.45	27.61	27.01
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(35.66)	33.15	33.30
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	3.09	4.51	4.41
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	41.38	35.17	35.63
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	10.33	14.60	14.28
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	3.86	5.69	5.55
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	27.15	26.39	26.44

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=285	Non-ST Population N=4263	Total Population N=4548
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	30.59	22.33	22.89
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	21.64	17.57	17.76
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	9.79	17.04	16.55
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	14.19	15.58	15.52
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	56.78	49.78	50.28
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	31.19	33.41	33.26
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	13.55	32.36	31.09
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	30.45	33.37	33.17
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.74	3.01	3.00
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.66	1.02	0.99
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.18	5.24	5.28
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.18	1.02	1.26
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.51	6.84	6.75
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.08	1.24	1.23
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.42	0.88	0.85
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.61	13.68	13.72
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	7.94	1.67	1.96
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.92	0.61	0.67
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	66.35	58.49	58.99
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	13.73	14.95	14.87
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	31.66	31.96	31.94

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

Districts: Chittaurgarh, Rajsamand

# Rajasthan



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

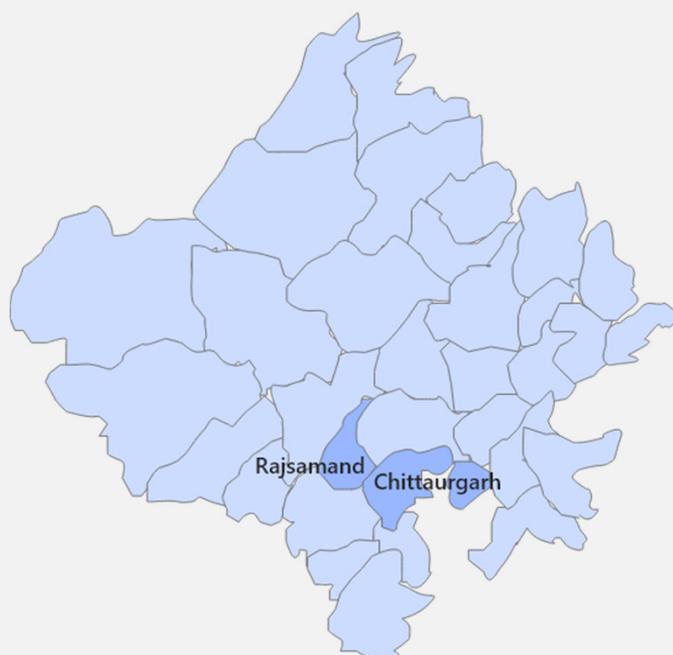
**Districts:** Chittaurgarh, Rajsamand

**State:** Rajasthan

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Chittaurgarh, Rajsamand districts. These two districts belong to Udaipur administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these two districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Chittaurgarh	Rajsamand
Total Population	15,443,38	11,565,97
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	2,01,546	1,60,809
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	13.1	13.9
Land under forest cover (%)	12.6	11.2
Number of Tehsils	10	7
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	197	248
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	972	990
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	978	981
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	46.5	48.0
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	25.2	26.1
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	45.5	40.2
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	55.4	45.7

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Chittaurgarh	Rajsamand
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	381	257
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	3	16
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	54	33
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	21	12
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	1	1
District Hospitals (DHs)	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Chittaurgarh, Rajsamand. Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: : Chittaurgarh, Rajsamand

State: Rajasthan

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=264	Non-ST Population N=1553	Total Population N=1817
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	35.86	55.39	52.56
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	971	1009	1003
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	934	934	900
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	60.21	79.28	75.09
5	Households with electricity (%)	81.22	97.76	95.28
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	80.05	86.26	85.32
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	6.38	36.64	32.09
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	92.42	57.30	62.58
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	3.15	29.21	25.29
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	5.11	8.00	7.56
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	73.47	83.77	82.19
12	Households have BPL card (%)	39.96	22.70	25.29
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.89	4.46	3.92
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	82.75	94.35	92.60
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	26.40	75.01	67.70
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	68.80	58.82	60.32
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	20.85	62.8	57.1
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.94	11.74	11.46
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	0.00	11.43	9.92
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	5.96	1.71	2.28
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	8.71	4.74	5.25
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	7.14	0.00	0.91
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	263	279	277

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=264	Non-ST Population N=1553	Total Population N=1817
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	30.44	57.15	53.40
25	Men who are literate (%)	50.20	89.06	80.04
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	4.08	23.55	20.82
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	36.33	71.36	66.44
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	50.37	39.18	40.94
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	9.43	4.15	4.99
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	13.91	51.56	45.59
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	43.90	55.21	53.54
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	32.20	30.44	30.70
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.47	0.15	0.20
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	93.42	72.14	74.79
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	16.77	14.04	14.44
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	7.39	7.06	7.11
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	70.12	78.05	76.54
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	18.08	34.05	30.72
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	4.43	14.54	12.43
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	2.26	6.78	5.84
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	86.97	93.45	92.15
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	61.39	65.41	64.69
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1121	1177	1166
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1434	2703	2475
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	0.00	15.14	9.13
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	94.31	83.85	85.84

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=264	Non-ST Population N=1553	Total Population N=1817
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	73.52	88.35	85.09
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	70.33	72.64	72.13
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	5.46	2.45	3.11
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.67	8.60	7.52
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.44	6.82	6.31
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	53.59	68.8	65.63
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	68.10	53.60
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	38.75	55.94	51.81
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.83	96.92	96.66
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	62.13	70.37	68.39
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	76.06	84.39	82.39
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	23.90	30.35	28.96
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	4.76	9.79	8.67
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(100.00)	84.64	86.52
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(67.76)	55.89	57.34
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(11.89)	8.77	9.15
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(11.89)	7.24	7.81
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.89	0.88	0.88
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	25.84	42.43
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	36.52	20.48	23.20
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	17.00	19.24	18.78
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	20.71	18.86	19.24
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	0.00	1.08	0.84
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	56.39	33.18	37.98
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	37.22	23.60	26.41
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	16.72	8.61	10.28
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	64.66	33.94	40.29

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=264	Non-ST Population N=1553	Total Population N=1817
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	45.41	26.04	28.64
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	36.32	21.24	24.70
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	4.62	16.85	15.21
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	1.43	13.15	10.46
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	78.05	72.62	73.73
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	67.49	59.72	60.77
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(100.00)	64.29	68.98
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	68.76	59.90	61.09
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.97	4.33	4.14
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.97	1.81	1.83
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.55	4.81	4.75
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.18	2.49	2.42
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	3.41	5.83	5.51
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.92	1.10	1.21
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.80	1.09	1.18
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	3.04	10.88	9.10
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.05	0.81
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.61	0.47
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	75.80	73.39	73.75
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	13.36	12.62	12.72
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	16.45	22.29	21.43

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

<sup>16</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

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

<sup>18</sup>Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Pali, Sirohi

# Rajasthan



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Pali, Sirohi

**State:** Rajasthan

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Pali, Sirohi districts. These two districts belong to Jodhpur and Bikaner administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these two districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Pali	Sirohi
Total Population	20,37,573	10,36,346
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	1,44,578	2,92,470
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	7.2	28.2
Land under forest cover (%)	5.5	17.8
Number of Tehsils	9	5
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	164	202
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	987	940
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	944	963
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	48.0	39.7
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	26.1	18.2
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	31.5	29.4
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	40.1	40.2

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Pali	Sirohi
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	476	221
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	11	6
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	80	30
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	21	9
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	1	0
District Hospitals (DHs)	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Pali, Sirohi . Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

Districts: Pali, Sirohi

State: Rajasthan

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=282	Non-ST Population N=1545	Total Population N=1827
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	37.92	56.50	54.05
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	979	1060	1048
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1029	881	904
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	41.95	76.81	70.21
5	Households with electricity (%)	67.62	96.38	92.59
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	75.99	84.62	83.48
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	18.36	52.56	48.06
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	80.25	39.53	44.89
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	8.09	45.45	40.54
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	30.90	29.14	29.37
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	73.01	79.03	78.17
12	Households have BPL card (%)	38.61	18.61	21.25
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.00	4.87	4.23
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	83.53	95.91	94.28
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	40.27	80.81	75.48
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	58.27	46.73	48.25
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	24.64	72.37	66
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.16	11.04	11.18
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	21.03	8.84	10.83
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	13.95	1.84	3.82
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	20.03	7.74	9.09
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	12.60	5.11	5.93
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	556	287	325

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=282	Non-ST Population N=1545	Total Population N=1827
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	21.16	57.24	53.31
25	Men who are literate (%)	71.02	91.31	88.73
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	3.72	19.58	17.85
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	32.81	76.68	71.91
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	43.83	22.31	24.86
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.23	3.49	3.68
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	13.16	55.15	50.35
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	38.81	55.98	53.96
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	23.72	34.11	32.88
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.11	0.10
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	89.56	76.48	77.42
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	16.55	12.47	12.95
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	6.40	6.01	6.06
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	59.23	70.95	69.35
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	20.80	46.14	41.96
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	9.58	18.32	16.88
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	1.19	11.23	9.58
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	90.87	91.89	91.74
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	70.81	64.11	64.99
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1117	1198	1186
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2228	4122	3871
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	9.81	7.68	8.39
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	84.29	75.37	76.58

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=282	Non-ST Population N=1545	Total Population N=1827
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	69.16	86.39	83.46
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	55.65	64.74	63.19
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	0.37	2.60	2.22
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.32	9.03	7.72
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.67	5.01	4.51
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	60.97	64.10	63.58
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(82.91)	34.29	45.37
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	20.31	60.93	53.28
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	57.36	93.44	86.65
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	47.58	72.24	67.60
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	45.82	77.01	71.14
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	16.77	34.00	31.13
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	7.21	5.47	5.77
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	80.96	83.12	82.66
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	66.40	41.69	46.89
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	13.22	16.56	15.85
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	13.22	15.31	14.87
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	0.79	0.66
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	64.75	64.75
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	18.09	17.18	17.30
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	32.59	29.10	29.75
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(23.44)	46.73	42.61
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	2.94	4.08	3.87
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	54.15	41.36	43.63
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	33.58	25.39	26.85
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	15.81	8.27	9.61
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	56.80	41.73	44.41

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=282	Non-ST Population N=1545	Total Population N=1827
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	45.73	31.67	33.12
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	32.84	20.37	21.97
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	3.80	14.20	13.13
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	5.66	12.91	11.98
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	79.49	55.37	59.36
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	60.79	50.93	51.97
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	63.16	59.28	59.97
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	60.99	51.32	52.37
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.89	3.67	3.48
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.02	1.77	1.68
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.84	3.15	2.98
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	0.27	0.24
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	2.13	4.04	3.83
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.54	1.15	1.19
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.37	0.38	0.49
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.62	9.33	9.24
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.94	0.82
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	60.24	70.80	69.41
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	16.05	16.19	16.18
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	15.64	39.44	36.87

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

<sup>16</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

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

<sup>18</sup>Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Barmer, Jalor, Jodhpur

# Rajasthan



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

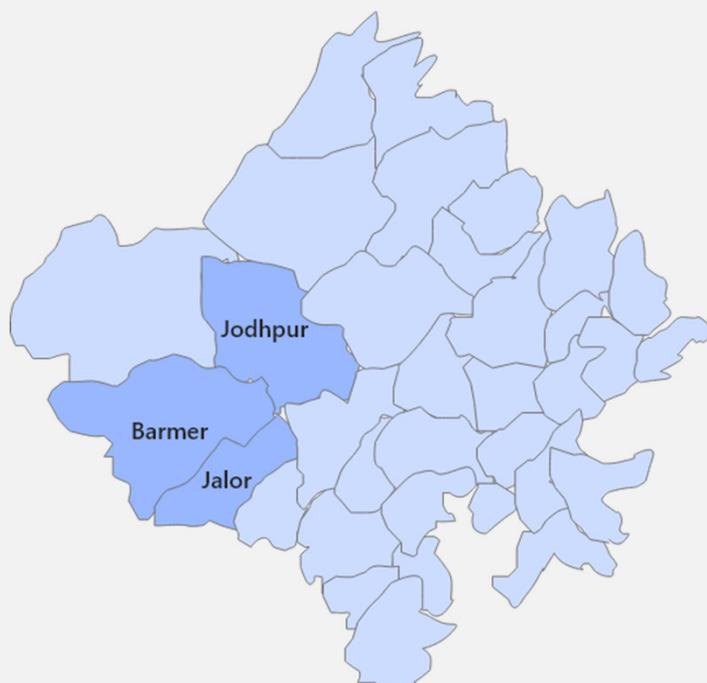
**Districts:** Barmer, Jalor, Jodhpur

**State:** Rajasthan

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Barmer, Jalor, Jodhpur districts. These three districts belong to Jodhpur and Bikaner administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these three districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Barmer	Jalor	Jodhpur
Total Population	26,03,751	18,28,730	36,87,165
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	1,76,257	1,78,719	1,18,924
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	6.8	9.8	3.2
Land under forest cover (%)	1.0	2.5	0.5
Number of Tehsils	8	7	7
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	92	172	161
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	902	952	916
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	903	916	919
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	40.6	38.5	51.8
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	21.4	18.7	25.1
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	41.0	45.0	29.8
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	43.2	47.9	31.3

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Barmer	Jalor	Jodhpur
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	720	404	651
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	17	13	20
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	89	62	95
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	23	10	25
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	1	0	0
District Hospitals (DHs)	1	1	0

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Barmer, Jalor, Jodhpur. Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

Districts: Barmer, Jalor, Jodhpur

State: Rajasthan

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=243	Non-ST Population N=3392	Total Population N=3635
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	32.47	52.81	51.58
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	965	968	968
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1164	866	882
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	50.03	62.79	61.77
5	Households with electricity (%)	63.52	82.79	81.56
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	78.84	75.10	75.34
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	19.45	41.12	39.74
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	74.46	51.61	53.07
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	12.18	32.91	31.58
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	11.36	13.16	13.04
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	72.65	78.48	78.11
12	Households have BPL card (%)	43.43	21.43	22.83
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.34	5.32	5.00
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	87.88	95.19	94.72
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	39.51	66.75	65.01
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	43.09	55.34	54.56
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	30.91	58.27	56.60
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	8.89	10.46	10.36
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	20.21	13.44	14.00
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	6.56	2.74	3.06
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	(25.63)	17.00	17.23
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	(0.00)	3.77	3.67
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	215	171	174

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=243	Non-ST Population N=3392	Total Population N=3635
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	27.76	48.58	47.46
25	Men who are literate (%)	56.50	83.02	81.46
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	6.35	18.67	18.01
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	39.58	56.08	55.20
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	31.12	34.87	34.68
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.32	7.32	6.98
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	24.18	45.63	44.46
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	52.53	56.61	56.41
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	44.91	37.34	37.72
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.08	0.07
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	87.09	76.12	76.69
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	15.77	12.62	12.78
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	6.98	5.93	5.98
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	70.45	70.40	70.40
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	22.93	30.53	30.07
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	9.77	15.29	14.96
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	5.82	8.59	8.42
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	83.36	89.24	88.91
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	50.07	45.71	45.93
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	6691	11606	11325
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	6947	11388	11167
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	2.31	7.00	6.57
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	94.60	73.14	74.23

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=243	Non-ST Population N=3392	Total Population N=3635
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	58.15	72.01	71.12
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	45.34	50.06	49.76
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	5.23	6.99	6.88
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.61	7.75	7.29
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.00	5.65	5.32
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	47.51	58.38	57.73
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	39.58	40.17
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	26.23	39.15	38.37
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	73.67	76.77	76.58
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	46.58	55.35	54.82
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	52.19	61.27	60.72
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	33.29	36.54	36.34
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	0.79	5.60	5.29
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	72.03	72.30
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	50.92	51.39
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	16.94	16.78
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	11.07	10.96
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	1.64	1.54
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	85.99	85.99
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	44.83	44.83
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	17.74	18.70	18.65
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	23.64	28.77	28.48
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(30.56)	38.10	37.47
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	2.26	2.63	2.61
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	52.43	39.30	40.21
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	20.14	25.75	25.37
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	8.07	9.12	9.05
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	48.10	39.35	39.95

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=243	Non-ST Population N=3392	Total Population N=3635
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	42.54	23.75	24.75
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	52.94	21.65	23.52
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	6.33	14.77	14.32
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	11.50	15.12	14.90
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	65.71	62.95	63.13
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	56.26	47.15	47.63
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	71.43	40.92	43.14
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	57.40	46.81	47.38
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.14	3.41	3.29
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.25	1.06	1.02
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.87	6.99	6.69
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.87	3.82	3.70
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	3.48	5.41	5.31
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.41	0.66	0.64
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.54	0.46	0.46
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.33	8.94	8.78
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.79	1.68
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.87	0.91	0.97
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	70.71	65.37	65.71
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	10.89	8.92	9.02
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	37.86	36.64	36.72

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

<sup>16</sup> Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

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

<sup>18</sup> Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Bikaner, Churu, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh,  
Jaisalmer

## Rajasthan



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

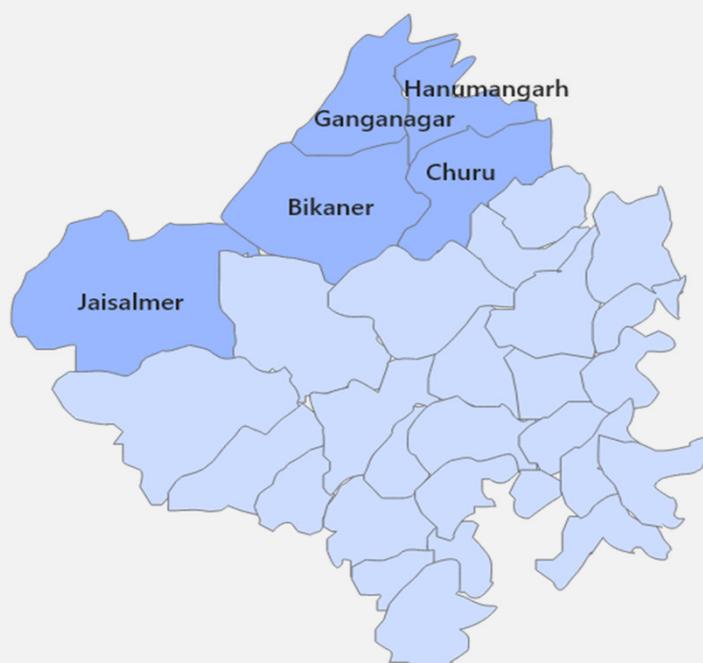
**Districts:** Bikaner, Churu, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaisalmer

**State:** Rajasthan

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Bikaner, Churu, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaisalmer districts. These five districts belong to Jodhpur and Bikaner administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these five districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Bikaner	Churu	Ganganagar	Hanumangarh	Jaisalmer
<b>Total Population</b>	23,63,937	20,39,547	19,69,168	17,74,692	6,69,919
<b>Schedule Tribe (ST) Population</b>	7,779	11,245	13,477	14,289	42,429
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	6.0
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	8	6	9	7	3
<b>Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)</b>	78	147	179	184	17
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	905	940	887	906	852
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	849	905	882	886	886
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	53.2	54.0	59.7	55.8	39.7
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	52.2	56.4	54.2	50.9	24.9
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	30.8	36.6	34.2	38.2	34.5
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	26.0	37.9	16.9	26.5	35.2

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Bikaner	Churu	Ganganagar	Hanumangarh	Jaisalmer
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	414	425	414	358	156
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	31	33	12	14	12
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	45	80	52	48	20
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	16	16	17	16	8
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	0	2	0	0	0
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	0	1	1	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Bikaner, Churu, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaisalmer. Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Bikaner, Churu, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaisalmer

**State:** Rajasthan

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=198	Non-ST Population N=5369	Total Population N=5567
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	52.49	60.06	59.85
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	951	959	959
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1198	926	934
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	64.09	71.65	71.40
5	Households with electricity (%)	88.42	92.72	92.60
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	81.94	87.26	87.10
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	50.06	65.24	64.79
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	37.96	17.47	18.07
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	24.51	33.11	32.86
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	19.30	12.82	13.01
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	80.93	80.38	80.40
12	Households have BPL card (%)	34.93	23.14	23.49
13	Households having access to internet (%)	7.94	11.62	11.51
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	95.09	96.79	96.74
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	55.16	65.01	64.72
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	43.76	51.98	51.74
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	57.74	64.69	64.52
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	10.46	9.56	9.59
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	0.00	11.72	11.32
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	12.92	3.92	4.22
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	11.79	8.54	8.64
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	2.17	2.11
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	340	194	198

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=198	Non-ST Population N=5369	Total Population N=5567
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	40.45	61.51	60.88
25	Men who are literate (%)	72.64	81.13	80.82
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	11.23	26.51	26.05
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	70.08	74.30	74.17
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	24.27	28.22	28.10
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.20	5.92	5.86
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	41.38	67.89	67.18
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	54.58	66.02	65.65
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	42.56	44.74	44.67
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.49	0.47
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	85.29	74.39	74.68
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	8.77	10.71	10.65
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.62	4.64	4.64
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	62.83	72.18	71.84
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	17.20	33.13	32.56
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	16.05	17.74	17.68
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	5.41	8.12	8.02
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	87.54	94.21	93.98
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	55.40	55.50	55.50
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	720	1421	1399
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4703	4313	4325
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	0.00	8.74	8.29
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	76.66	75.46	75.51

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=198	Non-ST Population N=5369	Total Population N=5567
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	69.88	78.12	77.84
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	49.80	59.04	58.72
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	10.11	6.20	6.34
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.33	7.86	7.84
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.30	5.66	5.59
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	69.03	65.29	65.42
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(68.79)	41.09	42.38
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	54.42	61.95	61.63
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	77.64	92.29	91.66
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	75.07	78.56	78.41
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	76.98	82.26	82.04
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	42.60	36.50	36.71
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	6.24	7.07	7.04
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(52.13)	80.97	80.08
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(43.18)	55.35	54.97
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(0.00)	14.75	14.30
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(0.00)	10.31	9.99
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.50	1.76	1.71
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	90.22	90.32
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	53.81	53.27
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	12.66	14.38	14.34
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	34.24	27.57	27.81
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(30.05)	27.59	27.72
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)			
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	33.58	32.64	32.67
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	23.95	22.01	22.07
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	4.58	8.48	8.36
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	30.95	29.60	29.65

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=198	Non-ST Population N=5369	Total Population N=5567
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	27.06	23.60	23.70
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	41.32	18.59	19.39
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	9.32	16.22	16.03
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	9.85	15.15	14.97
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)			
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	29.52	36.62	36.42
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	32.45	38.65	38.37
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	29.75	36.72	36.52
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.51	3.86	3.82
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.06	1.35	1.34
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.70	4.97	4.93
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	2.05	1.98
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.44	6.29	6.29
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.79	0.77
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.53	0.51
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	3.66	11.00	10.74
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	7.17	3.06	3.20
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.60	0.58
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	67.87	61.80	61.98
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	19.81	11.51	11.76
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	36.91	34.12	34.26

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

Districts: Bahraich, Balrampur, Gonda, Shrawasti

# Uttar Pradesh



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

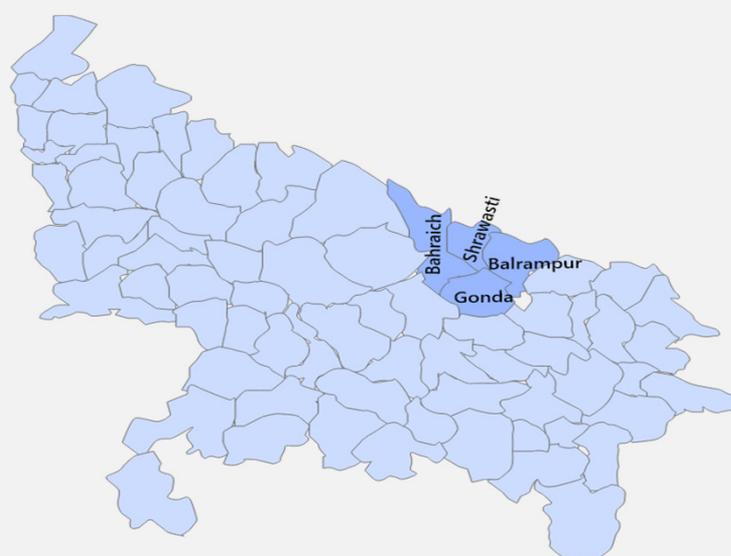
**Districts:** Bahraich, Balrampur, Gonda, Shrawasti

**State:** Uttar Pradesh

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of Bahraich, Balrampur, Gonda, Shrawasti districts. These four districts belong to Gonda administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these four districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Bahraich	Balrampur	Gonda	Shrawasti
Total Population	34,87,731	21,48,665	34,33,919	11,17,361
Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population	11,159	24,887	870	5,534
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.5
Land under forest cover (%)	10.5	15.7	2.9	17.4
Number of Tehsils	4	3	4	2
Population Density (Persons/Sq. Km.)	666	642	858	681
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	892	928	921	881
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	991	966	828	916
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	39.2	38.4	47.1	34.8
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	36.0	36.7	40.9	32.2
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	15.6	21.9	19.1	21.0
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	23.6	36.1	32.5	34.0

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Bahraich	Balrampur	Gonda	Shrawasti
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	287	179	320	92
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	47	18	15	41
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	37	25	39	4
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	10	6	16	6
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	0	1	0	0
District Hospitals (DHs)	2	1	2	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Bahraich, Balrampur, Gonda, Shrawasti . Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

Districts: Bahraich, Balrampur, Gonda, Shrawasti

State: Uttar Pradesh

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=202	Non-ST Population N=3447	Total Population N=3649
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	39.31	49.19	48.62
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	920	1017	1011
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1151	961	974
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	51.19	35.64	36.55
5	Households with electricity (%)	27.59	34.61	34.19
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	98.62	99.18	99.15
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	14.87	12.04	12.21
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	75.58	82.25	81.85
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	19.00	14.16	14.44
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	6.57	8.86	8.73
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	16.35	18.72	18.58
12	Households have BPL card (%)	32.21	27.36	27.65
13	Households having access to internet (%)	5.15	5.67	5.64
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	83.70	84.65	84.60
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	18.64	17.43	17.50
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	51.11	67.41	66.45
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	49.09	46.09	46.26
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	13.56	14.94	14.86
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	22.12	20.25	20.35
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	10.95	6.20	6.46
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	36.59	21.68	22.46
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	5.99	9.10	8.94
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	335	316	317

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=202	Non-ST Population N=3447	Total Population N=3649
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	26.38	39.46	38.59
25	Men who are literate (%)	35.31	72.43	70.91
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	9.66	16.71	16.24
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	53.74	36.64	37.77
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	35.72	41.17	40.82
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	12.74	6.90	7.20
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	27.08	28.16	28.10
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	2.91	10.28	9.77
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	1.64	4.77	4.55
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.05	0.05
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	(60.67)	58.19	58.25
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	35.84	31.65	31.94
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	11.00	10.95	10.96
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	38.34	49.74	48.99
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	12.72	8.65	8.98
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	10.74	4.99	5.46
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	2.14	1.29	1.36
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	63.92	66.02	65.90
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	38.67	46.11	45.65
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2748	2612	2622
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3674	5049	4963
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	6.84	4.66	4.87
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	52.26	49.36	49.55

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=202	Non-ST Population N=3447	Total Population N=3649
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	34.89	43.79	43.14
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	32.90	34.58	34.46
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	9.85	7.29	7.47
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.71	3.49	3.28
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.00	2.94	2.74
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	25.27	29.06	28.76
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	47.58	32.72	34.60
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	19.31	17.37	17.52
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	52.42	56.71	56.38
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	32.64	26.71	27.16
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	38.29	36.53	36.66
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	31.16	29.25	29.40
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	30.56	15.13	16.30
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	36.15	68.23	63.66
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	24.69	33.61	32.34
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	11.56	7.15	7.77
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	3.87	4.22	4.17
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.86	5.44	5.48
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	73.21	65.51	66.14
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	52.08	39.85	40.84
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	23.79	26.99	26.83
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	11.98	21.25	20.52
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(47.62)	38.47	39.19
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	8.29	5.76	5.97
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	68.65	61.48	61.93
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	12.98	11.25	11.35
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	5.88	4.05	4.17
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	53.17	40.91	41.67

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=202	Non-ST Population N=3447	Total Population N=3649
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	33.68	30.06	30.29
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	29.54	27.72	27.79
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	9.74	11.54	11.42
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	7.92	10.68	10.58
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	70.51	72.82	72.65
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	54.39	53.68	53.72
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	52.86	51.29	51.41
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	54.25	53.50	53.55
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.40	8.25	8.26
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.25	3.13	3.07
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	17.13	12.01	12.19
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	9.22	4.25	4.43
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.25	10.90	10.67
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.49	2.14	2.16
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.13	1.10	1.10
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.60	14.96	14.75
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	3.10	3.00
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.74	0.72
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	26.72	27.86	27.79
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	12.15	12.84	12.80
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	36.76	19.27	20.37

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

Districts: Azamgarh, Ballia, Basti, Deoria,  
Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Mahrajganj, Mau, Sant  
Kabir nagar, Siddharth Nagar

## Uttar Pradesh



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

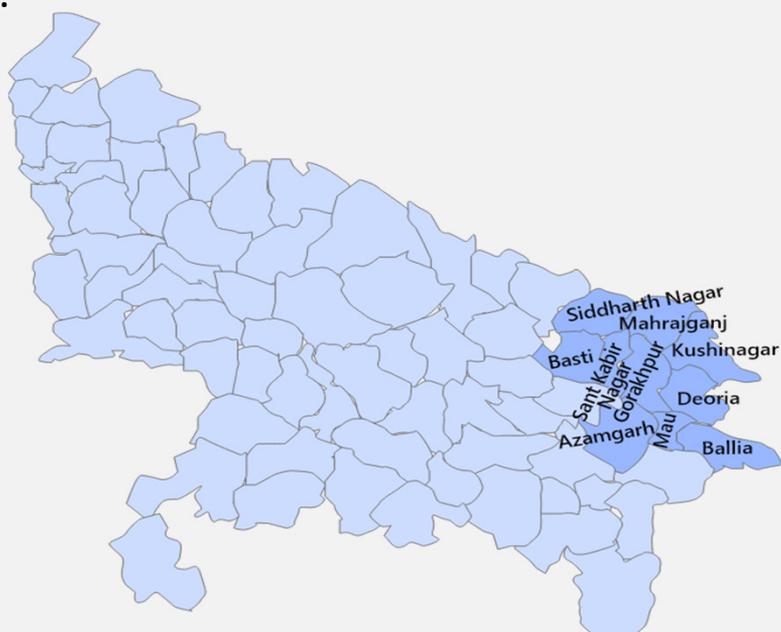
**Districts:** Azamgarh, Ballia, Basti, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Mahrajganj, Mau, Sant Kabir nagar, Siddharth Nagar

**State:** Uttar Pradesh

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Azamgarh, Ballia, Basti, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Mahrajganj, Mau, Sant Kabir Nagar, and Siddharth Nagar districts. These ten districts belong to the Azamgarh, Basti and Gorakhpur administrative divisions; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these ten districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Azamgarh	Ballia	Basti	Deoria	Gorakhpur	Kushinagar	Mahrajanj	Mau	Sant Kabir Nagar	Siddharth Nagar
Total Population	46,13,913	32,39,774	24,64,464	31,00,946	44,40,895	35,64,544	26,84,703	22,05,968	17,15,183	25,59,297
Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population	9,327	1,10,114	3,620	1,09,894	18,172	80,269	16,435	22,915	1,593	12,021
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	0.2	3.4	0.2	3.5	0.4	2.3	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.5
Land under forest cover (%)	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.6	2.4	1.2	14.5	0.6	0.9	1.2
Number of Tehsils	7	6	4	5	7	4	4	4	3	5
Population Density (Persons/Sq. Km)	1,138	1,087	917	1,221	1,337	1,227	909	1,288	1,042	884
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	1019	937	963	1017	950	961	943	979	972	976
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	989	938	930	1027	962	958	966	999	936	975
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	60.9	59.8	56.2	59.4	59.4	52.4	48.9	63.6	54.8	47.4
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	59.1	54.9	57.1	54.6	61.4	49.1	52.6	64.5	53.6	44.1
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	18.5	18.9	18.6	15.2	15.5	17.9	25.7	20.3	18.5	23.4
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	17.9	17.6	15.5	16.4	13.6	16.4	22.1	19.6	18.1	24.3

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Azamgarh	Ballia	Basti	Deoria	Gorakhpur	Kushinagar	Mahrajanj	Mau	Sant Kabir Nagar	Siddharth Nagar
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	477	367	267	320	513	352	291	225	185	261
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	37	10	11	11	50	36	13	22	1	27
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	56	71	32	66	57	37	27	21	22	55
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	19	9	11	16	9	16	12	6	4	8
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Hospitals (DHs)	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Azamgarh, Ballia, Basti, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Mahrajanj, Mau, Sant Kabir Nagar, Siddharth Nagar . Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Azamgarh, Ballia, Basti, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Mahrajganj, Mau, Sant Kabir nagar, Siddharth Nagar

**State:** Uttar Pradesh

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=229	Non-ST Population N=8763	Total Population N=8992
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	59.33	62.71	62.63
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1095	1097	1097
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1023	915	918
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	65.75	67.86	67.81
5	Households with electricity (%)	65.64	67.95	67.89
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	99.70	99.14	99.16
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	20.30	23.47	23.39
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	73.92	70.51	70.59
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	19.27	25.50	25.34
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	12.26	7.90	8.01
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	32.52	37.36	37.25
12	Households have BPL card (%)	41.18	36.03	36.15
13	Households having access to internet (%)	11.06	10.95	10.95
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	90.52	93.70	93.62
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	28.27	28.00	28.00
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	70.51	67.70	67.77
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	63.63	58.52	58.64
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	16.85	14.58	14.63
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	16.00	12.89	12.98
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	4.27	4.15
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	6.49	11.83	11.68
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	4.47	5.41	5.39
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	386	305	306

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup> Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=229	Non-ST Population N=8763	Total Population N=8992
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	56.47	61.14	61.01
25	Men who are literate (%)	83.43	86.54	86.43
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	28.03	33.90	33.73
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	55.52	51.76	51.87
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	22.36	19.97	20.03
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.06	2.82	2.83
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	33.08	40.94	40.72
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	29.40	32.13	32.05
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	20.23	18.46	18.51
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.02	0.02
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	80.71	69.53	69.87
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	28.56	24.60	24.72
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	9.17	8.40	8.42
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	45.87	52.77	52.57
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	27.31	27.60	27.60
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	14.21	14.09	14.09
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	5.30	6.69	6.64
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	67.72	79.55	79.18
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	58.05	54.57	54.67
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	4100	3157	3187
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	7276	6144	6177
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	13.50	8.47	8.65
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	47.43	58.53	58.20

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=229	Non-ST Population N=8763	Total Population N=8992
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	64.76	71.97	71.74
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	50.24	51.40	51.36
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.10	4.18	4.15
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.09	8.44	8.46
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.32	3.70	3.84
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	47.82	60.05	59.67
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	40.93	26.99	27.80
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	49.68	48.21	48.25
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	89.68	87.74	87.80
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	67.32	65.84	65.89
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	80.06	69.16	69.50
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	51.95	48.10	48.22
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	7.87	19.50	19.14
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	84.52	73.39	73.53
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	55.52	36.74	36.98
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	7.77	12.76	12.70
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	7.77	7.61	7.61
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.72	7.29	7.24
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	69.39	82.45	82.13
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	79.85	56.68	57.25
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	29.37	14.86	15.29
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	20.12	27.36	27.13
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(12.34)	34.31	33.79
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	4.75	6.02	5.98
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	43.47	45.51	45.46
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	20.27	15.11	15.25
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	3.04	4.45	4.42
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	33.97	35.00	34.97

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=229	Non-ST Population N=8763	Total Population N=8992
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	27.00	25.50	25.54
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	25.39	27.27	27.20
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	17.84	15.87	15.93
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	9.98	13.41	13.29
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	65.50	63.23	63.30
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	57.81	53.39	53.52
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	56.34	48.59	48.87
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	57.72	53.16	53.29
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	10.09	6.83	6.93
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.06	2.48	2.53
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.62	8.92	8.84
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.11	4.09	4.09
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.55	8.01	8.08
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.08	1.51	1.50
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.08	0.89	0.89
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.65	10.78	10.84
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	6.28	2.43	2.57
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.77	0.75
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	30.67	23.82	23.99
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	29.40	27.42	27.48
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	20.76	18.01	18.10

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

Districts: Allahabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Bara Banki,  
Chandauli, Faizabad, Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Hardoi, Jaunpur,  
Kaushambi, Kheri, Lucknow, Mirzapur, Pratapgarh, Rae  
Bareli, Sant Ravidas Nagar(Bhadohi), Sultanpur, Unnao,  
Varanasi

## Uttar Pradesh



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

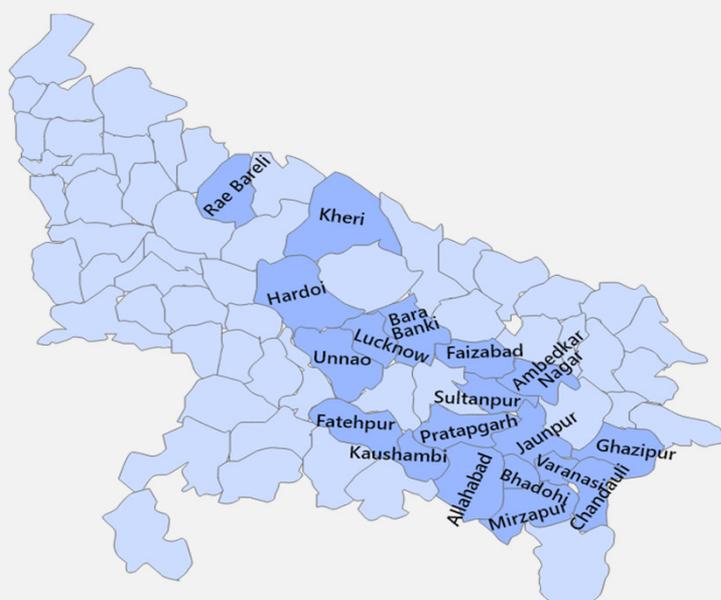
**Districts:** Allahabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Bara Banki, Chandauli, Faizabad, Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Hardoi, Jaunpur, Kaushambi, Kheri, Lucknow, Mirzapur, Pratapgarh, Rae Bareli, Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi), Sultanpur, Unnao, Varanasi

**State:** Uttar Pradesh

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of Allahabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Bara Banki, Chandauli, Faizabad, Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Hardoi, Jaunpur, Kaushambi, Kheri, Lucknow, Mirzapur, Pratapgarh, Rae Bareli, Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi) Sultanpur, Unnao, Varanasi districts. These nineteen districts belong to the Allahabad, Ayodhya, Lucknow, Mirzapur, and Varanasi administrative divisions; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of nine districts out of total nineteen districts of this cluster<sup>1,2</sup>

Indicators	Allahabad	Ambedkar Nagar	Bara Banki	Chandauli	Faizabad	Fatehpur	Ghazipur	Hardoi	Jaunpur
Total Population	59,54,391	23,97,888	32,60,699	19,52,756	24,70,996	26,32,733	36,20,268	40,92,845	44,94,204
Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population	7,955	746	610	41,725	931	340	28,712	349	4,736
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	0.13	0.03	0.02	2.14	0.04	0.01	0.79	0.01	0.11
Land under forest cover (%)	2.4	1.8	1.9	22.3	3.8	1.3	0.9	2.4	1.7
Number of Tehsils	8	5	6	3	5	3	5	5	6
Population Density (Persons/Sq. Km.)	1,086	1,020	741	768	1,056	634	1,072	684	1,113
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	901	978	910	918	962	901	952	868	1024
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	863	837	832	934	985	799	958	876	1004
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	61.0	62.7	52.3	60.4	59.0	56.6	60.3	53.2	59.8
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	43.9	56.0	29.8	58.5	63.2	36.7	60.4	47.1	51.4
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	24.3	20.2	20.7	20.3	19.3	28.1	22.4	11.9	22.1
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	29.5	26.8	35.0	22.9	10.4	31.8	19.9	22.1	27.6

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup>

Type of Public Health Facility	Allahabad	Ambedkar Nagar	Bara Banki	Chandauli	Faizabad	Fatehpur	Ghazipur	Hardoi	Jaunpur
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	539	272	338	232	255	302	418	421	503
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	49	13	44	25	7	32	20	29	14
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	58	15	25	21	33	35	43	45	73
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	19	10	17	4	5	7	6	7	16
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Hospitals (DHs)	6	1	2	4	3	2	2	2	2

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Allahabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Bara Banki, Chandauli, Faizabad, Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Hardoi, Jaunpur, Kaushambi, Kheri, Lucknow, Mirzapur, Pratapgarh, Rae Bareilly, Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi), Sultanpur, Unnao, Varanasi. Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of ten districts out of total nineteen districts of this cluster<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Kaushambi	Kheri	Lucknow	Mirzapur	Pratapgarh	Rae Bareli	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	Sultanpur	Unnao	Varanasi
Total Population	15,99,596	40,21,243	45,89,838	24,96,970	32,09,141	34,05,559	15,78,213	37,97,117	31,08,367	36,76,841
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	193	53,375	7,506	20,132	723	1,756	1,873	696	2,926	28,617
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	0.01	1.33	0.16	0.8	0.02	0.05	0.12	0.02	0.09	0.78
Land under forest cover (%)	1.6	16.6	15.0	18.3	3.2	2.0	0.3	4.7	5.8	1.1
Number of Tehsils	3	6	4	4	5	7	3	7	5	2
Population Density (Persons/Sq. Km)	899	524	1,816	567	863	739	1,555	856	682	2,395
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	908	894	917	903	998	943	955	983	907	913
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	892	978	860	921	903	1005	900	944	878	909
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	48.6	50.4	71.5	56.9	58.5	56.3	56.0	58.3	56.8	66.7
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	2.7	45.1	52.1	45.6	37.9	34.7	45.4	48.8	26.9	61.1
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	31.1	10.9	14.4	22.7	22.6	20.4	16.5	19.8	18.5	17.1
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	28.6	26.3	17.0	26.2	27.1	21.3	16.6	27.2	17.4	16.3

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Jaunpur	Kaushambi	Kheri	Lucknow	Mirzapur	Pratapgarh	Rae Bareli	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	Sultanpur	Unnao	Varanasi
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	503	175	367	291	245	202	333	161	451	337	298
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	14	12	33	77	34	4	34	9	42	35	53
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	73	24	46	18	22	28	36	8	38	39	20
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	16	5	14	17	16	8	17	5	26	7	12
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Hospitals (DHs)	2	1	2	10	2	1	2	2	2	2	4

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Allahabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Bara Banki, Chandauli, Faizabad, Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Hardoi, Jaunpur, Kaushambi, Kheri, Lucknow, Mirzapur, Pratapgarh, Rae Bareli, Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi), Sultanpur, Unnao, Varanasi. Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Sultanpur has been delimited and split into two districts namely Sultanpur and CSM Nagar (Amethi) post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Sultanpur is combined for these two districts.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Allahabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Bara Banki, Chandauli, Faizabad, Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Hardoi, Jaunpur, Kaushambi, Kheri, Lucknow, Mirzapur, Pratapgarh, Rae Bareli, Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi), Sultanpur, Unnao, Varanasi  
State: Uttar Pradesh

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=307	Non-ST Population N=18412	Total Population N=18719
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	56.41	63.63	63.52
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1039	1016	1017
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	869	897	897
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	46.04	58.76	58.51
5	Households with electricity (%)	51.95	66.69	66.44
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	93.01	96.33	96.28
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	16.08	28.56	28.36
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	80.98	65.20	65.46
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	12.22	28.59	28.32
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	5.20	6.02	6.00
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	40.57	55.61	55.36
12	Households have BPL card (%)	37.31	27.88	28.04
13	Households having access to internet (%)	6.87	10.62	10.56
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	88.50	91.02	90.98
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	12.00	27.02	26.77
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	60.04	58.48	58.51
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	34.35	61.57	61.12
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.31	13.98	13.94
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	18.32	14.41	14.47
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	9.94	4.56	4.64
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	14.90	14.72
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	16.53	6.11	6.23
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	149	333	330

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=307	Non-ST Population N=18412	Total Population N=18719
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	47.97	63.04	62.83
25	Men who are literate (%)	66.31	82.34	82.12
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	20.41	35.88	35.67
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	38.65	52.60	52.41
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	22.32	17.90	17.97
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	13.01	2.87	3.01
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	33.31	46.93	46.73
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	32.12	38.95	38.85
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	18.40	18.92	18.91
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.03	0.03
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	72.99	64.78	64.89
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	25.66	21.30	21.36
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	9.89	8.50	8.52
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	56.69	55.22	55.24
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	15.65	23.57	23.43
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	13.33	15.27	15.24
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	2.37	5.47	5.41
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	88.34	83.66	83.72
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	58.21	55.88	55.91
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	4002	1790	1826
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	12065	5294	5394
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	5.13	7.55	7.48
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	69.71	65.89	65.94

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=307	Non-ST Population N=18412	Total Population N=18719
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	60.76	72.98	72.77
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	49.74	52.80	52.75
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	6.39	3.30	3.36
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.88	9.69	9.61
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.40	5.15	5.09
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	47.65	56.35	56.20
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(18.95)	23.73	23.66
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	31.69	49.68	49.28
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	76.82	89.95	89.65
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	60.61	67.74	67.58
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	58.77	72.26	71.96
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	42.77	45.05	45.01
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	13.76	12.29	12.31
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	78.93	82.54	82.47
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	29.58	38.28	38.10
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	22.98	15.41	15.56
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	18.01	9.38	9.55
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.84	4.34	4.30
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	76.45	76.45
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	69.75	69.86
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	13.85	17.95	17.88
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	21.59	28.07	27.94
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(0.00)	25.47	25.00
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	8.83	4.58	4.67
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	42.94	46.49	46.42
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	22.59	20.66	20.70
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	9.61	7.54	7.58
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	43.94	42.12	42.15

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=307	Non-ST Population N=18412	Total Population N=18719
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	28.80	27.01	27.03
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	27.00	26.40	26.40
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	8.71	14.22	14.14
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	5.48	11.35	11.27
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	71.71	58.18	58.42
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	54.89	50.89	50.94
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	39.48	47.79	47.67
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	54.03	50.73	50.77
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.99	3.51	3.52
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.47	1.62	1.64
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.85	5.23	5.19
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.85	2.47	2.46
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.55	5.44	5.45
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.96	0.95
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.76	0.62	0.63
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.02	7.11	7.12
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.92	1.29	1.31
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.25	0.25
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	28.01	22.08	22.18
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	26.47	20.34	20.42
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	9.23	18.69	18.53

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

Districts: Agra, Aligarh, Auraiya, Baghpat, Banda, Bareilly, Bijnor, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Chitrakoot, Etah, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Firozabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur ncagar, Kanshiram Nagar, Lalitpur, Mahamaya Nagar, Mahoba, Mainpuri, Mathura, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Pilibhit, Rampur,

## **Uttar Pradesh**



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Agra, Aligarh, Auraiya, Baghpat, Banda, Bareilly, Bijnor, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Chitrakoot, Etah, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Firozabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Kanshiram Nagar, Lalitpur, Mahamaya Nagar, Mahoba, Mainpuri, Mathura, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Pilibhit, Rampur, Saharanpur

**State:** Uttar Pradesh

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Agra, Aligarh, Auraiya, Baghpat, Banda, Bareilly, Bijnor, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Chitrakoot, Etah, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Firozabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Kanshiram Nagar, Lalitpur, Mahamaya Nagar, Mahoba, Mainpuri, Mathura, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Pilibhit, Rampur, and Saharanpur districts. These thirty-five districts belong to Agra, Aligarh, Bareilly, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Kanpur, Merrut, Moradabad and Saharanpur administrative divisions; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of nine districts out of total thirty-five districts of this cluster<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Agra	Aligarh	Auraiya	Baghpat	Banda	Bareilly	Bijnor	Budaun	Bulandshahr
<b>Total Population</b>	44,18,797	36,73,889	13,79,545	13,03,048	17,99,410	44,48,359	36,82,713	36,81,896	34,99,171
<b>Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population</b>	7,255	629	150	14	163	3,227	3,058	58	198
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	0.16	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.08	0.00	0.01
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	6.5	1.8	2.1	1.3	2.3	1.1	8.9	0.6	3.7
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	6	5	2	3	4	6	5	6	7
<b>Population Density (Persons/Sq. Km.)</b>	1,093	1,007	684	986	408	1,080	807	712	776
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	868	882	864	861	863	887	917	871	896
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	896	850	648	400	988	939	926	933	678
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	61.2	55.7	70.6	60.0	53.7	48.3	59.7	40.1	55.6
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	52.7	58.0	69.4	0.0	31.8	54.8	41.1	88	27.8
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	13.2	14.2	12.1	12.3	26.0	11.9	9.5	9.8	16.7
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	10.6	25.6	15.3	50.0	23.5	20.6	30.1	21.4	15

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup>

Type of Public Health Facility	Agra	Aligarh	Auraiya	Baghpat	Banda	Bareilly	Bijnor	Budaun	Bulandshahr
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	377	333	148	200	277	397	331	291	344
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	51	8	26	18	14	55	28	17	30
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	42	45	17	6	38	52	48	40	41
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	16	13	7	7	4	6	7	8	10
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	4

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Agra, Aligarh, Auraiya, Baghpat, Banda, Bareilly, Bijnor, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Chitrakoot, Etah, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Firozabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Kanshiram Nagar, Lalitpur, Mahamaya Nagar, Mahoba, Mainpuri, Mathura, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Pilibhit, Rampur, Saharanpur. Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of nine districts out of total thirty-five districts of this cluster<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Chitrakoot	Etah	Etawah	Farrukhabad	Firozabad	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Ghaziabad	Hamirpur	Jalaun
<b>Total Population</b>	9,91,730	17,74,480	15,81,810	18,85,204	24,98,156	16,48,115	46,81,645	11,04,285	16,89,974
<b>Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population</b>	366	140	169	230	2,565	2,215	3,968	474	832
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.13	0.08	0.04	0.05
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	18.2	1.1	10.9	2.2	2.4	1.6	2.1	5.7	5.4
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	2	3	5	3	4	3	4	4	5
<b>Population Density (Persons/Sq. Km.)</b>	308	730	684	864	1,038	1,286	3,971	275	370
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	879	873	870	874	875	851	881	861	865
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	867	609	899	855	906	863	886	830	944
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	52.7	58.8	69.6	59.4	61.8	70.8	69.8	56.0	62.5
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	56.4	60.5	36.5	32.9	48.8	75.8	64.9	18.3	47.7
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	30	12.8	12.6	11.1	12.0	16.6	13.2	26.5	19.1
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	38.2	34.0	11.3	14.2	26.8	24.7	16.4	12.6	24.5

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup>

Type of Public Health Facility	Chitrakoot	Etah	Etawah	Farrukhabad	Firozabad	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Ghaziabad	Hamirpur	Jalaun
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	111	186	165	165	216	110	306	150	263
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	37	15	23	45	26	43	80	2	31
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	14	24	14	13	43	12	28	32	33
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	6	4	8	8	9	5	8	2	7
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	1	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	2

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Agra, Aligarh, Auraiya, Baghpat, Banda, Bareilly, Bijnor, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Chitrakoot, Etah, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Firozabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Kanshiram Nagar, Lalitpur, Mahamaya Nagar, Mahoba, Mainpuri, Mathura, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Pilibhit, Rampur, Saharanpur. Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of nine districts out of total thirty-five districts of this cluster<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Jhansi	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Kannauj	Kanpur Dehat	Kanpur Nagar	Kanshiram Nagar	Lalitpur	Mahamaya Nagar	Mahoba
<b>Total Population</b>	19,98,603	18,40,221	16,56,616	17,96,184	45,81,268	14,36,719	12,21,592	15,64,708	8,75,958
<b>Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population</b>	3,873	164	15	801	3,753	150	71,610	268	647
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	0.19	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.08	0.01	5.86	0.02	0.07
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	6.1	3.8	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.5	11.5	1.3	5.4
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	5	3	3	5	3	3	3	4	3
<b>Population Density (Persons/Sq. Km.)</b>	398	818	792	595	1,452	735	242	850	279
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	890	910	879	865	862	880	906	871	878
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	867	843	667	1013	780	875	944	956	823
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	63.5	52.1	63.3	66.9	75.1	49.0	50.8	59.2	53.2
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	43.9	17.2	83.3	34.9	54.9	45.3	21.9	40.2	12.9
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	26.5	16.0	12.1	16.2	12.8	14.5	30.4	11.8	27.5
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	37.6	13.3	16.7	20.4	11.8	32.9	39.5	19.1	27.1

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup>

Type of Public Health Facility	Jhansi	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Kannauj	Kanpur Dehat	Kanpur Nagar	Kanshiram Nagar	Lalitpur	Mahamaya Nagar	Mahoba
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	311	175	191	240	369	169	175	194	146
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	51	16	19	20	88	8	28	17	19
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	25	15	14	11	23	24	21	10	2
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	8	8	11	6	10	7	4	7	4
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	2	2

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Agra, Aligarh, Auraiya, Baghpat, Banda, Bareilly, Bijnor, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Chitrakoot, Etah, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Firozabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Kanshiram Nagar, Lalitpur, Mahamaya Nagar, Mahoba, Mainpuri, Mathura, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Pilibhit, Rampur, Saharanpur. Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of eight districts out of total thirty-five districts of this cluster<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Mainpuri	Mathura	Meerut	Moradabad	Muzaffarnagar	Pilibhit	Rampur	Saharanpur
Total Population	18,68,529	25,47,184	34,43,689	47,72,006	41,43,512	20,31,007	23,35,819	34,66,382
Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population	478	1,520	3,390	685	317	1,714	358	980
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	0.03	0.06	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.03
Land under forest cover (%)	0.5	1.7	2.7	0.8	1.7	18.6	3.2	12.0
Number of Tehsils	3	4	3	6	6	3	6	5
Population Density (Persons/Sq. Km.)	677	763	1,346	1,283	1,034	551	987	940
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	881	863	886	906	889	895	909	890
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	853	840	854	817	801	922	729	896
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	66.3	56.9	64.0	47.9	58.7	50.0	44.4	61.7
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	69.2	31.1	52.7	67.6	49.1	48.0	70.1	40.4
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	10.8	17.4	11.9	9.9	10.8	8.7	11.5	7.7
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	58.2	12.7	8.6	9.4	16.3	12.0	13.9	40.4

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup>

Type of Public Health Facility	Mainpuri	Mathura	Meerut	Moradabad	Muzaffarnagar	Pilibhit	Rampur	Saharanpur
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	206	205	252	463	393	199	211	363
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	9	17	71	51	67	5	20	17
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	37	20	14	58	34	23	15	43
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	10	7	12	12	11	6	5	12
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Hospitals (DHs)	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Agra, Aligarh, Auraiya, Baghpat, Banda, Bareilly, Bijnor, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Chitrakoot, Etah, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Firozabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Kanshiram Nagar, Lalitpur, Mahamaya Nagar, Mahoba, Mainpuri, Mathura, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Pilibhit, Rampur, Saharanpur. Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Agra, Aligarh, Auraiya, Baghpat, Banda, Bareilly, Bijnor, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Chitrakoot, Etah, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Firozabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Kanshiram Nagar, Lalitpur, Mahamaya Nagar, Mahoba, Mainpuri, Mathura, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Pilibhit, Rampur, Saharanpur

**State:** Uttar Pradesh

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=249	Non-ST Population N=41922	Total Population N=42171
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	56.40	64.69	64.65
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	897	952	951
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	840	899	898
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	56.77	63.44	63.40
5	Households with electricity (%)	68.31	81.61	81.54
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	92.86	95.37	95.35
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	24.09	46.58	46.47
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	65.18	37.11	37.25
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	21.52	40.92	40.82
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	5.78	5.38	5.39
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	61.76	68.25	68.22
12	Households have BPL card (%)	31.69	18.47	18.54
13	Households having access to internet (%)	4.55	5.36	5.36
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	83.19	93.26	93.21
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	24.00	42.11	42.02
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	35.93	45.51	45.46
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	54.72	79.62	79.50
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	7.19	14.18	14.14
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	0.00	14.42	14.38
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	15.78	3.26	3.29
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	38.35	14.47	14.54
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	17.76	4.85	4.89
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	322	356	356

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=249	Non-ST Population N=41922	Total Population N=42171
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	48.25	63.08	63.01
25	Men who are literate (%)	58.84	83.45	83.39
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	20.95	33.42	33.36
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	53.96	64.24	64.19
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	25.87	16.88	16.93
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.12	4.15	4.16
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	27.90	52.94	52.82
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	56.30	58.60	58.59
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	25.27	16.96	17.00
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.09	0.09
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	62.07	44.04	44.14
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	11.76	12.08	12.08
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.17	4.67	4.67
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	70.60	66.43	66.45
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	12.97	31.83	31.71
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	8.48	12.30	12.27
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	4.16	7.00	6.98
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	76.26	77.87	77.86
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	55.10	40.82	40.90
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	829	1678	1672
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3351	6940	6921
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	7.02	23.02	22.89
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	73.04	61.23	61.29

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=249	Non-ST Population N=41922	Total Population N=42171
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	53.06	67.85	67.75
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	37.86	37.95	37.95
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.14	4.00	3.98
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.35	10.82	10.79
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.92	5.04	5.02
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	55.87	68.45	68.37
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	0.00	25.67	25.57
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	59.59	58.26	58.27
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.68	90.56	90.60
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	70.23	71.79	71.78
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	89.10	75.05	75.14
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	37.73	32.09	32.13
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	8.53	15.05	15.01
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	72.45	86.58	86.53
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	59.83	38.54	38.62
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	0.00	11.67	11.62
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	0.00	7.16	7.13
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.68	3.65	3.64
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(82.43)	75.46	75.50
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(58.68)	70.96	70.90
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	24.32	23.72	23.73
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	23.73	22.95	22.96
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(32.90)	37.42	37.40
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	0.00	5.56	5.52
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	51.89	43.76	43.80
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	22.72	17.73	17.76
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	5.34	5.78	5.77
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	41.48	37.86	37.88

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=249	Non-ST Population N=41922	Total Population N=42171
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	23.80	23.00	23.00
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	25.31	24.03	24.03
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	11.35	19.18	19.14
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	13.71	13.86	13.86
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	65.39	65.35	65.35
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	55.69	53.29	53.30
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	54.71	53.53	53.54
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	55.63	53.31	53.32
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.47	4.95	4.94
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.13	2.27	2.27
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	7.41	7.39
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	3.18	3.17
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.80	5.06	5.06
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.63	0.97	0.97
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.44	0.62	0.62
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.57	7.82	7.81
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.13	1.13
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.47	0.47
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	19.66	16.37	16.39
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	20.07	19.25	19.25
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	3.49	14.51	14.45

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

<sup>16</sup> Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

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

<sup>18</sup> Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Pashchim Champaran, Purba Champaran,  
Muzaffarpur, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Vaishali

## Bihar



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

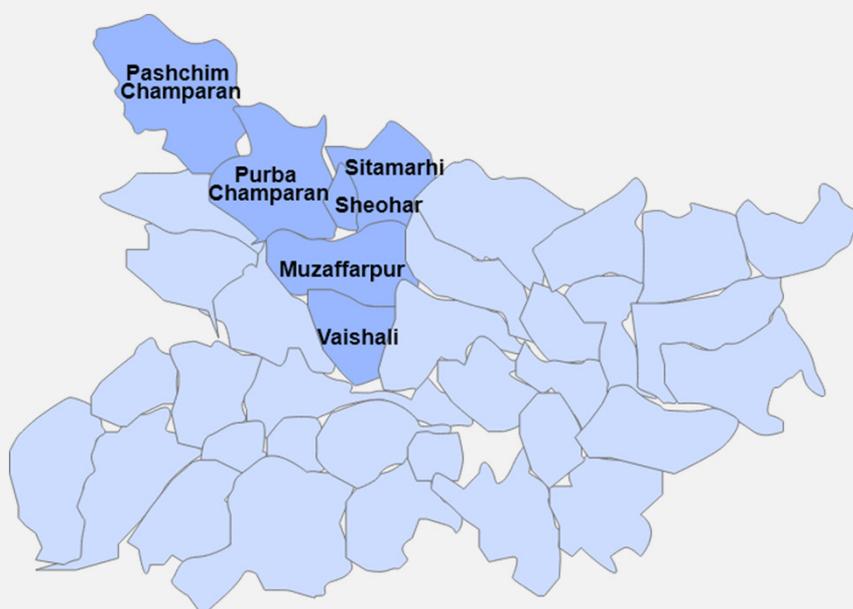
**Districts:** Pashchim Champaran, Purba Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Vaishali

**State:** Bihar

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of Pashchim Champaran, Purba Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Vaishali districts. These six districts belong to Tirhut administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these six districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Pashchim Champaran	Purba Champaran	Muzaffarpur	Sheohar	Sitamarhi	Vaishali
<b>Total Population</b>	39,35,042	50,99,371	48,01,062	6,56,246	34,23,574	34,95,021
<b>Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population</b>	2,50,046	12,461	5,979	318	2,989	2,274
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	6.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	17.3	4.1	5.1	5.9	6.4	5.5
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	18	27	16	5	17	16
<b>Population Density (Persons/Sq. Km.)</b>	753	1,285	1,514	1,880	1,492	1,717
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	909	902	900	893	899	895
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	958	931	914	797	886	846
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	44.7	45.1	54.7	45.3	42.4	56.7
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	46.2	36.7	56.8	26.3	24.8	51.2
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	25.6	19.7	15.5	16.1	15.4	12.2
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	42.1	28.1	21	24.1	17.3	18.7

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Pashchim Champaran	Purba Champaran	Muzaffarpur	Sheohar	Sitamarhi	Vaishali
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	334	529	152	85	91	178
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	24	16	23	4	13	16
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	28	40	12	19	5	23
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	2	11	9	0	5	2
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	2	3	0	0	2	2
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Pashchim Champaran, Purba Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, and Vaishali. Directorate of Census Operations, Bihar, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Pashchim Champaran, Purba Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Vaishali  
**State:** Bihar

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=420	Non-ST Population N=5208	Total Population N=5628
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	47.82	54.88	54.38
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	960	1045	1038
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	934	905	907
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	58.21	55.58	55.78
5	Households with electricity (%)	45.80	53.14	52.60
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	99.21	98.59	98.63
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	19.03	24.27	23.89
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	75.83	66.93	67.58
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	13.25	17.64	17.32
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	9.01	11.83	11.62
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	27.40	32.91	32.50
12	Households have BPL card (%)	34.38	40.26	39.83
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.87	5.65	5.37
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	85.53	89.70	89.40
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	16.40	18.80	18.63
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	37.95	43.16	42.78
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	39.56	42.72	42.52
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.41	16.10	15.76
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	25.74	18.24	18.55
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	6.39	4.06	4.15
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	32.49	18.15	19.04
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	8.60	8.60	8.60
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	793	881	874

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=385	Non-ST Population N=4297	Total Population N=4682
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	37.49	47.58	46.78
25	Men who are literate (%)	70.46	73.48	73.30
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	12.05	18.99	18.44
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	43.94	42.79	42.88
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	34.69	43.65	43.00
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	16.14	14.64	14.76
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	23.90	24.94	24.86
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	5.65	15.34	14.54
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	4.23	12.47	11.79
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.02	0.02
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	49.64	56.52	56.29
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	19.32	21.55	21.37
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	7.71	9.85	9.67
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	50.37	57.90	57.27
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	12.11	14.35	14.16
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	5.34	7.67	7.48
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.72	2.50	2.36
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	88.99	81.66	82.03
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	34.09	43.90	43.14
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	7151	2377	2759
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	10356	5915	6259
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	7.93	5.82	6.01
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	42.13	40.46	40.60

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=385	Non-ST Population N=4297	Total Population N=4682
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	53.89	55.65	55.50
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	39.46	40.46	40.38
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	17.36	9.53	10.18
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.19	5.08	5.09
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.98	2.39	2.60
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	24.60	35.15	34.29
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	43.07	28.60	29.56
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	33.82	55.61	53.64
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	81.89	86.89	86.44
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	62.48	75.52	74.34
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	63.77	74.18	73.24
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	58.51	56.40	56.57
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	6.79	14.42	13.79
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	62.54	74.42	73.93
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	40.22	42.26	42.17
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	0.00	16.45	15.78
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	0.00	11.16	10.70
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.95	3.25	3.14
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(82.94)	63.32	64.33
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(23.88)	45.77	44.65
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	19.61	14.72	15.08
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	36.68	36.04	36.09
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	40.67	36.54	36.90
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	12.76	8.42	8.80
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	47.07	50.15	49.95
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	19.49	17.34	17.48
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	9.49	4.98	5.27
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	44.22	42.15	42.28

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=385	Non-ST Population N=4297	Total Population N=4682
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	26.94	30.97	30.67
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	30.86	28.36	28.51
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	10.62	11.25	11.20
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	12.25	13.66	13.58
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	71.23	63.99	64.55
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	60.66	56.44	56.76
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	59.99	60.03	60.03
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	60.62	56.71	57.00
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.74	4.52	4.54
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.86	2.12	2.10
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.37	9.57	9.14
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.37	4.08	3.98
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.34	4.81	4.78
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.02	1.32	1.30
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.30	0.93	0.88
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.86	8.15	8.36
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.24	1.98	2.06
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.38	0.36
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	36.84	24.56	25.46
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	15.33	20.23	19.84
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	45.64	22.93	24.33

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

Districts: Gopalganj, Saran, Siwan

**Bihar**



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

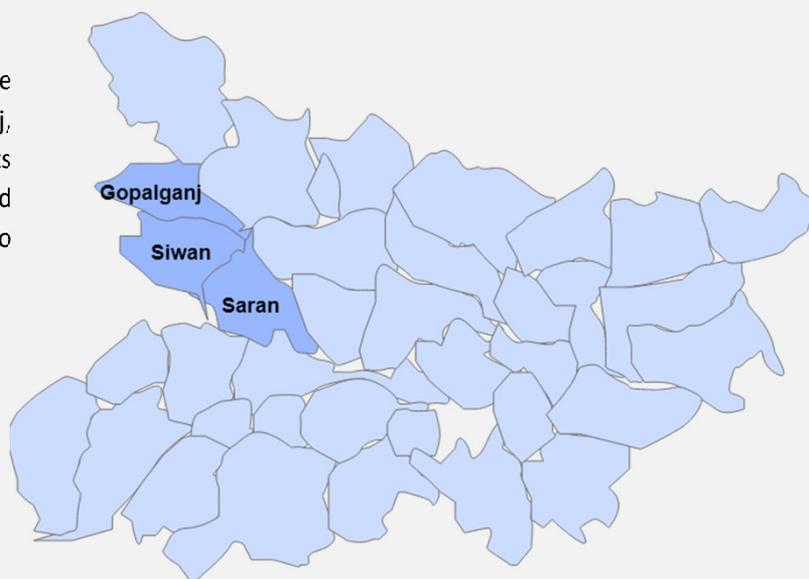
**Districts:** Gopalganj, Saran, Siwan

**State:** Bihar

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of Gopalganj, Saran, Siwan districts. These three districts belong to Saran administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these three districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Gopalganj	Saran	Siwan
<b>Total Population</b>	25,62,012	39,51,862	33,30,464
<b>Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population</b>	60,807	36,786	87,000
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	2.4	0.9	2.6
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	0.2	2.2	0.3
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	14	20	19
<b>Population Density (Persons/Sq. Km.)</b>	1,260	1,496	1,501
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	1021	954	988
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	1038	1008	1001
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	54.8	54.4	58.7
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	50.7	49.3	51.9
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	14.6	9.5	12.2
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	17.6	9.9	14.3

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Gopalganj	Saran	Siwan
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	460	355	204
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	16	15	12
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	53	65	49
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	8	9	9
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	1	2	1
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	1	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Gopalganj,, Saran, Siwan Directorate of Census Operations, Bihar, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

Districts: Gopalganj, Saran, Siwan

State: Bihar

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=279	Non-ST Population N=2502	Total Population N=2781
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	58.64	62.31	61.94
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1128	1097	1100
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1242	963	990
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	64.60	60.36	60.74
5	Households with electricity (%)	52.46	56.92	56.48
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	98.74	98.55	98.57
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	21.52	25.46	25.06
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	72.32	68.18	68.60
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	14.25	19.60	19.06
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	10.87	9.47	9.61
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	36.26	37.80	37.65
12	Households have BPL card (%)	50.41	45.63	46.11
13	Households having access to internet (%)	7.67	7.01	7.08
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	91.54	92.43	92.34
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	24.00	32.03	31.23
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	53.23	55.20	55.00
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	39.06	44.08	43.63
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	14.02	17.33	17.00
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	19.10	19.59	19.56
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	5.16	4.81
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	26.68	18.73	19.51
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	4.10	5.89	5.71
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	694	639	644

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=279	Non-ST Population N=2502	Total Population N=2781
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	53.73	59.43	58.79
25	Men who are literate (%)	81.20	85.83	85.40
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	22.34	28.86	28.13
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	40.55	49.14	48.18
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	26.41	28.76	28.54
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	9.80	7.19	7.53
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	24.57	31.75	30.93
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	8.12	9.29	9.17
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	6.66	6.00	6.07
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.03	0.03
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	47.97	52.72	52.24
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	23.66	25.39	25.20
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	9.16	9.77	9.70
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	58.46	67.07	66.28
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	13.71	21.53	20.66
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	5.22	13.99	13.02
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	2.05	5.58	5.19
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	83.79	77.33	78.04
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	28.32	30.73	30.48
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	5775	2971	3245
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	8445	6342	6560
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	11.47	7.99	8.43
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	28.14	35.03	34.40

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

• Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=279	Non-ST Population N=2502	Total Population N=2781
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	67.41	69.88	69.59
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	43.33	49.92	49.16
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	11.81	11.90	11.89
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.97	7.93	7.71
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.17	3.81	3.65
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	30.00	39.72	38.64
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	52.89	38.05	39.93
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	62.81	59.32	59.66
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	86.50	88.21	88.05
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	83.63	74.26	75.17
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	79.24	73.76	74.30
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	66.15	63.31	63.64
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	13.25	14.71	14.54
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	69.61	69.39	69.42
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	48.49	40.58	41.39
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	10.90	14.95	14.54
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	6.80	10.18	9.83
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.91	4.55	4.48
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(83.42)	59.28	61.63
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(24.84)	49.38	46.99
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	20.06	14.02	14.73
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	24.90	37.84	36.54
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(44.70)	36.36	37.19
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	12.46	8.98	9.30
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	36.86	41.01	40.63
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	17.03	16.57	16.62
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	3.85	5.41	5.26
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	27.52	35.63	34.88

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=279	Non-ST Population N=2502	Total Population N=2781
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	24.82	24.61	24.63
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	21.51	21.74	21.72
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	18.71	17.04	17.22
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	20.85	18.10	18.37
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	69.26	62.04	62.88
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	53.91	58.10	57.65
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	50.87	57.67	56.62
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	53.71	58.08	57.60
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.23	5.36	5.35
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.45	2.39	2.40
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	12.74	7.24	7.78
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	9.95	3.74	4.36
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.50	5.09	5.14
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.51	1.15	1.08
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.59	1.41	1.43
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.95	6.76	7.18
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	2.67	2.41
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.95	1.17	1.35
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	26.32	24.91	25.06
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	20.45	19.02	19.18
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	26.03	21.54	22.07

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

<sup>16</sup> Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

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

<sup>18</sup> Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Araria, Katihar, Kishanganj, Purnia

**Bihar**



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

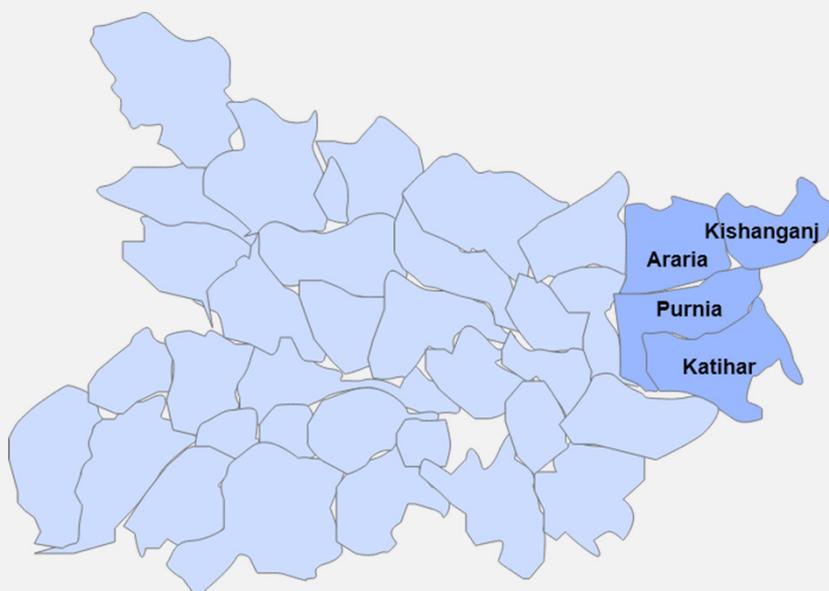
**Districts:** Araria, Katihar, Kishanganj, Purnia

**State:** Bihar

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of Araria, Katihar, Purnia, and Kishanganj districts. These four districts belong to Purnia administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these four districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Araria	Katihar	Purnia	Kishanganj
<b>Total Population</b>	28,11,569	30,71,029	32,64,619	16,90,400
<b>Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population</b>	38,848	1,79,971	1,39,940	64,224
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	1.4	5.9	4.3	3.8
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	5.3	21	1.7	5.5
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	9	16	14	7
<b>Population Density (Persons/Sq. Km.)</b>	993	1005	1011	897
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	921	919	921	950
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	953	952	954	976
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	43.9	44.4	42.3	46.8
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	31.6	35.2	33.9	29.5
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	26.8	17.2	21.7	13.1
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	43.1	29.6	36.6	36.2

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Araria	Katihar	Purnia	Kishanganj
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	242	174	234	186
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	12	17	20	10
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	26	16	103	20
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	2	4	2	1
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	1	2	3	0
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	1	1	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Araria, Katihar, Purnia, Kishanganj . Directorate of Census Operations, Bihar, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**District:** Araria, Katihar, Kishanganj, Purnia

**State:** Bihar

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=229	Non-ST Population N=3547	Total Population N=3776
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	41.39	53.59	52.93
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	986	1085	1079
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	882	921	919
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	63.88	58.42	58.73
5	Households with electricity (%)	30.53	45.59	44.71
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	100.00	99.37	99.40
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	10.10	16.51	16.13
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	87.24	76.16	76.82
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	3.34	7.94	7.67
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	10.98	12.73	12.63
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	40.92	35.18	35.51
12	Households have BPL card (%)	75.12	65.77	66.32
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.99	3.57	3.54
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	81.73	87.69	87.34
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	7.86	14.94	14.53
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	42.41	38.44	38.67
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	25.57	42.37	41.42
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	18.05	15.46	15.61
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	17.70	22.56	22.20
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	4.26	6.61	6.44
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	29.19	20.66	21.17
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	8.47	7.96
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	432	577	569

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=229	Non-ST Population N=3547	Total Population N=3776
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	27.22	39.67	39.01
25	Men who are literate (%)	48.31	67.81	66.59
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	9.26	14.26	14.00
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	15.50	30.81	29.99
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	34.99	38.06	37.90
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.28	11.58	11.42
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	22.37	21.71	21.75
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	22.35	27.12	26.86
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	22.02	23.73	23.64
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.03	0.03
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	84.34	73.95	74.43
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	18.18	22.20	21.98
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	7.59	9.50	9.40
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	53.10	55.66	55.53
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	9.62	13.13	12.95
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	7.47	9.32	9.22
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	1.23	2.93	2.84
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.57	78.77	79.63
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	62.90	63.91	63.86
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1232	1778	1753
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1516	3604	3511
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	11.47	5.37	5.76
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	60.94	54.53	54.84

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=229	Non-ST Population N=3547	Total Population N=3776
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	45.19	53.75	53.25
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	40.47	45.95	45.63
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	5.34	9.26	9.03
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.29	4.97	4.76
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.00	2.88	2.73
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	46.15	51.45	51.17
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	42.57	31.10	32.16
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	57.64	62.38	62.09
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	89.19	92.96	92.73
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	81.37	80.79	80.83
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	87.07	80.34	80.75
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	70.78	65.77	66.06
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	8.33	13.00	12.74
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	72.34	78.87	78.63
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	38.44	49.24	48.84
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	11.18	19.96	19.63
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	5.51	15.75	15.36
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.48	3.59	3.47
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	66.70	67.51
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	45.19	45.31
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	12.87	13.31	13.29
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	32.99	38.18	37.88
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	39.05	25.24	26.02
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	2.44	10.59	10.12
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	50.47	49.47	49.52
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	31.03	21.04	21.59
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	10.58	6.54	6.76
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	51.18	45.50	45.82

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=229	Non-ST Population N=3547	Total Population N=3776
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	37.09	36.23	36.28
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	23.21	29.03	28.67
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	0.72	7.78	7.41
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	7.03	6.85	6.86
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	76.48	63.14	63.91
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	69.00	66.53	66.66
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	81.23	62.69	63.73
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	70.05	66.21	66.42
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.35	4.40	4.45
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.74	2.03	2.02
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.14	6.70	6.73
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.46	2.02	2.11
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.21	4.57	4.55
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.73	0.99	0.98
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.72	0.69	0.69
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	1.63	7.04	6.70
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.87	0.82
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.93	0.87
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	30.35	21.50	22.02
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	30.13	28.12	28.23
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	16.05	19.99	19.76

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

<sup>16</sup> Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

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

<sup>18</sup> Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Bishnupur, Imphal East, Imphal West, Thoubal

# Manipur



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

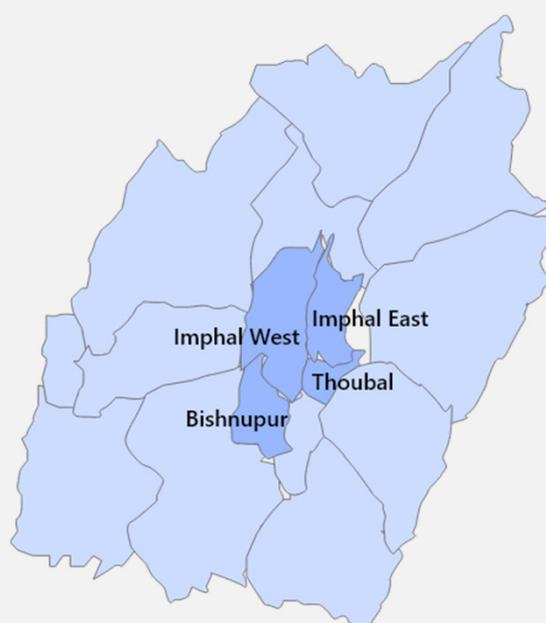
**Districts:** Bishnupur, Imphal East, Imphal West, Thoubal

**State:** Manipur

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of Imphal East, Imphal West, Bishnupur and Thoubal districts. These four districts belong to Manipur administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these four districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Bishnupur	Imphal East	Imphal West	Thoubal
Total Population	2,37,399	4,56,113	5,17,992	4,22,168
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	3,287	27,657	24,161	1,808
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	1.4	6.1	4.7	0.4
Land under forest cover (%)	4.3	38.6	9.9	13.7
Number of Tehsils	3	4	4	3
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	479	643	998	821
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	999	1,017	1,031	1,002
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	1,023	1,049	1,090	946
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	66.7	75.3	80.2	64.1
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	67.6	82.4	85.3	75.2
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	39.7	33.6	32.3	40.7
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	35	28.5	23.7	42

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Bishnupur	Imphal East	Imphal West	Thoubal
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	35	51	52	44
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	14	8	12	11
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	8	12	11	8
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	2	2	3	4
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	0	0	0	0
District Hospitals (DHs)	1	1	0	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Bishnupur, Imphal East, Imphal West, Thoubal. Directorate of Census Operations, Manipur, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Thoubal has been delimited and split into two districts namely Kakching and Thoubal post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Thoubal is combined for these two districts.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

Districts: Bishnupur, Imphal East, Imphal West, Thoubal

State: Manipur

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=259	Non-ST Population N=7090	Total Population N=7349
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	88.72	82.53	82.78
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1016	1050	1048
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	725	961	951
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	84.58	68.25	68.81
5	Households with electricity (%)	97.91	94.01	94.17
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	36.11	41.84	41.61
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	62.48	43.93	44.67
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	0.36	0.84	0.82
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	66.57	49.73	50.40
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	5.50	4.49	4.53
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	39.26	49.87	49.45
12	Households have BPL card (%)	12.64	25.31	24.80
13	Households having access to internet (%)	16.72	9.71	9.99
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	96.65	96.31	96.32
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	48.37	19.84	20.98
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	23.22	26.66	26.53
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	87.24	72.77	73.36
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	8.36	11.41	11.29
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	5.11	2.83	2.91
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	4.68	3.60	3.64
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	16.23	4.26	4.59
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	4.58	4.46
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	1288	591	618

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=259	Non-ST Population N=7090	Total Population N=7349
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	90.38	87.38	87.51
25	Men who are literate (%)	94.36	97.35	97.24
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	61.51	49.05	49.57
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	92.27	88.25	88.41
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	0.73	13.23	12.60
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.00	8.45	8.15
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	92.54	75.80	76.53
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	23.00	25.93	25.81
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	4.30	3.19	3.24
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.14	0.13
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	34.69	46.38	45.79
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	35.20	30.56	30.74
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	12.34	12.31	12.31
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	89.75	89.35	89.37
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	81.72	80.92	80.95
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	49.18	48.69	48.70
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	43.37	43.36	43.36
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	22.93	34.37	33.97
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	16.19	26.19	25.86
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	8955	9155	9149
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	14495	12645	12707
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	0.00	2.33	2.24
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	67.60	71.59	71.45

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

· Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

· Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=259	Non-ST Population N=7090	Total Population N=7349
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	80.85	83.09	83.01
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	49.52	56.16	55.91
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	9.78	6.16	6.29
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	30.76	28.77	28.84
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	30.98	25.77	25.95
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	80.55	77.83	77.92
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	28.85	32.40
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	66.30	75.02	74.70
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.22	94.96	94.97
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	84.90	85.01	85.01
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	71.08	82.12	81.71
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	34.59	36.75	36.66
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	2.09	6.80	6.62
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	60.22	59.69
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	61.13	61.43
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	15.43	15.33
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	10.72	10.68
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	1.99	1.92
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	51.29	51.29
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	18.28	18.28
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	6.93	9.83	9.72
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	60.09	65.53	65.35
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	78.57	78.06
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	29.52	19.62	20.02
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	15.31	25.83	25.46
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	3.30	6.62	6.50
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	1.03	1.84	1.81
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	8.59	14.41	14.21

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=259	Non-ST Population N=7090	Total Population N=7349
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	6.36	9.25	9.12
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	3.59	13.04	12.68
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	28.59	28.84	28.83
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	13.55	22.51	22.18
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	22.38	24.70	24.61
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	21.85	28.44	28.16
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	10.10	27.34	26.88
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	21.50	28.39	28.10
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.41	7.70	7.69
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.93	3.03	3.07
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.30	9.21	9.03
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	4.48	4.32
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.65	8.91	8.98
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.65	2.11	2.13
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.91	1.10	1.09
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.30	17.25	17.07
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	3.66	3.53
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.14	1.09
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	69.00	76.38	76.08
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	3.34	6.42	6.29
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	17.34	31.16	30.86

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

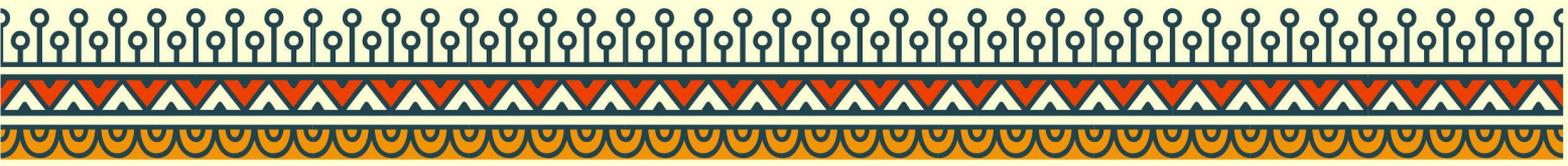
<sup>16</sup> Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

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

<sup>18</sup> Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Cachar, Hailakandi, Karimganj, Morigaon, Nagaon

# Assam



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

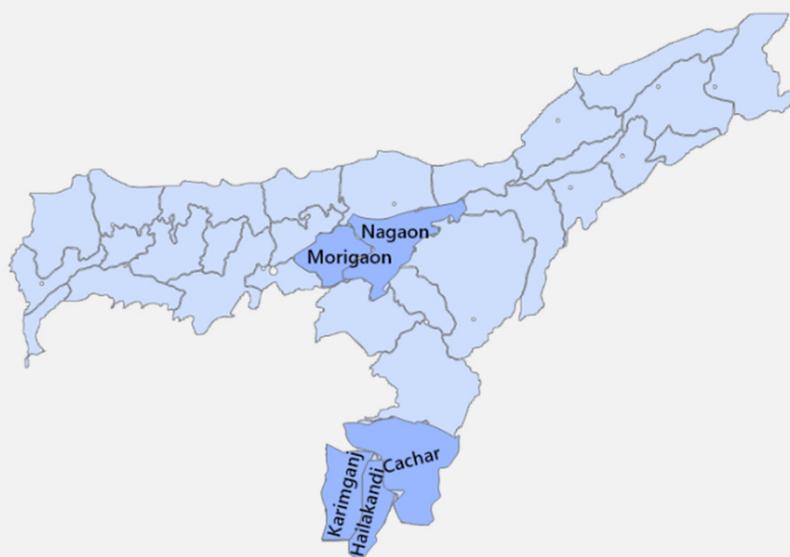
**Districts:** Cachar, Hailakandi, Karimganj, Morigaon, Nagaon

**State:** Assam

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Cachar, Hailakandi, Karimganj, Morigaon and Nagaon districts. These five districts belong to Barak Valley & Hills and Central Assam administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these five districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Cachar	Hailakandi	Karimganj	Morigaon	Nagaon
Total Population	17,36,617	6,59,296	12,28,686	9,57,423	28,23,768
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	17,569	691	1,940	1,36,777	1,15,153
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	1.0	0.1	0.2	14.3	4.1
Land under forest cover (%)	58.7	58.3	47.1	11.2	22.9
Number of Tehsils	5	4	5	5	10
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	459	497	679	617	711
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	959	951	963	967	962
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	1011	952	952	1000	994
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	73.7	67.6	72.1	64.0	68.1
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	81.3	84.7	69.1	65.6	65.7
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	22.7	20.3	19.9	26.5	21.8
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	33.4	21.1	36.5	37.9	35.4

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Cachar	Hailakandi	Karimganj	Morigaon	Nagaon
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	255	82	185	104	299
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	27	28	45	23	72
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	20	11	22	30	58
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	6	3	7	5	18
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	0	0	0	0	0
District Hospitals (DHs)	1	1	1	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Cachar, Hailakandi, Karimganj, Morigaon and Nagaon. Directorate of Census Operations, Assam, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**District:** Cachar, Hailakandi, Karimganj, Morigaon, Nagaon

**State:** Assam

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 284	Non-ST Population N= 4246	Total Population N= 4530
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	77.16	78.34	78.29
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	991	992	992
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	716	998	981
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	97.49	95.23	95.34
5	Households with electricity (%)	77.50	73.85	74.03
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	21.65	23.46	23.37
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	43.27	40.72	40.85
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	14.40	5.17	5.63
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	17.34	21.64	21.42
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	13.84	9.83	10.03
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	4.51	2.99	3.06
12	Households have BPL card (%)	54.05	39.45	40.18
13	Households having access to internet (%)	8.27	8.73	8.71
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	82.98	88.16	87.90
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	20.53	23.23	23.09
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	60.49	39.92	40.95
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	45.06	40.06	40.29
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.38	13.58	13.47
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	7.25	15.69	14.99
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	3.88	4.03
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	19.64	18.84
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	4.78	2.10	2.01
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	319	364	362

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 284	Non-ST Population N= 4246	Total Population N= 4530
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	77.81	74.41	74.58
25	Men who are literate (%)	82.92	84.86	84.76
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	16.67	22.19	21.92
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	68.84	46.66	47.73
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	40.18	33.15	33.52
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	11.19	13.51	13.41
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	58.62	33.18	34.40
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	62.87	52.81	53.30
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	25.09	8.03	8.87
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.34	0.07	0.08
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	61.74	34.09	35.91
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	13.27	14.96	14.88
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.66	6.65	6.60
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	48.96	53.10	52.90
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	40.50	44.29	44.11
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	32.62	26.14	26.45
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	13.94	14.50	14.47
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.95	95.26	95.24
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	77.98	64.16	64.93
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1705.00	2586.00	2534.00
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2523.00	4702.00	4581.00
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	21.77	13.58	13.84
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	91.20	81.84	82.30

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

• Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 284	Non-ST Population N= 4246	Total Population N= 4530
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	73.86	63.58	64.08
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	67.66	53.76	54.44
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.30	2.14	2.10
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.59	10.11	10.28
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.76	9.38	9.52
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	70.92	59.05	59.62
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	62.11	39.95	41.11
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	45.11	45.36	45.35
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.17	80.04	80.82
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	76.77	62.85	63.49
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	60.56	68.76	68.39
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	48.68	51.25	51.12
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	3.19	4.19	4.14
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(81.59)	56.23	57.22
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(41.48)	43.37	43.30
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(0.00)	20.91	20.10
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(0.00)	18.52	17.80
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.26	1.25	1.25
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	71.44	70.46
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	44.90	45.05
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	6.55	14.67	14.18
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	69.28	50.66	51.52
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(44.31)	49.56	49.31
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	2.83	8.75	8.49
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	33.26	38.99	38.70
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	6.44	18.37	17.78
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	2.19	6.04	5.85
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	17.95	33.23	32.47

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 284	Non-ST Population N= 4246	Total Population N= 4530
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	22.15	30.38	29.98
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	14.13	25.33	24.73
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	7.67	12.17	11.95
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	3.26	8.82	8.52
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	46.58	31.48	32.26
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	46.03	42.95	43.10
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	52.33	46.66	46.92
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	46.33	43.13	43.28
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.35	5.39	5.34
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.38	2.57	2.56
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.61	4.22	4.41
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.11	1.88	2.11
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.56	10.05	10.22
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.57	2.92	2.95
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.45	1.15	1.21
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.05	11.07	11.34
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	9.39	1.96	2.36
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.63	1.27	1.29
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	86.42	73.13	73.80
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	21.25	22.61	22.54
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	43.22	51.68	51.29

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

Districts: Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Dhubri, Goalpara

# Assam



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

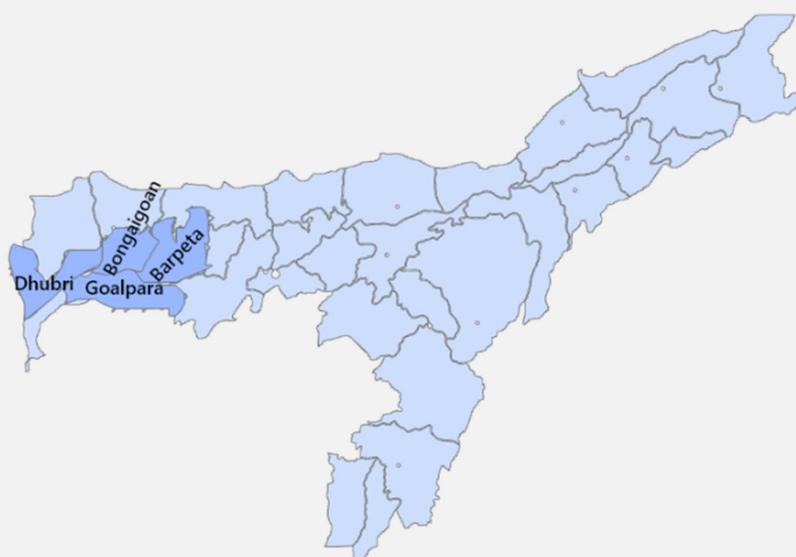
**Districts:** Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Dhubri, Goalpara

**State:** Assam

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Dhubri and Goalpara districts. These four districts belong to Lower Assam administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these four districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Barpeta	Bongaigaon	Dhubri	Goalpara
Total Population	16,93,622	7,38,804	19,49,258	10,08,183
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	27,344	18,835	6,332	2,31,570
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	1.61	2.55	0.32	22.97
Land under forest cover (%)	5.05	22.88	4.52	21.70
Number of Tehsils	9	5	9	5
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	742	676	896	553
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	953	966	953	964
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	1021	1009	980	996
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	58.1	64.4	53.3	63.1
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	65.2	72.6	61.1	75.8
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	20.7	22.8	21.6	26.3
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	31.6	31.4	40.8	39.6

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Baksa	Bongaigoan	Dhubri	Goalpara
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	231	85	184	120
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	48	36	66	54
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	33	16	25	19
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	11	4	6	6
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	1	0	2	0
District Hospitals (DHs)	1	1	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Barpeta, Bongaigoan, Dhubri and Goalpara. Directorate of Census Operations, Assam, Office of Registrar General of India

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**District: : Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Dhubari, Goalpara**

**State: Assam**

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 292	Non-ST Population N= 3347	Total Population N= 3639
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	76.52	68.93	69.38
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1012	955	958
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	829	878	875
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	93.37	95.65	95.55
5	Households with electricity (%)	82.06	72.65	73.19
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	68.06	90.70	89.40
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	44.33	37.30	37.70
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	12.69	15.40	15.25
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	20.23	20.76	20.73
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	15.10	13.72	13.80
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	0.82	0.23	0.26
12	Households have BPL card (%)	40.01	39.88	39.89
13	Households having access to internet (%)	10.29	6.83	7.03
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	88.06	87.22	87.27
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	25.22	19.61	19.93
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	44.66	32.18	32.89
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	50.73	39.31	39.97
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	10.46	9.45	9.51
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	7.03	16.37	15.72
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	8.04	10.32	10.16
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	18.54	11.50	11.82
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	9.92	11.00	10.95
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	169	301	293

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 292	Non-ST Population N= 3347	Total Population N= 3639
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	80.48	64.41	65.35
25	Men who are literate (%)	85.53	75.74	76.35
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	23.74	21.25	21.40
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	52.13	44.69	45.12
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	31.61	47.25	46.41
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	10.76	23.24	22.50
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	47.63	37.54	38.11
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	41.17	46.47	46.18
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	5.83	3.04	3.20
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	51.08	35.64	36.45
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	20.59	15.58	15.85
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	10.09	5.08	5.36
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	60.86	63.81	63.65
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	41.55	34.73	35.07
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	36.87	20.20	21.04
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	18.04	9.38	9.82
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.73	96.03	96.13
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	67.56	61.74	62.20
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3235	3105	3115
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	5087	5209	5199
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	0.00	5.43	5.35
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	88.62	83.12	83.43

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 292	Non-ST Population N= 3347	Total Population N= 3639
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	84.90	52.42	53.98
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	75.82	48.32	49.64
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	4.51	10.46	10.18
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.87	7.58	7.60
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.11	9.14	8.99
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	64.48	42.11	43.24
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	86.97	30.49	31.98
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	62.25	29.37	30.71
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	86.05	69.35	70.03
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	70.65	47.00	47.96
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	86.05	55.64	56.88
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	55.60	39.82	40.57
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	2.86	2.24	2.27
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	nca	57.35	55.66
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	nca	51.79	51.71
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	nca	17.16	17.40
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	nca	13.09	13.57
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.84	0.81	0.81
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	65.88	62.56
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	30.74	29.20
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	13.54	18.58	18.26
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	79.00	67.49	68.10
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(41.37)	39.17	39.35
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	11.40	10.46	10.51
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	33.17	44.45	43.91
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	17.30	20.90	20.72
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	6.74	8.76	8.67
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	28.87	37.06	36.67

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 292	Non-ST Population N= 3347	Total Population N= 3639
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	15.88	27.45	26.78
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	9.13	18.87	18.25
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	11.61	11.16	11.19
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	14.72	15.36	15.32
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	43.10	36.84	37.10
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	58.56	45.12	45.91
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	72.96	50.03	51.25
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	59.10	45.32	46.13
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.82	4.00	3.99
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.12	1.83	1.84
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.08	5.05	4.86
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.08	2.17	2.17
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.71	13.28	13.25
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.40	2.75	2.73
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.63	1.32	1.33
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	23.44	14.33	14.91
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.64	4.17	4.14
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.62	0.64	0.70
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	92.54	87.26	87.57
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	24.58	26.72	26.60
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	50.23	47.35	47.50

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

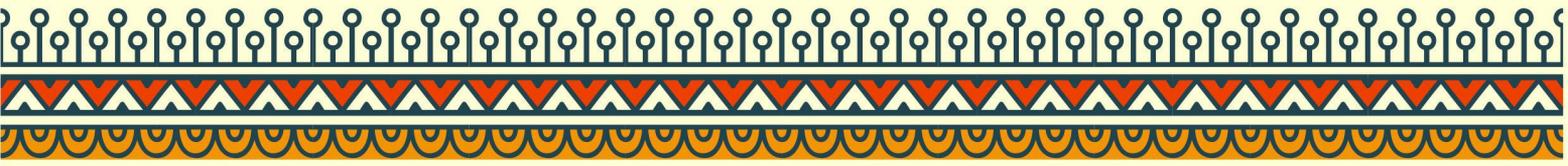
16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

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

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

Districts: Kamrup, Kamrup Metropolitan, Nalbari

# Assam



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

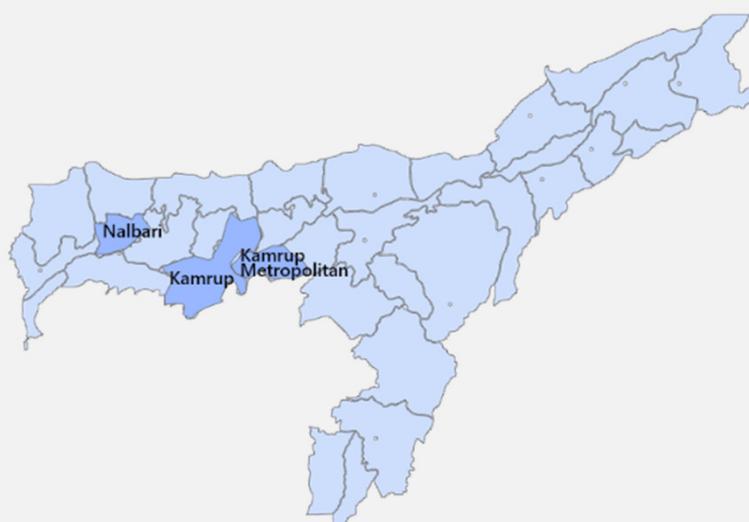
**Districts:** Kamrup, Kamrup Metropolitan, Nalbari

**State:** Assam

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Kamrup, Kamrup Metropolitan and Nalbari districts. These three districts belong to Lower Assam administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these three districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Kamrup	Kamrup Metropolitan	Nalbari
Total Population	15,17,542	12,53,938	7,71,639
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	1,82,038	75,121	23,364
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	12.00	5.99	3.03
Land under forest cover (%)	31.0	48.2	10.2
Number of Tehsils	12	6	9
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	489	1313	733
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	949	936	949
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	977	982	998
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	69.5	85.1	72.6
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	69.0	79.5	66.6
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	31.9	23.5	21.5
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	38.5	25.5	27.8

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Kamrup	Kamrup Metropolitan	Nalbari
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	48	253	103
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	37	36	29
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	11	55	33
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	3	13	11
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	0	1	0
District Hospitals (DHs)	1	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Kamrup, Kamrup Metropolitan and Nalbari. Directorate of Census Operations, Assam, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Kamrup, Kamrup Metropolitan, Nalbari

**State:** Assam

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 274	Non-ST Population N= 2405	Total Population N= 2679
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	76.61	80.90	80.44
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	967	970	970
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	814	886	877
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	99.05	95.15	95.54
5	Households with electricity (%)	89.73	90.26	90.20
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	71.16	91.87	89.57
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	60.24	54.99	55.57
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	6.13	5.23	5.33
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	48.12	53.35	52.77
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	9.00	11.50	11.22
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	0.51	1.58	1.47
12	Households have BPL card (%)	37.22	36.81	36.86
13	Households having access to internet (%)	21.63	21.54	21.55
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	94.84	92.49	92.75
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	38.31	41.70	41.32
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	38.77	32.22	32.94
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	62.55	66.61	66.15
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.29	10.72	10.56
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	18.11	12.41	13.05
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	5.53	4.91
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	6.67	9.04	8.85
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	20.19	7.18	8.19
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	397	135	163

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 274	Non-ST Population N= 2405	Total Population N= 2679
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	77.15	80.26	79.89
25	Men who are literate (%)	87.02	89.84	89.45
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	33.10	38.43	37.79
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	74.73	73.87	73.97
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	19.70	30.42	29.01
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.71	8.71	8.63
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	67.47	60.40	61.17
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	42.51	45.70	45.32
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	10.52	8.88	9.07
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.12	0.11
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	59.64	40.14	42.32
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	15.62	16.31	16.23
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.66	5.44	5.35
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	51.94	67.23	65.49
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	47.24	47.43	47.40
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	35.69	32.34	32.72
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	12.27	18.63	17.91
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.09	94.99	95.23
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	49.47	48.56	48.66
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	4048	4468	4415
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	5247	8830	8406
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	(15.55)	6.95	7.62
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	69.56	74.19	73.66

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 274	Non-ST Population N= 2405	Total Population N= 2679
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	90.04	85.89	86.37
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	75.35	68.15	68.99
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.23	2.84	2.65
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.09	29.15	27.50
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.61	25.65	23.72
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	69.99	64.55	65.17
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(54.50)	39.46	41.74
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	41.30	52.35	51.23
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	87.89	82.72	83.24
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	59.14	73.44	71.98
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	74.46	73.79	73.86
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	60.39	52.92	53.79
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	1.91	4.85	4.51
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	80.46	81.41
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	63.49	65.27
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	27.93	31.44
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	16.78	20.84
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.30	0.40	0.50
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	76.53	83.47
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	11.59	21.12	19.98
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	76.91	60.84	62.58
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	52.33	48.75
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	5.73	10.06	9.52
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	33.54	28.68	29.20
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	8.29	16.51	15.63
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	1.99	4.92	4.61
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	20.72	26.02	25.46

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 274	Non-ST Population N= 2405	Total Population N= 2679
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	16.33	19.12	18.79
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	7.43	15.45	14.29
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	20.32	19.17	19.30
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	12.52	16.81	16.19
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	44.08	36.09	37.10
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	53.43	50.42	50.79
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(24.82)	40.29	38.74
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	52.68	50.10	50.41
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.17	4.86	5.01
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.72	2.42	2.70
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.62	3.74	3.85
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	2.93	2.55
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.15	10.18	10.41
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.86	2.32	2.26
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.75	1.24	1.30
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.01	9.44	10.68
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.23	2.35	2.19
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.85	0.93	1.06
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	81.61	73.26	74.19
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	13.95	18.64	18.08
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	46.72	41.62	42.09

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

Districts: Darrang, Sonitpur

# Assam



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

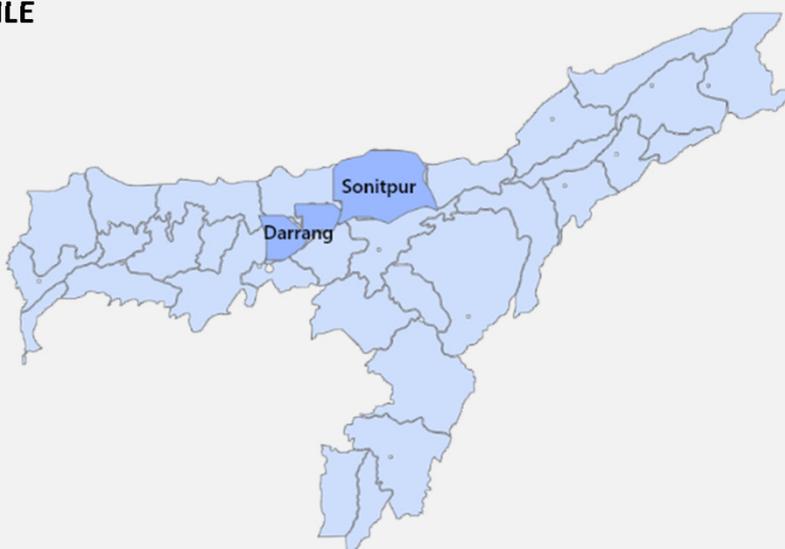
**Districts:** Darrang, Sonitpur

**State:** Assam

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Darrang and Sonitpur districts. These two districts belong to North Assam administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these two districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Darrang	Sonitpur
Total Population	9,28,500	19,24,110
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	8,419	2,32,207
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	0.9	12.1
Land under forest cover (%)	5.6	20.6
Number of Tehsils	6	7
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	586	370
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	954	956
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	958	973
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	58.0	60.7
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	69.5	57.1
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	24.0	30.3
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	29.8	39.4

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Darrang	Sonitpur
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	138	263
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	25	28
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	29	46
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	7	9
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	0	2
District Hospitals (DHs)	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Darrang and Sonitpur. Directorate of Census Operations, Assam, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

Districts: Darrang, Sonitpur

State: Assam

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 175	Non-ST Population N= 1665	Total Population N=1840
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	72.91	72.68	72.70
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1011	993	995
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	752	1007	976
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	96.57	96.12	96.17
5	Households with electricity (%)	72.86	79.54	78.77
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	72.97	80.62	79.74
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	54.74	56.06	55.91
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	15.81	10.29	10.92
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	13.83	21.97	21.04
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	5.92	8.94	8.59
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	1.24	3.09	2.88
12	Households have BPL card (%)	73.85	56.88	58.83
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.52	8.44	7.76
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	91.57	89.29	89.55
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	20.35	27.12	26.34
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	66.51	42.54	45.29
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	59.95	48.96	50.21
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	14.76	11.65	12.00
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	5.97	6.54	6.45
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	6.29	6.23	6.24
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	(14.08)	11.90	12.15
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	(0.00)	2.68	2.37
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	406	263	279

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 175	Non-ST Population N= 1665	Total Population N=1840
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	71.93	67.62	68.11
25	Men who are literate (%)	90.91	80.29	82.00
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	25.50	23.64	23.85
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	57.43	58.50	58.38
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	14.67	31.40	29.38
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.00	11.87	10.65
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	55.13	40.65	42.27
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	65.26	64.60	64.67
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	8.45	6.77	6.97
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.10	0.08
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	50.86	29.69	32.12
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	7.42	7.81	7.76
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	2.39	3.79	3.63
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	73.27	62.04	63.13
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	42.63	40.96	41.14
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	37.61	33.38	33.82
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	13.84	15.70	15.51
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.62	95.93	95.90
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	85.67	71.95	73.64
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1824	2883	2751
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3304	4714	4540
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	*	7.12	6.89
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	97.23	86.83	87.83

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 175	Non-ST Population N= 1665	Total Population N=1840
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	94.01	77.38	79.21
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	78.08	64.64	66.11
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.75	2.44	2.47
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.12	12.55	11.84
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.70	12.89	11.70
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	49.05	52.74	52.35
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	nca	40.94	40.94
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	30.81	45.35	43.71
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	76.09	82.90	82.14
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	49.41	66.99	65.02
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	57.85	69.02	67.77
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	53.26	53.09	53.11
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	0.00	1.92	1.71
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	nca	88.20	88.20
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	nca	69.04	69.04
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	nca	24.18	24.18
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	nca	24.18	24.18
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	0.55	0.49
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	39.83	39.83
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	39.83	39.83
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	16.59	13.69	14.05
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	78.15	66.75	67.87
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	52.51	57.77
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	30.99	3.70	6.46
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	24.26	36.09	34.90
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	12.39	21.47	20.55
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	7.56	8.61	8.50
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	22.74	32.53	31.55

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 175	Non-ST Population N= 1665	Total Population N=1840
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	17.19	23.69	22.93
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	8.85	23.96	21.51
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	10.21	12.03	11.81
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	13.51	10.08	10.64
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	28.45	35.57	34.84
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	53.89	46.62	47.46
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(60.90)	41.56	43.25
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	54.08	46.43	47.31
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.33	5.94	5.76
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.64	2.93	2.90
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.04	9.57	8.54
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	6.63	5.58
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.13	9.48	9.79
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.89	2.81	2.82
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.78	1.31	1.25
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.51	14.31	14.67
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.99	1.19	1.48
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	3.98	3.33
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	85.53	81.99	82.40
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	21.63	18.74	19.07
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	54.12	59.77	59.03

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

Districts: Dibrugarh, Golaghat, Jorhat, Sivasgar, Tinsukia

# Assam



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

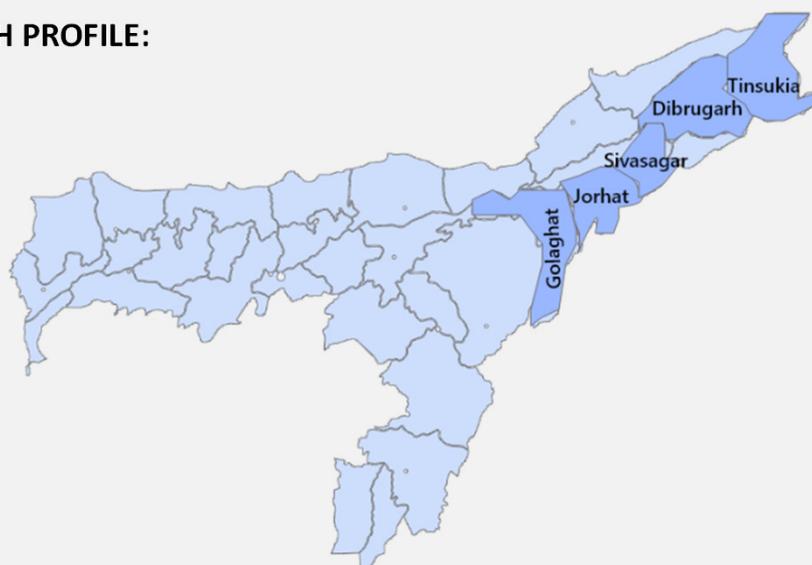
**Districts:** Dibrugarh, Golaghat, Jorhat, Sivasagar, Tinsukia

**State:** Assam

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Dibrugarh, Golaghat, Jorhat, Sivasagar and Tinsukia districts. These five districts belong to Upper Assam administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these five districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Dibrugarh	Golaghat	Jorhat	Sivasagar	Tinsukia
Total Population	13,26,335	10,66,888	10,92,256	11,51,050	13,27,929
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	1,02,871	1,11,765	1,39,971	49,039	82,066
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	7.8	10.5	12.8	4.3	6.2
Land under forest cover (%)	22.3	19.1	19.7	25.9	41.8
Number of Tehsils	7	6	6	6	4
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	392	305	383	431	350
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	961	964	962	954	952
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	985	981	977	962	965
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	69.0	71.1	76.5	74.7	61.7
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	84.6	63.6	67.9	73.2	75.0
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	34.3	35.6	35.7	33.1	34.2
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	34.9	41.6	43.9	39.0	38.8

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Dibrugarh	Golaghat	Jorhat	Sivasagar	Tinsukia
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	214	133	110	202	146
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	29	17	53	25	27
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	21	35	24	38	15
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	9	4	6	4	8
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	0	1	2	2	0
District Hospitals (DHs)	0	1	0	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Dibrugarh, Golaghat, Jorhat, Sivasagar and Tinsukia . Directorate of Census Operations, Assam, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Dibrugarh, Golaghat, Jorhat, Sivasgar, Tinsukia

**State:** Assam

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 326	Non-ST Population N= 4272	Total Population N= 4598
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	82.06	75.98	76.44
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1123	998	1006
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	772	926	912
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	94.87	89.35	89.79
5	Households with electricity (%)	80.70	80.52	80.54
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	96.49	94.67	94.79
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	60.02	56.96	57.17
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	15.70	8.13	8.64
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	23.68	26.69	26.49
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	5.61	12.43	11.97
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	0.81	1.48	1.43
12	Households have BPL card (%)	37.82	35.99	36.12
13	Households having access to internet (%)	12.96	15.85	15.65
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	89.08	82.12	82.59
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	25.63	28.98	28.75
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	73.49	46.16	48.02
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	45.34	53.27	52.70
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.86	14.67	14.48
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	8.59	6.12	6.24
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	5.02	6.27	6.21
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	7.77	4.95	5.14
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	5.64	6.36	6.32
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	205	473	454

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup> Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 326	Non-ST Population N= 4272	Total Population N= 4598
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	78.83	72.25	72.73
25	Men who are literate (%)	82.58	83.13	83.11
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	34.00	28.33	28.74
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	66.05	72.92	72.42
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	29.10	26.48	26.68
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	13.07	10.02	10.24
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	46.73	54.36	53.79
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	49.68	52.15	51.96
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	14.95	18.79	18.50
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.37	0.27	0.28
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	71.93	52.03	53.37
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	16.69	13.54	13.78
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	9.08	5.68	5.93
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	78.75	69.65	70.40
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	52.50	67.47	66.17
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	52.63	48.54	48.90
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	23.50	35.01	34.01
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.49	97.60	97.68
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	62.44	67.29	66.87
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2772	3042	3016
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4813	6214	6092
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	0.00	12.74	11.67
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	90.99	78.59	79.65

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

• Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

• Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

• Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

• Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

• Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 326	Non-ST Population N= 4272	Total Population N= 4598
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	89.55	86.26	86.53
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	78.62	65.97	67.04
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	0.00	1.30	1.19
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	22.11	19.92	20.11
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.75	16.30	16.24
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	69.99	78.83	78.06
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	26.15	40.87	39.62
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	59.98	68.68	67.96
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	91.33	94.57	94.30
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	85.26	83.39	83.55
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	92.89	90.60	90.79
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	51.85	58.48	57.91
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	0.80	3.11	2.91
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	56.69	57.71
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	59.38	60.32
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	16.84	18.79
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	16.84	18.79
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.80	1.27	1.23
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	57.66	54.48
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	24.47	23.12
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	8.64	17.68	16.92
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	66.01	68.46	68.25
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	68.62	71.21
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	11.94	10.79	10.89
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	22.25	33.79	32.86
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	10.98	15.39	15.04
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	4.78	4.63	4.64
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	10.88	27.38	26.06

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 326	Non-ST Population N= 4272	Total Population N= 4598
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	18.45	31.69	30.71
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	0.00	28.97	27.53
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	12.02	13.08	13.00
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	28.19	13.56	14.29
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	44.11	40.70	40.99
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	47.45	45.71	45.83
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(40.77)	43.63	43.51
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	47.33	45.64	45.76
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.15	5.65	5.54
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.77	2.66	2.52
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	10.64	8.86	8.95
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.37	4.08	4.24
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.28	12.39	12.38
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.21	3.27	3.34
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.24	1.69	1.66
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	23.39	17.77	18.05
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.96	4.02	4.02
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.09	1.33	1.37
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	83.13	70.89	71.72
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	23.16	21.84	21.94
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	49.24	51.04	50.90

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

Districts: Darjiling, Jalpaiguri, Koch Bihar (Cooch Behar)

## West Bengal



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

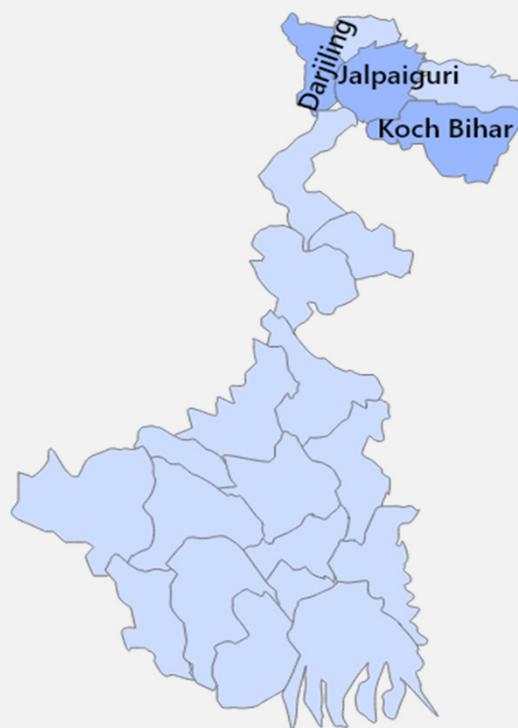
**Districts:** Darjiling, Jalpaiguri, Koch Bihar (Cooch Behar)

**State:** West Bengal

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of Darjiling, Jalpaiguri, and Koch Bihar (Cooch Behar) districts. These three districts belong to Jalpaiguri administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these three districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Darjiling	Jalpaiguri	Koch Bihar
<b>Total Population</b>	18,46,823	38,72,846	28,19,086
<b>Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population</b>	3,97,389	7,31,704	18,125
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	21.5	18.9	0.6
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	75.1	46	10.3
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	13	14	13
<b>Population Density (Persons/Sq. Km.)</b>	586	622	832
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	970	953	942
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	1015	1000	931
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	73.3	66.2	68.5
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	67.2	49.5	58.4
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	22.4	22.3	20.7
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	30.8	34.1	24.7

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Darjiling	Jalpaiguri	Koch Bihar
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	230	495	406
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	0	76	0
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	35	7	31
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	14	15	12
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	1	5	4
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	3	2	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Darjiling, Jalpaiguri and Koch Bihar. Directorate of Census Operations, West Bengal, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Darjiling has been delimited and split into 2 districts namely Darjiling and Kalimpong post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Darjiling is combined for these 2 districts.

District boundary of Jalpaiguri has been delimited and split into 2 districts namely Alipurduar and Jalpaiguri post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Jalpaiguri is combined for these 2 districts.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Darjiling, Jalpaiguri, Koch Bihar (Cooch Behar)

**State:** West Bengal

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=374	Non-ST Population N=2019	Total Population N=2393
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	60.84	74.31	72.27
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	991	980	982
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1103	963	984
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	94.73	96.63	96.34
5	Households with electricity (%)	83.31	92.45	91.06
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	76.14	88.68	86.78
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	36.25	54.53	51.77
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	44.78	19.13	23.01
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	13.54	30.85	28.23
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	27.54	32.73	31.95
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	57.86	65.57	64.39
12	Households have BPL card (%)	33.53	37.82	37.17
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.44	7.03	6.34
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	70.25	85.10	82.85
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	37.70	40.45	40.03
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	16.06	27.68	25.92
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	38.06	62.74	59.01
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	13.83	9.25	9.94
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	1.78	10.35	8.55
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	2.47	2.32	2.35
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	5.61	5.32	5.38
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	408	407	407

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=374	Non-ST Population N=2019	Total Population N=2393
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	53.68	70.98	68.13
25	Men who are literate (%)	75.57	81.77	80.84
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	12.21	26.56	24.19
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	63.90	73.30	71.75
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	26.62	35.90	34.28
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.81	15.76	14.12
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	48.57	55.79	54.56
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	52.30	61.45	60.05
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	31.37	31.88	31.80
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	1.08	0.28	0.40
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	71.94	64.89	65.87
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	11.13	10.71	10.77
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.48	4.36	4.38
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	76.40	64.56	66.39
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	82.55	74.35	75.61
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	32.27	24.98	26.11
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	27.31	20.41	21.47
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.53	96.19	96.40
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	38.73	37.14	37.39
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3451	5784	5404
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3871	8736	7985
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	0.00	15.35	12.98
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	92.30	77.78	80.03

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=374	Non-ST Population N=2019	Total Population N=2393
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	80.89	85.65	84.88
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	69.49	69.73	69.69
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	4.17	4.57	4.50
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.12	22.38	20.07
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.59	16.29	15.21
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	83.59	76.09	77.25
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	43.50	27.45	30.86
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	70.95	82.14	80.61
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	89.48	98.90	97.62
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	77.24	95.20	92.75
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	77.36	93.42	91.23
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	58.21	67.39	65.94
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	7.91	7.27	7.38
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(85.18)	79.02	80.07
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(79.74)	72.98	74.13
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(28.53)	35.02	33.92
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(28.53)	26.79	27.09
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.05	6.18	5.68
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	89.40	87.95
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	57.09	60.75
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	19.64	16.90	17.34
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	57.14	40.37	42.97
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	31.59	27.48
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	12.25	14.46	14.14
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	41.31	29.65	31.42
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	24.70	16.03	17.35
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	10.53	6.28	6.93
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	41.09	23.98	26.58

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=374	Non-ST Population N=2019	Total Population N=2393
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	31.69	21.69	23.32
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	16.69	16.47	16.50
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	7.89	16.39	15.01
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	8.22	13.08	12.34
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	63.07	61.53	61.77
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	67.20	62.99	63.67
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	61.00	61.26	61.22
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	67.03	62.94	63.61
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.97	6.60	6.01
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.98	2.88	2.57
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.81	7.07	6.57
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.84	3.80	3.65
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.95	10.14	10.27
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	6.89	2.82	3.48
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.88	1.26	1.52
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	23.28	15.99	17.10
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.98	2.18	1.99
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.72	2.33	2.39
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	72.31	76.89	76.20
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	19.89	21.74	21.44
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	65.32	63.86	64.08

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

Districts: Dakshin Dinajpur, Maldah, Murshidabad, Uttar  
Dinajpur

West Bengal



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

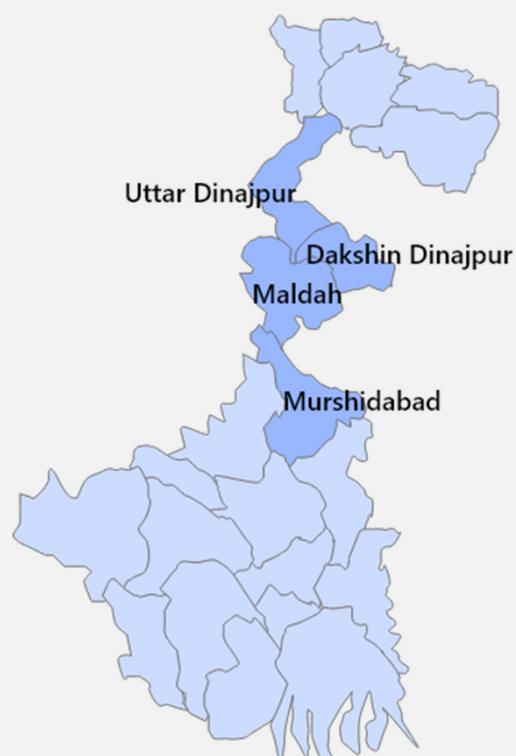
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**State:** West Bengal

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of Dakshin Dinajpur, Maldah, Murshidabad and Uttar Dinajpur districts. These four districts belong to Maldah administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these four districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Dakshin Dinajpur	Maldah	Murshidabad	Uttar Dinajpur
<b>Total Population</b>	16,76,276	39,88,845	71,03,807	30,07,134
<b>Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population</b>	2,75,366	3,13,984	91,035	1,62,816
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	16.4	7.9	1.3	5.4
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	3.9	13.1	6.5	7.5
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	9	16	27	10
<b>Population Density (Persons/Sq. Km.)</b>	755	1069	1334	958
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	956	944	958	939
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	995	993	972	990
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	67.0	57	63.1	52.2
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	48.5	37.9	43.3	35.5
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	24.8	23.3	17.4	19
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	44.2	37	38.1	36.3

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Dakshin Dinajpur	Maldah	Murshidabad	Uttar Dinajpur
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	248	511	832	344
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	22	40	81	24
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	9	17	28	10
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	3	2	7	4
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	1	0	0	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Dakshin Dinajpur, Maldah, Murshidabad, and Uttar Dinajpur . Directorate of Census Operations, West Bengal, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Dakshin Dinajpur, Maldah, Murshidabad, Uttar Dinajpur

**State:** West Bengal

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=231	Non-ST Population N=3040	Total Population N=3271
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	49.84	69.00	68.15
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1104	1023	1027
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	2284	954	981
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	85.66	95.37	94.95
5	Households with electricity (%)	78.25	93.26	92.54
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	75.50	95.08	94.14
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	16.99	46.42	45.02
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	75.27	30.30	32.45
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	4.43	17.07	16.47
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	53.73	37.67	38.44
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	56.97	65.03	64.68
12	Households have BPL card (%)	52.21	40.21	40.78
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.39	3.46	3.36
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	75.78	85.19	84.74
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	5.38	33.89	32.53
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	49.96	30.55	31.48
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	27.75	42.19	41.50
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.64	10.34	10.45
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	0.00	11.88	10.93
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	31.86	4.10	6.33
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	(16.57)	5.50	5.84
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	(0.00)	0.39	0.37
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	876	410	431

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=231	Non-ST Population N=3040	Total Population N=3271
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	44.23	63.81	63.07
25	Men who are literate (%)	70.85	78.85	78.50
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	7.03	21.06	20.53
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	44.10	65.31	64.51
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	58.01	50.72	50.90
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	28.21	24.38	24.54
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	24.74	43.58	42.96
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	64.61	65.59	65.56
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	33.81	31.35	31.43
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.16	0.16
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	87.31	65.26	66.09
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	4.48	10.20	10.00
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.08	4.26	4.25
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	59.02	53.22	53.44
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	62.14	61.01	61.05
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	36.21	19.16	19.75
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	21.18	13.59	13.85
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.70	97.84	97.84
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	42.81	34.11	34.40
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	39,012	19,603	20,298
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	37,410	20,672	21,233
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	6.45	10.09	9.95
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	85.52	76.44	76.79

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=231	Non-ST Population N=3040	Total Population N=3271
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	61.11	58.89	58.97
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	55.14	50.58	50.74
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	4.69	7.74	7.64
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.62	14.21	14.23
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.69	14.39	14.43
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	57.28	56.36	56.39
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(19.72)	21.00	20.98
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	82.54	74.05	74.48
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	94.47	94.88	94.86
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	94.47	87.04	87.42
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	94.47	87.47	87.82
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	61.10	57.43	57.55
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	2.95	7.09	6.95
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	3.09	3.05
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	61.39	61.94
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	12.31	12.13
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	9.87	9.73
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.78	4.04	4.00
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	66.58	67.36
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	42.18	41.97
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	27.36	15.96	16.36
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	39.23	44.63	44.43
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	51.24	52.23
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	11.93	11.21	11.24
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	43.67	39.83	39.98
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	22.09	17.88	18.05
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	7.19	5.77	5.83
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	41.22	34.57	34.84

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=231	Non-ST Population N=3040	Total Population N=3271
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	28.42	22.76	22.97
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	10.26	17.55	17.24
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	3.41	13.60	13.22
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	3.92	11.43	11.10
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	68.20	53.22	53.69
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	75.27	60.40	60.96
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	69.44	53.85	54.43
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	74.96	60.05	60.61
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.03	6.13	6.13
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.87	2.53	2.58
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.51	9.85	9.66
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.51	5.03	5.05
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.32	6.63	6.65
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.39	1.85	1.87
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.29	0.67	0.66
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.11	9.05	9.01
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.81	1.34	1.36
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.13	0.12
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	70.40	60.84	61.30
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	28.40	29.66	29.61
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	46.89	58.21	57.80

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

Districts: Bankura, Paschim Medinipur, Purba Medinipur

## West Bengal



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

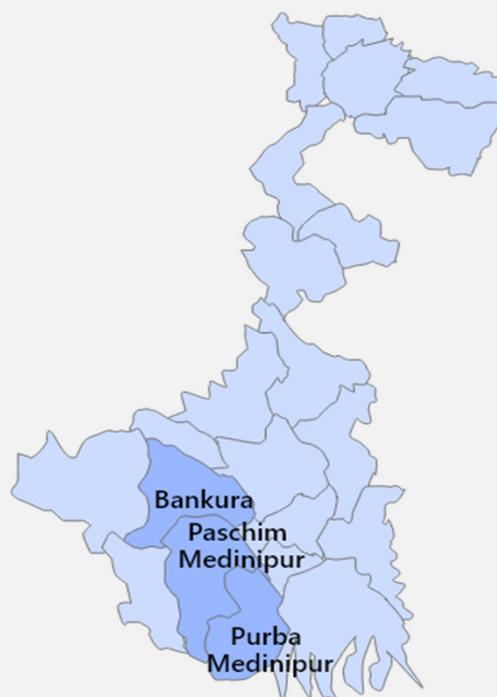
**Districts:** Bankura, Paschim Medinipur, Purba Medinipur

**State:** West Bengal

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of Bankura, Paschim Medinipur, and Purba Medinipur districts. These three districts belong to Medinipur administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these three districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Bankura	Paschim Medinipur	Purba Medinipur
Total Population	35,96,674	59,13,457	50,95,875
Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population	3,68,690	8,80,015	27,952
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	10.3	14.9	0.6
Land under forest cover (%)	18.7	23.1	17.4
Number of Tehsils	23	30	26
Population Density (Persons/Sq. Km.)	523	631	1081
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	957	966	938
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	1010	1001	969
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	60.1	70.5	81.4
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	46.0	48.1	54.4
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	23.6	25.9	23.6
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	44.2	45.2	44.2

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Bankura	Paschim Medinipur	Purba Medinipur
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	564	628	701
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	0	51	24
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	73	27	40
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	22	22	24
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	5	5	7
District Hospitals (DHs)	1	0	2

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Bankura, Paschim Medinipur, and Purba Medinipur. Directorate of Census Operations, West Bengal, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Bankura, Paschim Medinipur, Purba Medinipur

**State:** West Bengal

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=219	Non-ST Population N=2206	Total Population N=2425
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	54.99	76.18	74.34
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1071	1010	1015
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1148	954	973
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	95.64	97.91	97.66
5	Households with electricity (%)	80.79	96.25	94.79
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	89.97	98.10	97.34
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	14.18	50.73	47.28
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	81.97	30.30	35.18
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	1.90	14.64	13.44
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	41.23	35.17	35.75
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	44.54	63.38	61.74
12	Households have BPL card (%)	73.85	38.84	42.14
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.94	4.50	4.26
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	68.51	88.16	86.30
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	8.96	35.41	32.91
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	45.03	47.60	47.35
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	19.95	34.46	33.05
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.86	10.08	10.25
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	26.85	4.14	6.76
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	3.64	3.22
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	14.66	3.93	5.30
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	4.15	2.97	2.59
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	1104	234	311

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup> Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=219	Non-ST Population N=2206	Total Population N=2425
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	51.14	73.16	71.28
25	Men who are literate (%)	81.76	85.81	85.52
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	12.00	26.78	25.51
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	61.22	82.05	80.27
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	55.70	45.20	46.51
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	28.55	15.84	16.99
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	19.87	51.91	48.47
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	74.08	74.95	74.88
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	39.19	32.32	32.88
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	74.86	58.97	60.33
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	3.72	5.58	5.43
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	3.35	2.60	2.66
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	44.91	54.24	53.23
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	86.42	83.10	83.45
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	22.64	33.20	32.09
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	17.17	27.12	26.07
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.89	97.69	97.82
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	54.17	27.82	30.89
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3036	10884	9679
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3374	11655	10688
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	(0.00)	17.87	16.74
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	99.15	81.91	83.77

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=219	Non-ST Population N=2206	Total Population N=2425
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	86.68	77.21	78.26
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	82.19	54.85	57.88
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	5.35	9.23	8.79
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.74	25.45	23.15
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.71	21.11	18.21
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	83.87	72.32	73.54
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	30.10	29.56
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	100.00	92.00	93.25
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	99.11	99.25
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	100.00	97.18	97.62
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	100.00	95.58	96.27
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	69.40	72.17	71.87
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	8.43	5.79	6.08
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(88.40)	85.75	86.14
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(88.40)	65.62	69.00
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(28.22)	14.28	16.34
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(28.22)	11.04	13.58
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.61	2.64	2.53
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	76.70	78.28
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	63.00	65.52
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	14.83	17.26	17.00
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	58.58	39.78	42.00
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	72.46	70.78
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	31.03	22.92	24.02
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	31.52	30.58	30.68
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	35.93	25.35	26.46
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	9.32	7.32	7.53
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	45.58	36.46	37.42

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=219	Non-ST Population N=2206	Total Population N=2425
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	40.70	25.82	27.09
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	27.45	19.44	20.00
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	7.39	16.77	15.97
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	0.00	15.19	14.13
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	69.56	45.45	48.18
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	74.84	63.54	64.52
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(65.16)	57.18	57.98
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	74.41	63.30	64.26
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.42	7.58	7.30
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.92	3.52	3.38
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.65	12.36	11.76
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.65	7.04	6.80
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.51	5.66	5.73
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.92	0.90	0.90
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.68	0.62
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	3.65	7.94	7.64
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	10.09	0.97	1.60
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	nca	nca	nca
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	74.23	53.90	55.82
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	40.50	25.95	27.19
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	69.54	53.89	55.88

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

Districts: Bardhaman, Birbhum, Haora, Hugli, Kolkata,  
Nadia, North Twenty Four Parganas, South Twenty Four  
Parganas

# West Bengal



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

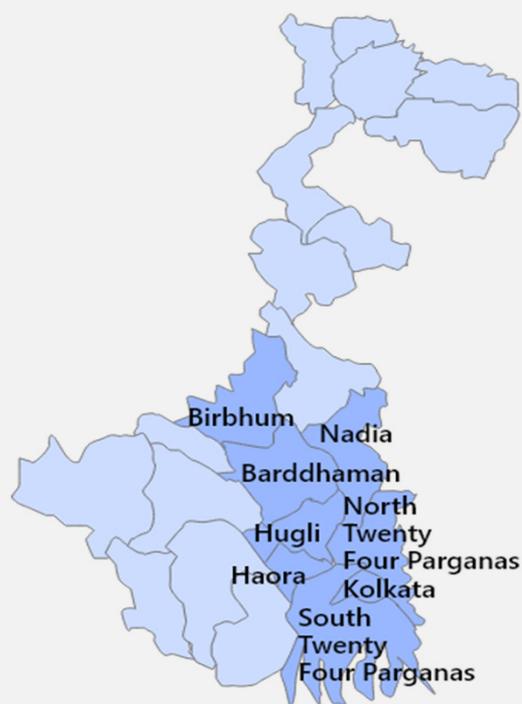
**Districts:** Bardhaman, Birbhum, Haora, Hugli, Kolkata, Nadia, North Twenty Four Parganas, South Twenty Four Parganas

**State:** West Bengal

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Bardhaman, Birbhum, Haora, Hugli, Kolkata, Nadia, North Twenty Four Parganas, and South Twenty Four Parganas districts. These eight districts belong to Presidency and Burdwan administrative divisions; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these eight districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Barddhaman	Birbhum	Haora	Hugli	Kolkata	Nadia	North Twenty Four Parganas	South Twenty Four Parganas
<b>Total Population</b>	77,17,563	35,02,404	48,50,029	55,19,145	44,96,694	51,67,600	1,00,09,781	81,61,961
<b>Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population</b>	4,89,447	2,42,484	15,094	2,29,243	10,684	1,40,700	2,64,597	96,976
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	6.3	6.9	0.3	4.2	0.2	2.7	2.6	1.2
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	4.8	4.0	20.7	5.1	0.5	12.2	17.7	28.0
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	32	18	15	19	1	18	23	30
<b>Population Density (Persons/Sq. Km.)</b>	1099	771	3306	1753	24,306	1316	2445	819
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	945	956	939	961	908	947	955	956
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	1009	1024	945	1024	865	978	972	971
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	69.6	64.1	79.4	76.4	84.1	71	80.3	71.4
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	44.2	37.7	64.2	50.3	76.6	50	56.4	50.2
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	16.5	17.6	13.7	16.2	17.9	11.5	12.8	15.2
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	41.9	43.2	28.1	49	22.6	27.5	24.9	28.3

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Barddhaman	Birbhum	Haora	Hugli	Kolkata	Nadia	North Twenty Four Parganas	South Twenty Four Parganas
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	733	441	419	660	0	469	742	1068
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	118	94	67	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	56	11	36	91	144	64	149	76
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	39	19	16	22	4	18	35	33
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	5	4	8	6	0	5	12	12
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	2

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Barddhaman, Birbhum, Haora, Hugli, Kolkata, Nadia, North Twenty Four Parganas, and South Twenty Four Parganas. Directorate of Census Operations, West Bengal, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Barddhaman has been delimited and split into 2 districts namely Paschim Barddhaman and Purba Barddhaman post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Barddhaman is combined for these 2 districts.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Bardhaman, Birbhum, Haora, Hugli, Kolkata, Nadia, North Twenty Four Parganas, South Twenty Four Parganas

**State:** West Bengal

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=263	Non-ST Population N=6160	Total Population N=6423
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	54.58	78.22	77.30
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	979	999	998
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	904	941	940
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	94.22	97.84	97.68
5	Households with electricity (%)	89.82	95.18	94.97
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	93.52	95.95	95.86
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	29.67	56.63	55.57
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	46.88	15.94	17.16
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	12.84	37.43	36.46
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	36.68	31.62	31.82
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	58.93	64.26	64.05
12	Households have BPL card (%)	38.11	28.10	28.50
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.69	9.78	9.50
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	76.69	89.81	89.29
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	30.54	57.76	56.69
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	14.85	20.67	20.44
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	29.40	49.26	48.49
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	8.36	10.88	10.78
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	0.00	4.86	4.72
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	nca	1.37	1.33
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	(12.93)	4.91	5.14
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	nca	2.66	2.58
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	1026	311	339

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=263	Non-ST Population N=6160	Total Population N=6423
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	49.22	76.09	75.06
25	Men who are literate (%)	72.27	81.35	80.90
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	10.96	30.40	29.66
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	73.24	84.21	83.79
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	47.35	38.31	38.62
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	20.82	16.65	16.84
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	59.74	61.66	61.58
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	73.73	73.17	73.19
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	35.29	26.18	26.53
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.34	0.07	0.08
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	79.17	51.45	52.57
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	8.09	6.64	6.69
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.27	2.32	2.43
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	54.42	63.87	63.47
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	86.01	80.80	81.02
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	24.30	30.12	29.87
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	19.70	23.69	23.53
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.89	97.00	97.09
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	37.84	23.66	24.25
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2770	5443	5302
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4053	9312	9092
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	32.33	9.67	10.67
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	88.65	78.21	78.65

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

• Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

• Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

• Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

• Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=263	Non-ST Population N=6160	Total Population N=6423
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	77.98	80.20	80.11
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	67.88	55.17	55.71
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	9.88	6.01	6.17
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	17.19	30.90	30.32
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	16.83	23.02	22.71
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	80.92	68.75	69.27
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(27.24)	26.63	26.66
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	96.78	86.58	86.99
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	98.24	98.31
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	96.78	93.66	93.79
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	100.00	93.99	94.23
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	75.78	64.38	64.84
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	5.31	5.04	5.05
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(100.00)	84.92	85.59
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(81.60)	63.09	63.91
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(54.74)	22.72	24.13
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(42.61)	18.23	19.31
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.92	2.81	2.98
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(82.00)	79.18	79.46
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(46.70)	86.01	82.19
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	20.45	16.11	16.29
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	52.68	50.02	50.14
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	47.23	48.20
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	14.98	21.28	21.00
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	35.95	28.46	28.79
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	23.59	18.44	18.67
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	11.38	5.79	6.03
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	36.08	26.43	26.86

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=263	Non-ST Population N=6160	Total Population N=6423
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	23.44	16.91	17.17
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	20.26	21.16	21.11
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	8.55	25.47	24.81
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	6.64	16.41	15.90
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	62.04	54.37	54.69
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	73.94	61.28	61.78
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(68.94)	47.53	48.40
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	73.77	60.81	61.33
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.81	8.37	8.27
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.48	4.18	4.08
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.89	13.48	13.08
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	6.72	6.36
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.06	8.70	8.60
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.72	1.85	1.88
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.43	0.83	0.81
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.78	9.94	9.82
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.90	1.80
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.04	0.96	0.97
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	56.40	48.74	49.04
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	36.08	25.29	25.70
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	53.20	51.20	51.30

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

Districts: Deoghar, Godda

# Jharkhand



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Deoghar, Godda

**State:** Jharkhand

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of Deoghar and Godda districts. These two districts belong to Santhal Pargana administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these two districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Deoghar	Godda
Total Population	14,92,073	13,13,551
Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population	1,80,962	2,79,208
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	12.1	21.3
Land under forest cover (%)	8.2	18.7
Number of Tehsils	10	9
Population Density (Persons/Sq. Km.)	602	580
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	925	938
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	988	1016
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	51.8	44.1
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	34.4	32.3
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	23.4	32.8
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	34.4	46.5

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Deoghar	Godda
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	171	177
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	21	7
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	1	9
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	9	7
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	1	0
District Hospitals (DHs)	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Deoghar and Godda. Directorate of Census Operations, Jharkhand, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**District:** Deoghar and Godda

**State:** Jharkhand

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=325	Non-ST Population N=1468	Total Population N=1793
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	45.26	58.30	56.20
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1039	974	984
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	897	831	841
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	60.88	62.02	61.83
5	Households with electricity (%)	56.32	84.15	79.40
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	73.76	87.63	85.26
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	8.42	22.24	19.88
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	90.64	73.38	76.32
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	2.67	15.99	13.72
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	6.13	7.59	7.34
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	88.71	87.66	87.83
12	Households have BPL card (%)	60.01	46.90	49.14
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.16	9.94	8.61
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	72.77	86.75	84.37
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	10.75	34.64	30.57
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	72.07	61.03	62.91
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	14.46	28.08	25.76
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	10.84	10.73	10.74
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	8.04	10.64	10.18
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	3.87	5.45	5.17
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	6.64	18.33	16.50
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	6.05	6.05	6.05
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	802	276	359

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=325	Non-ST Population N=1468	Total Population N=1793
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	31.70	51.56	48.35
25	Men who are literate (%)	65.09	79.82	77.67
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	12.81	23.74	21.97
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	21.43	42.73	39.29
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	61.28	56.24	57.05
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	24.62	21.75	22.17
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	23.66	37.40	35.28
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	33.41	48.52	46.11
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	19.79	38.34	35.39
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.45	1.12	1.01
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	70.84	71.48	71.42
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	18.67	16.86	17.15
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	8.87	9.04	9.02
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	67.23	71.76	70.96
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	15.86	29.26	26.96
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	6.94	17.22	15.45
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	1.69	7.39	6.41
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	86.51	79.00	80.30
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	59.61	58.01	58.23
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	535	922	859
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1438	4209	3815
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	14.21	5.82	7.66
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	78.29	58.39	61.87

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=325	Non-ST Population N=1468	Total Population N=1793
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	43.53	60.58	57.78
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	38.24	46.41	45.07
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	7.23	6.16	6.33
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.61	6.78	5.94
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.48	3.59	3.30
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	43.83	48.39	47.61
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	32.38	26.63	27.76
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	63.58	62.04	62.36
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.98	94.09	94.48
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	89.22	86.38	86.97
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	76.52	81.35	80.34
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	39.88	45.20	44.29
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	4.37	6.07	5.79
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(72.20)	83.97	82.52
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(27.41)	31.26	30.79
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(0.00)	7.91	6.94
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(0.00)	7.91	6.94
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.75	5.47	5.03
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(39.07)	78.92	75.36
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(39.07)	48.85	47.98
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	15.19	16.48	16.30
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	20.44	39.65	36.50
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	34.27	35.98
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	7.77	6.68	6.88
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	52.40	47.94	48.65
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	28.24	23.47	24.23
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	10.54	7.34	7.85
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	50.52	45.13	45.99

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=325	Non-ST Population N=1468	Total Population N=1793
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	37.66	36.82	36.95
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	20.89	26.52	25.69
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	3.73	8.05	7.36
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	0.00	11.78	10.03
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	76.43	70.92	71.85
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	75.46	59.94	62.42
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	74.50	62.88	64.68
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	75.41	60.09	62.54
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.27	7.10	6.49
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.41	2.11	2.00
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	11.72	9.68	9.98
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.38	3.94	4.01
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.64	6.37	6.25
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.60	1.31	1.35
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.00	0.93	0.94
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.08	13.35	13.31
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.54	3.80	3.61
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.79	0.68
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	17.46	25.81	24.39
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	13.58	13.46	13.48
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	21.82	22.72	22.57

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

Districts: Chatra, Giridih, Hazaribagh, Kodarma

# Jharkhand



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

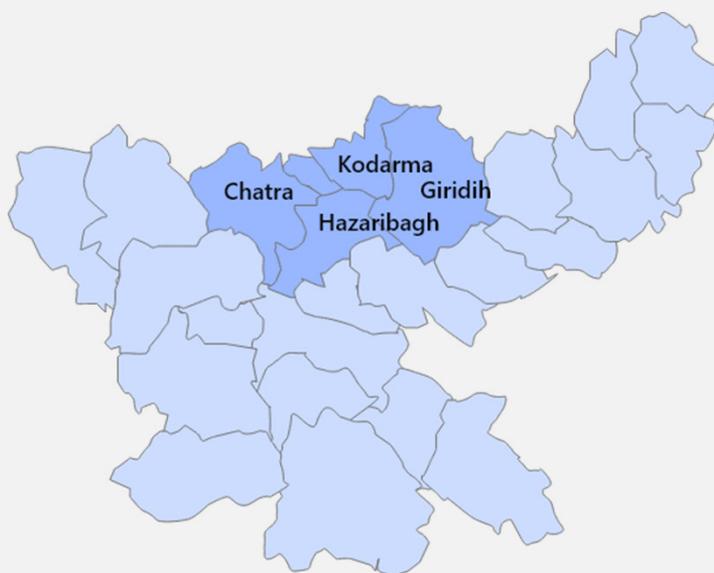
**Districts:** Chatra, Giridih, Hazaribagh, Kodarma

**State:** Jharkhand

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of Chatra, Giridih, Hazaribagh and Kodarma districts. These four districts belong to North Chotanagpur administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these four districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Chatra	Giridih	Hazaribagh	Kodarma
<b>Total Population</b>	10,42,886	24,45,474	17,34,495	7,16,259
<b>Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population</b>	45,563	2,38,188	1,21,768	6,903
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	4.4	9.7	7.0	1
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	47.8	18.2	38.1	40.3
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	12	13	16	6
<b>Population Density (Persons/Sq. Km.)</b>	280	493	488	282
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	953	944	947	950
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	969	974	1003	921
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	49.9	48.7	59	53.2
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	48.4	33.3	48.9	28.3
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	28.8	34.7	27.4	23.9
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	38.0	42.6	34	33.3

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Chatra	Giridih	Hazaribagh	Kodarma
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	87	177	136	62
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	9	2	11	11
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	8	17	7	6
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	5	11	8	6
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	0	0	1	0
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	1	1	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Chatra, Giridih, Hazaribagh, Kodarma. Directorate of Census Operations, Jharkhand, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Chatra, Giridih, Hazaribagh, Kodarma

**State:** Jharkhand

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=340	Non-ST Population N=3243	Total Population N=3583
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	51.77	60.93	59.90
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1088	1039	1044
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	992	828	843
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	68.27	66.90	67.04
5	Households with electricity (%)	78.17	83.83	83.18
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	63.15	68.78	68.14
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	14.50	22.60	21.67
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	83.28	73.48	74.60
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	6.76	18.19	16.87
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	20.93	14.96	15.64
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	88.92	86.57	86.83
12	Households have BPL card (%)	70.60	54.50	56.35
13	Households having access to internet (%)	4.49	8.05	7.64
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	82.81	89.79	88.98
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	23.74	43.70	41.40
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	58.51	64.90	64.16
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	21.94	34.51	33.04
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	10.90	11.80	11.69
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	4.02	11.79	10.90
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	5.66	4.36	4.50
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	6.50	9.77	9.42
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	3.58	3.20
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	179	174	175

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=340	Non-ST Population N=3243	Total Population N=3583
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	46.76	56.54	55.51
25	Men who are literate (%)	71.71	82.06	80.50
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	14.43	27.19	25.84
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	38.09	48.23	47.15
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	39.89	47.54	46.75
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	11.44	13.32	13.13
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	31.97	43.85	42.60
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	45.01	50.38	49.83
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	39.46	43.10	42.73
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.05	0.04
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	71.94	60.76	61.80
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	19.11	16.72	16.96
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	9.02	9.26	9.24
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	66.47	64.09	64.32
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	35.29	33.92	34.06
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	9.60	10.31	10.24
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	7.73	6.69	6.79
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	85.16	90.98	90.36
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	52.74	35.40	36.83
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	911	1740	1661
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4305	5859	5731
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	17.01	13.73	14.21
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	73.31	59.64	60.97

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

<sup>8</sup> Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

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

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=340	Non-ST Population N=3243	Total Population N=3583
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	54.51	68.22	66.88
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	37.75	41.65	41.27
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	9.56	8.13	8.27
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.96	11.68	11.41
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.00	3.77	3.43
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	64.39	61.49	61.79
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	48.05	49.47	49.21
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	53.82	56.25	55.98
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	98.35	96.17	96.41
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	67.16	77.93	76.70
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	89.84	82.75	83.55
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	72.46	61.39	62.52
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	6.59	5.44	5.55
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	73.35	77.04	76.61
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	47.53	59.61	58.20
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	29.86	19.85	21.01
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	29.86	14.81	16.56
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.96	3.52	3.56
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(15.68)	82.09	74.84
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(15.68)	36.67	34.38
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	16.10	12.80	13.08
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	32.49	35.15	34.86
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(75.21)	46.31	47.91
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	1.24	4.86	4.46
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	43.25	47.51	47.12
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	32.73	24.16	24.95
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	16.79	8.60	9.36
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	56.10	43.66	44.82

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=340	Non-ST Population N=3243	Total Population N=3583
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	33.42	34.26	34.17
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	19.09	23.65	22.96
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	4.50	8.35	7.93
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	6.56	11.62	10.84
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	76.56	67.96	68.82
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	69.52	62.63	63.36
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	69.73	59.13	60.22
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	69.53	62.46	63.21
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.89	4.26	4.00
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.77	1.71	1.61
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.26	7.13	7.31
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.68	3.47	3.35
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.94	4.88	5.00
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.20	0.67	0.83
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.75	0.71	0.71
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.05	10.68	10.74
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.78	1.33	1.70
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.36	0.31
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	29.44	22.53	23.32
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	22.18	17.56	18.05
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	33.45	29.45	29.97

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

Districts: Garhwa, Palamu

# Jharkhand



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

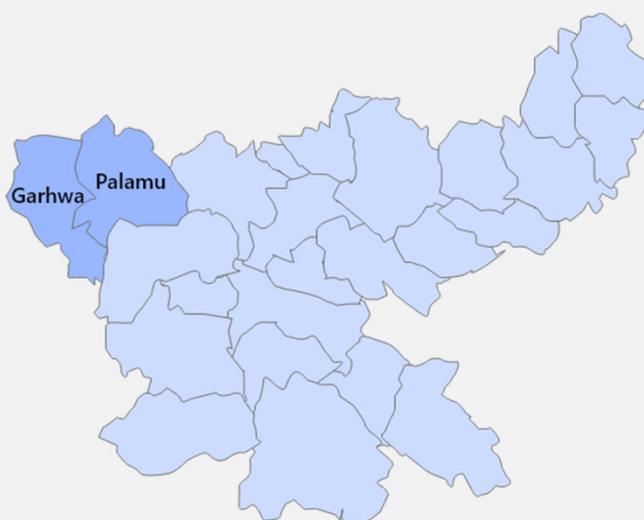
**Districts:** Garhwa, Palamu

**State:** Jharkhand

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of Garhwa and Palamu districts. These two districts belong to Palamu administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these two districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Garhwa	Palamu
Total Population	13,22,784	19,39,869
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	2,05,874	1,81,208
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	15.6	9.3
Land under forest cover (%)	34.0	27.3
Number of Tehsils	19	20
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	323	442
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	935	928
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	970	957
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	47.6	52.1
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	41.2	44
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	36.9	25.7
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	45.6	32

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Garhwa	Palamu
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	108	169
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	10	3
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	10	22
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	6	7
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	1	2
District Hospitals (DHs)	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Garhwa ,Palamu. Directorate of Census Operations, Jharkhand, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

Districts: Garhwa, Palamu

State: Jharkhand

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=261	Non-ST Population N=1472	Total Population N=1733
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	51.37	57.72	56.74
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	928	970	963
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	795	1014	976
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	56.98	55.18	55.52
5	Households with electricity (%)	46.76	58.91	57.09
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	78.71	90.49	88.73
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	4.86	16.19	14.50
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	93.78	79.13	81.32
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	5.77	12.82	11.76
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	21.71	19.13	19.52
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	80.30	83.93	83.35
12	Households have BPL card (%)	56.11	51.44	52.14
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.00	1.67	1.42
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	83.38	84.92	84.69
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	6.53	20.82	18.68
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	68.73	62.93	63.80
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	11.34	27.81	25.29
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	14.97	12.73	13.07
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	18.88	14.49	15.26
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	4.92	7.08	6.70
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	12.29	29.34	26.35
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	19.91	2.51	5.56
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	659	339	391

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup> Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=261	Non-ST Population N=1472	Total Population N=1733
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	43.33	56.93	54.94
25	Men who are literate (%)	65.94	81.44	78.77
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	14.90	25.62	24.06
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	17.84	31.40	29.42
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	39.92	49.20	48.06
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	14.79	14.92	14.90
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	25.08	33.13	31.98
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	16.17	31.85	29.62
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	13.62	28.42	26.31
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.05	0.04
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	83.30	62.95	64.51
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	26.87	21.04	21.87
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	13.37	12.14	12.32
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	68.33	60.86	61.71
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	14.51	19.09	18.39
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	6.69	6.45	6.49
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	2.28	2.96	2.86
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	76.41	70.37	71.27
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	27.36	40.28	38.90
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1598	2868	2716
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2644	5636	5317
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	10.00	8.48	8.81
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	73.85	59.86	61.45

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=261	Non-ST Population N=1472	Total Population N=1733
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	42.87	58.60	56.17
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	35.36	43.03	41.84
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	15.13	9.76	10.59
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.44	8.25	7.50
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.96	4.53	4.71
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	26.84	39.05	37.21
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	20.90	39.49	35.93
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	46.53	57.49	56.03
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	84.80	93.51	92.35
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	63.19	76.30	74.56
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	72.93	79.29	78.45
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	49.13	48.85	48.90
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	14.14	14.76	14.66
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	47.85	71.77	68.12
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	27.77	36.11	34.84
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	7.67	18.13	16.53
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	3.43	9.90	8.91
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.99	4.22	3.86
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	56.26	54.27
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	45.91	42.18
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	18.68	14.75	15.28
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	49.56	30.57	33.39
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	41.96	49.26	47.69
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	4.53	6.25	5.97
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	50.06	44.42	45.48
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	34.79	25.72	27.42
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	13.02	8.21	9.12
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	53.78	45.59	47.13

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=261	Non-ST Population N=1472	Total Population N=1733
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	29.93	31.35	31.13
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	16.29	31.15	28.55
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	6.39	10.47	9.86
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	9.99	11.88	11.55
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	22.99	40.72	37.85
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	67.23	54.71	56.59
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	92.08	50.65	55.00
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	68.29	54.45	56.50
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.61	2.99	2.93
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.76	1.20	1.14
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.53	4.41	4.26
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	2.19	1.81
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.32	4.27	4.57
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.30	1.19	1.06
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.93	1.10	1.22
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.91	5.85	6.74
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.91	0.75
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.86	2.75	2.59
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	24.75	28.01	27.52
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	15.74	12.58	13.04
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	18.98	23.29	22.53

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

Districts: Bargarh, Subarnapur

Odisha



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Bargarh, Subarnapur

**State:** Odisha

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

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of Bargarh and Subarnapur districts. These two districts belong to Northern administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these two districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Bargarh	Subarnapur
Total Population	1481255	610183
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	281135	57192
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	19.0	9.4
Land under forest cover (%)	27.6	15.0
Number of Tehsils	15	8
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	254	261
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	977	960
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	1000	986
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	65.4	64.0
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	54.3	56.1
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	39.5	35.2
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	46.7	40.0

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Bargarh	Subarnapur
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	202	89
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	32	19
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	19	1
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	15	5
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	1	1
District Hospitals (DHs)	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Bargarh and Subarnapur. Directorate of Census Operations, Odisha, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: Bargarh, Subarnapur

State: Odisha

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 316	Non-ST Population N= 1533	Total Population N= 1849
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	62.46	71.44	69.63
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1079	1001	1016
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	985	952	959
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	84.11	89.55	88.48
5	Households with electricity (%)	79.44	86.40	85.06
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	96.27	95.83	95.92
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	17.91	24.72	23.41
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	81.18	70.19	72.32
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	3.04	15.49	13.09
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	50.27	55.53	54.51
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	67.42	71.69	70.85
12	Households have BPL card (%)	57.66	43.56	46.28
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.37	3.89	3.41
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	71.75	82.56	80.48
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	20.31	39.05	35.43
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	64.66	61.17	61.85
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	12.99	26.88	24.19
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	14.39	13.30	13.51
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	17.72	4.36	7.44
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	3.82	0.32	1.13
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	9.47	8.80	8.92
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	5.68	1.38	2.15
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	440	166	219

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 316	Non-ST Population N= 1533	Total Population N= 1849
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	63.81	70.73	69.30
25	Men who are literate (%)	90.03	86.10	86.60
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	21.86	25.64	24.86
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	71.29	79.13	77.51
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	10.18	18.45	16.70
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.51	3.57	3.03
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	25.91	39.28	36.13
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	58.88	66.65	65.16
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	31.47	33.48	33.09
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.13	0.10
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	90.70	80.61	82.25
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	13.00	9.44	10.12
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.96	3.54	4.01
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	77.10	77.19	77.17
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	64.34	71.54	70.00
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	47.48	44.64	45.24
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	28.19	33.64	32.48
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.98	99.18	98.93
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	82.35	74.87	76.45
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3332	3789	3686
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3508	4704	4452
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	(28.20)	12.63	16.61
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	88.80	85.79	86.44

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 316	Non-ST Population N= 1533	Total Population N= 1849
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	90.60	92.75	92.30
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	87.75	82.50	83.62
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.93	2.14	2.31
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.77	21.63	18.47
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.47	17.23	14.38
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	84.11	85.13	84.91
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(70.64)	41.21	47.92
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	89.91	82.10	84.42
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	92.84	95.39	94.64
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	92.84	89.53	90.51
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	91.38	88.68	89.49
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	76.87	68.51	70.36
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	5.88	3.62	4.10
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(92.22)	72.69	78.67
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(84.47)	87.87	86.83
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(21.26)	22.96	22.44
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(21.26)	22.96	22.44
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.46	0.72	0.88
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	83.50	89.33
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	62.62	75.83
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	15.05	18.31	17.61
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	71.52	73.72	73.21
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	57.58	56.94
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	8.57	6.34	6.93
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	49.32	39.54	41.50
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	35.65	20.68	23.67
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	15.69	5.78	7.77
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	57.76	35.77	40.17

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 316	Non-ST Population N= 1533	Total Population N= 1849
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	37.95	29.77	31.47
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	14.33	15.05	14.96
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	6.75	16.32	14.33
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	17.01	15.89	16.03
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	71.18	69.72	70.04
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	78.00	66.54	68.93
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	65.80	62.31	62.97
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	77.63	66.40	68.73
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.34	5.65	5.17
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.94	3.13	2.88
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	13.12	9.06	9.57
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	11.49	4.64	5.50
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.67	5.37	5.22
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.66	1.02	0.94
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.75	0.91	0.87
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.62	12.29	12.20
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.28	1.03	1.31
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	92.41	90.24	90.66
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	25.39	22.75	23.29
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	26.15	33.91	32.16

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

Districts: Anugul, Dhenkanal

Odisha



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Anugul, Dhenkanal

**State:** Odisha

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

## **SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:**

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of Anugul and Dhenkanal districts. These two districts belong to Northern administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these two districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Anugul	Dhenkanal
<b>Total Population</b>	1273821	1192811
<b>Schedule Tribe (ST) Population</b>	179603	162056
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	14.1	13.6
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	43.7	32.5
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	23	13
<b>Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)</b>	200	268
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	943	947
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	996	1004
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	68.6	71.0
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	51.2	50.0
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	26.8	16.4
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	39.3	34.8

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Anugul	Dhenkanal
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	164	165
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	22	15
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	11	25
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	9	10
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	3	2
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Anugul and Dhenkanal. Directorate of Census Operations, Odisha, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: Anugul, Dhenkanal

State: Odisha

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 335	Non-ST Population N= 1526	Total Population N= 1861
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	62.71	74.69	72.58
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	969	976	974
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	980	947	954
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	66.40	79.38	76.87
5	Households with electricity (%)	76.25	90.48	88.00
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	72.62	67.25	68.18
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	17.36	38.08	34.47
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	82.35	59.19	63.22
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	6.33	24.33	21.20
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	59.56	55.97	56.59
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	74.52	79.81	78.86
12	Households have BPL card (%)	57.05	39.44	42.50
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.60	6.91	5.81
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	61.68	84.58	80.59
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	22.18	61.63	54.76
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	51.28	53.19	52.85
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	18.47	34.34	31.57
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	13.53	11.45	11.81
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	0.00	4.25	3.59
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	5.58	6.99	6.77
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	18.41	8.03	10.95
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	8.00	2.70	4.19
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	577	217	281

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 335	Non-ST Population N= 1526	Total Population N= 1861
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	51.57	76.10	71.58
25	Men who are literate (%)	60.00	91.32	85.36
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	17.43	33.23	30.32
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	56.83	79.47	75.30
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	21.46	24.28	23.65
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.63	8.86	8.82
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	35.46	64.58	58.66
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	62.67	69.23	68.01
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	31.20	29.67	29.95
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	85.02	71.11	73.57
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	6.80	10.26	9.62
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	2.50	4.13	3.83
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	72.19	69.74	70.21
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	54.72	72.76	69.12
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	29.59	38.64	36.81
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	15.96	28.53	25.99
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.22	98.86	98.13
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	79.90	74.07	75.11
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2141	2987	2822
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2325	4919	4458
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	10.71	28.08	19.97
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	84.33	77.20	78.59

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 335	Non-ST Population N= 1526	Total Population N= 1861
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	78.09	93.49	90.17
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	73.47	79.70	78.36
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	7.46	1.91	3.10
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.45	16.54	14.37
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.96	11.07	10.04
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	81.78	91.19	89.29
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	43.85	30.26	35.08
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	82.52	89.69	88.11
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	97.95	100.00	99.55
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	94.71	96.22	95.88
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	55.35	65.86	63.60
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	9.05	6.27	6.87
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	45.63	87.39	75.57
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	53.61	75.32	69.17
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	15.77	21.77	20.07
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	15.77	18.64	17.83
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.27	1.24	1.46
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	33.21	67.39	56.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	0.00	67.39	44.94
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	20.75	18.20	18.70
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	78.39	75.55	76.16
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(76.72)	50.54	55.74
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	5.88	5.45	5.55
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	38.34	26.96	29.19
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	25.90	19.07	20.40
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	9.22	4.85	5.71
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	43.33	29.83	32.47

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 335	Non-ST Population N= 1526	Total Population N= 1861
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	33.63	21.32	23.55
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	24.60	22.21	22.67
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	8.41	20.32	18.17
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	6.66	19.24	16.80
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	40.22	37.88	38.38
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	51.84	39.66	41.86
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	43.36	42.56	42.80
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	51.41	39.74	41.89
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.81	7.49	7.18
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.34	3.43	3.23
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	11.39	13.06	12.74
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.62	8.26	7.35
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.54	9.11	9.19
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.55	1.24	1.30
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.25	0.69	0.79
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.37	12.51	13.26
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.02	2.27	2.61
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.39	1.12
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	95.56	93.47	93.83
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	28.45	22.61	23.69
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	5.07	17.70	14.91

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

Districts: Khordha, Nayagarh

Odisha



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Khordha, Nayagarh

**State:** Odisha

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

## **SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:**

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of Khordha and Nayagarh districts. These two districts belong to Central administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these two districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Khordha	Nayagarh
<b>Total Population</b>	2251673	962789
<b>Schedule Tribe (ST) Population</b>	115051	58691
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	5.1	6.1
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	16.6	44.5
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	21	12
<b>Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)</b>	800	248
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	929	915
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	947	1012
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	81.6	72.0
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	58.6	54.2
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	13.5	12.8
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	31.2	36.8

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Khordha	Nayagarh
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	196	166
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	60	22
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	20	16
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	16	12
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	0	1
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	2	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Khordha and Nayagarh. Directorate of Census Operations, Odisha, Office of Registrar General of India.

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

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

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: Khordha, Nayagarh

State: Odisha

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 199	Non-ST Population N= 2439	Total Population N= 2638
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	65.33	79.27	78.18
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1010	984	986
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	843	895	890
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	80.79	89.03	88.20
5	Households with electricity (%)	81.39	96.74	95.55
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	89.28	82.85	83.35
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	25.15	44.00	42.54
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	71.07	44.60	46.65
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	18.87	40.50	38.82
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	40.92	42.62	42.48
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	73.70	77.40	77.11
12	Households have BPL card (%)	52.65	31.05	32.73
13	Households having access to internet (%)	7.41	12.97	12.54
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	70.98	90.69	89.16
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	49.83	70.96	69.32
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	36.16	35.14	35.22
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	28.43	41.90	40.85
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.84	12.68	12.62
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	7.90	5.39	5.58
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	17.36	3.39	4.44
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	15.81	7.63	8.13
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	3.81	3.57
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	367	277	284

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 199	Non-ST Population N= 2439	Total Population N= 2638
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	64.41	80.42	78.99
25	Men who are literate (%)	92.73	91.91	92.00
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	19.18	34.94	33.54
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	71.22	90.16	88.47
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	25.56	22.50	22.83
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	9.88	10.52	10.44
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	55.53	69.79	68.15
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	49.18	65.26	63.93
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	20.23	27.90	27.27
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.09	0.08
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	68.42	66.94	67.03
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	13.82	11.98	12.13
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.74	3.79	3.87
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	69.93	65.44	65.88
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	46.20	61.21	59.76
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	36.86	35.25	35.40
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	12.08	20.56	19.73
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.52	98.55	98.55
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	74.29	66.69	67.43
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3632	3303	3342
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4072	5881	5706
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	(28.09)	24.16	24.55
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	83.64	68.93	70.37

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 199	Non-ST Population N= 2439	Total Population N= 2638
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	85.08	87.47	87.23
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	81.55	67.36	68.79
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	0.90	1.69	1.61
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.94	21.51	20.14
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.24	14.11	13.29
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	77.35	77.25	77.26
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	6.51	59.34	50.71
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	70.22	78.05	77.03
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.18	89.85	90.55
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	86.98	84.92	85.19
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	80.02	84.32	83.76
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	78.99	77.70	77.82
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	9.53	10.72	10.61
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(43.66)	69.35	67.07
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(32.28)	67.98	64.81
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(0.00)	17.33	15.79
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(0.00)	14.95	13.62
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.34	2.58	2.56
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	100.00	71.88	74.42
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	0.00	36.21	32.93
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	27.17	15.93	16.98
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	66.98	67.41	67.36
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(68.28)	70.09	69.82
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	3.56	9.07	8.48
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	46.64	23.33	25.68
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	28.58	13.38	14.91
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	12.95	3.31	4.28
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	46.03	19.11	21.82

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 199	Non-ST Population N= 2439	Total Population N= 2638
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	29.27	14.31	15.69
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	12.01	12.01	12.01
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	12.87	29.59	28.05
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	27.70	25.30	25.57
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	31.04	20.06	21.17
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	55.91	42.65	43.87
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	46.52	38.06	38.70
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	55.61	42.47	43.67
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.96	7.43	7.48
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.58	4.32	4.16
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.14	12.56	11.94
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.14	6.81	6.85
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.02	5.61	5.56
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.75	1.48	1.41
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.57	0.52
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	2.11	7.97	7.30
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	2.04	1.80
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.73	0.65
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	94.63	80.94	82.00
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	24.55	24.99	24.95
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	6.37	27.17	25.34

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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

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

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

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

Districts: Cuttack, Jagatsinghapur, Jajapur, Kendrapara, Puri

# Odisha



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

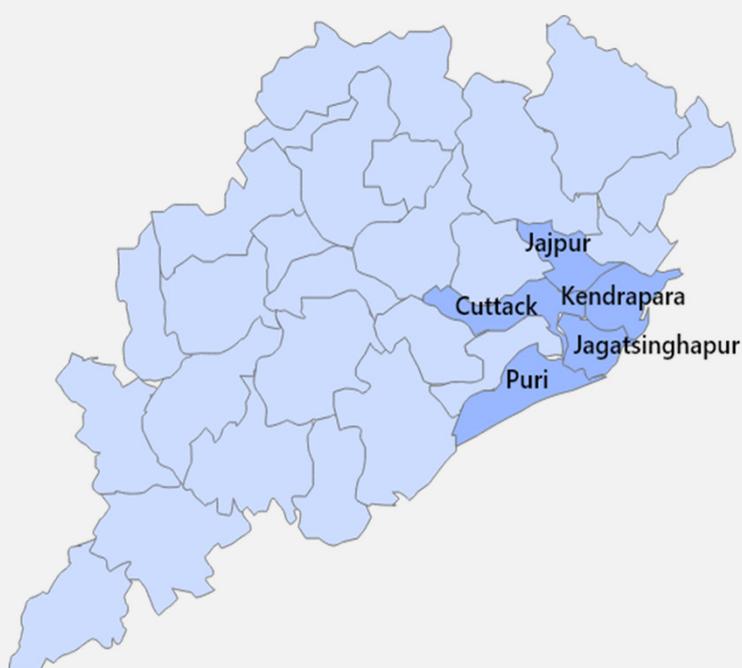
**Districts:** Cuttack, Jagatsinghapur, Jajapur, Kendrapara, Puri

**State:** Odisha

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of Cuttack, Jagatsinghapur, Jajapur, Kendrapara and Puri districts. These five districts belong to Central administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these five districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Cuttack	Jagatsinghapur	Jajapur	Kendrapara	Puri
<b>Total Population</b>	2624470	1136971	1827192	1440361	1698730
<b>Schedule Tribe (ST) Population</b>	93745	7862	151432	9484	6129
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	3.6	0.7	8.3	0.7	0.4
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	20.5	8.1	10.6	3.9	6.5
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	25	10	18	12	15
<b>Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)</b>	667	682	630	545	488
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	940	968	973	1007	963
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	976	860	991	997	892
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	79.6	80.6	73.3	79.0	78.3
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	46.8	55.5	35.5	54.0	64.7
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	13.7	14.0	7.3	25.5	14.8
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	32.2	27.3	21.2	25.5	27.5

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Cuttack	Jagatsinghapur	Jajapur	Kendrapara	Puri
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	325	188	258	224	237
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	66	23	49	34	42
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	14	13	15	15	13
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	22	11	12	8	17
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	2	0	0	1	0
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	1	1	1	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Cuttack, Jagatsinghapur, Jajapur, Kendrapara and Puri. Directorate of Census Operations, Odisha, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

Districts: Cuttack, Jagatsinghapur, Jajapur, Kendrapara And Puri

State: Odisha

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 205	Non-ST Population N= 4393	Total Population N= 4598
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	63.06	79.33	78.61
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	966	1027	1024
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	709	928	910
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	77.29	89.22	88.44
5	Households with electricity (%)	79.86	93.59	92.92
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	91.68	93.34	93.26
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	27.86	34.47	34.15
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	65.89	56.25	56.72
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	18.00	20.57	20.44
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	41.83	48.59	48.26
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	66.94	76.58	76.14
12	Households have BPL card (%)	37.01	34.16	34.30
13	Households having access to internet (%)	6.49	7.09	7.06
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	74.63	89.04	88.34
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	47.66	58.83	58.28
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	22.62	49.03	47.74
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	41.56	37.84	38.01
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	15.18	12.95	13.06
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	12.55	7.07	7.28
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	2.13	2.05
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	5.14	6.26	6.18
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	5.03	3.68	3.78
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	646	320	335

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 205	Non-ST Population N= 4393	Total Population N= 4598
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	67.79	83.16	82.39
25	Men who are literate (%)	84.77	90.95	90.56
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	16.65	33.76	32.91
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	81.89	87.72	87.43
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	20.07	11.28	11.82
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.79	1.88	2.05
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	39.08	64.31	62.98
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	55.09	60.30	60.02
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	27.41	28.97	28.89
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.30	0.28
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	81.97	72.69	73.14
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	19.12	13.88	14.16
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	8.17	4.05	4.27
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	63.42	73.09	72.43
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	60.71	60.79	60.78
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	36.16	37.23	37.16
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	26.78	23.51	23.74
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.73	97.99	98.04
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	68.96	71.29	71.14
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	5185	3998	4084
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	5526	5564	5562
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	(26.30)	41.75	38.84
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	88.60	75.16	76.08

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ( )-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

• Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

• Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 205	Non-ST Population N= 4393	Total Population N= 4598
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	90.27	95.54	95.14
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	82.60	78.98	79.25
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	0.70	1.20	1.17
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.78	21.51	21.08
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	18.17	15.46	15.68
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	72.60	85.43	84.54
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	43.73	52.43	51.17
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	71.39	84.59	83.71
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.36	94.81	94.91
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	91.04	91.75	91.70
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	79.76	93.39	92.47
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	69.84	76.32	75.81
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	9.54	9.24	9.26
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	83.26	73.10	73.89
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	90.42	64.37	66.41
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	28.43	16.96	17.86
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	28.43	14.95	16.00
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.43	4.55	4.39
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	73.47	73.08
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	46.66	47.40
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	15.51	18.98	18.73
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	69.65	64.48	64.84
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	54.31	54.40
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	12.57	12.48	12.48
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	24.96	21.22	21.47
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	16.89	12.00	12.33
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	6.66	3.86	4.05
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	28.31	20.72	21.23

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 205	Non-ST Population N= 4393	Total Population N= 4598
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	30.89	20.47	20.98
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	22.57	18.01	18.29
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	17.57	23.43	23.14
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	22.73	19.65	19.83
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	27.94	25.81	25.98
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	49.18	40.78	41.19
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	9.35	30.70	29.18
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	47.64	40.51	40.87
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.91	9.17	9.10
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.31	4.58	4.57
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.06	12.83	12.40
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.65	6.48	6.17
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.07	6.75	6.86
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.02	1.23	1.22
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.41	0.93	0.91
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.11	9.57	9.91
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.40	1.32
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.78	0.73
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	87.50	87.73	87.72
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	36.92	28.60	29.02
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	33.28	19.70	20.57

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) -Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Baleshwar, Bhadrak

# Odisha



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

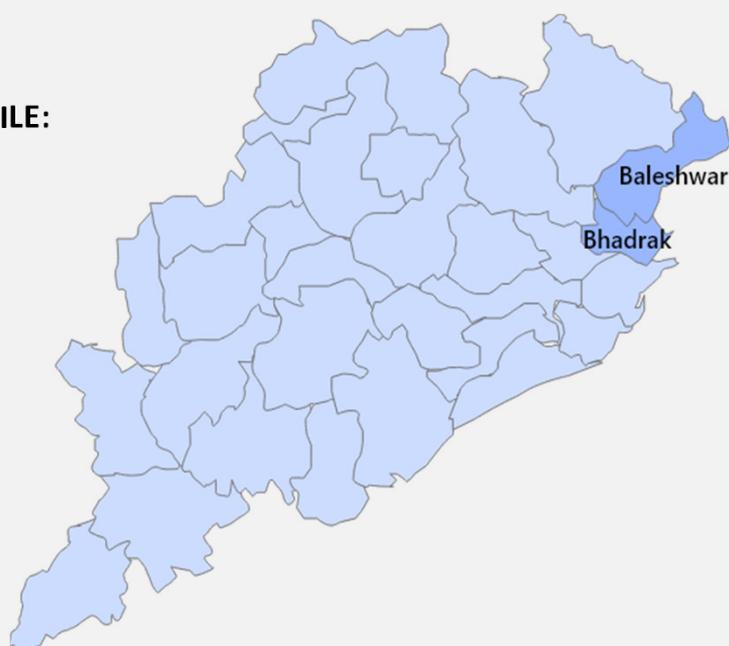
**Districts:** Baleshwar, Bhadrak

**State:** Odisha

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## **SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:**

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of Baleshwar and Bhadrak districts. These two districts belong to Central administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these two districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Baleshwar	Bhadrak
<b>Total Population</b>	2320529	1506337
<b>Schedule Tribe (ST) Population</b>	275678	30428
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	11.9	2.0
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	5.8	1.3
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	21	12
<b>Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)</b>	610	601
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	957	981
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	1001	981
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	72.3	75.8
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	38.7	33.6
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	21.9	7.9
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	38.9	29.6

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Baleshwar	Bhadrak
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	275	176
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	41	35
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	33	21
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	17	7
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	1	0
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Baleshwar, Bhadrak. Directorate of Census Operations, Odisha, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: Baleshwar, Bhadrak

State: Odisha

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 219	Non-ST Population N= 1610	Total Population N= 1829
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	60.75	76.95	74.96
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1048	1053	1053
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	656	976	931
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	79.43	87.07	86.00
5	Households with electricity (%)	79.60	89.35	88.12
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	95.26	98.79	98.34
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	19.16	33.63	31.80
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	73.17	54.13	56.54
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	5.55	13.92	12.86
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	41.25	38.42	38.78
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	68.27	73.18	72.56
12	Households have BPL card (%)	50.59	36.98	38.70
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.47	6.23	5.63
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	75.64	87.89	86.34
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	16.90	30.93	29.15
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	55.93	54.74	54.89
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	23.73	34.54	33.19
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.11	12.23	12.09
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	9.41	5.52	5.96
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	11.61	5.19	5.92
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	19.95	9.67	10.96
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	3.59	3.14
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	650	202	258

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 219	Non-ST Population N= 1610	Total Population N= 1829
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	59.84	78.30	76.17
25	Men who are literate (%)	81.77	93.82	91.99
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	18.28	32.43	30.79
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	66.16	81.38	79.63
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	32.07	17.06	18.69
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	12.33	7.88	8.51
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	36.75	55.35	53.03
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	34.94	34.91	34.91
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	18.49	14.65	15.07
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.24	0.22
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	68.20	62.40	63.06
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	25.74	23.26	23.53
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	8.80	7.71	7.83
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	73.44	56.60	58.44
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	43.81	48.80	48.22
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	22.88	21.21	21.41
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	11.41	10.62	10.71
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	92.43	96.43	95.95
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	69.99	64.31	64.96
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2091	3567	3391
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4266	5061	4969
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	(44.18)	19.98	23.38
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	71.16	74.14	73.81

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 219	Non-ST Population N= 1610	Total Population N= 1829
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	89.47	90.15	90.07
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	82.09	78.98	79.35
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	0.00	2.67	2.35
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.55	18.04	16.16
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.00	13.15	11.50
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	75.04	72.49	72.79
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(9.63)	30.96	27.48
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	87.36	82.46	83.21
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	93.36	94.38
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	87.36	90.30	89.85
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	96.24	89.18	90.27
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	62.75	70.72	69.68
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	17.74	17.49	17.52
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	68.89	72.24	71.83
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	52.45	70.97	68.71
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	23.17	6.09	8.18
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	8.22	5.40	5.75
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.63	3.88	4.09
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	68.65	69.39
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	38.94	37.26
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	22.29	22.37	22.36
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	51.76	65.10	63.58
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	58.72	62.91
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	2.37	7.06	6.34
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	30.70	34.36	33.91
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	24.80	15.73	16.87
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	6.29	5.38	5.49
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	36.53	30.62	31.36

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 219	Non-ST Population N= 1610	Total Population N= 1829
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	41.29	25.48	27.35
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	13.01	17.64	16.91
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	4.59	16.48	15.08
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	22.35	22.74	22.68
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	30.35	25.10	25.77
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	49.40	40.91	41.92
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(0.00)	49.52	45.31
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	48.21	41.21	42.03
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.23	9.43	9.18
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.81	4.07	3.92
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.77	16.61	15.35
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.15	8.72	7.66
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.90	6.18	6.26
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.29	1.74	1.69
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.32	1.15	1.17
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	22.80	10.16	12.17
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.81	2.99	2.80
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.15	0.00	0.34
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	92.68	83.27	84.46
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	24.72	25.74	25.62
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	20.84	23.27	23.00

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Baudh, Ganjam

Odisha



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

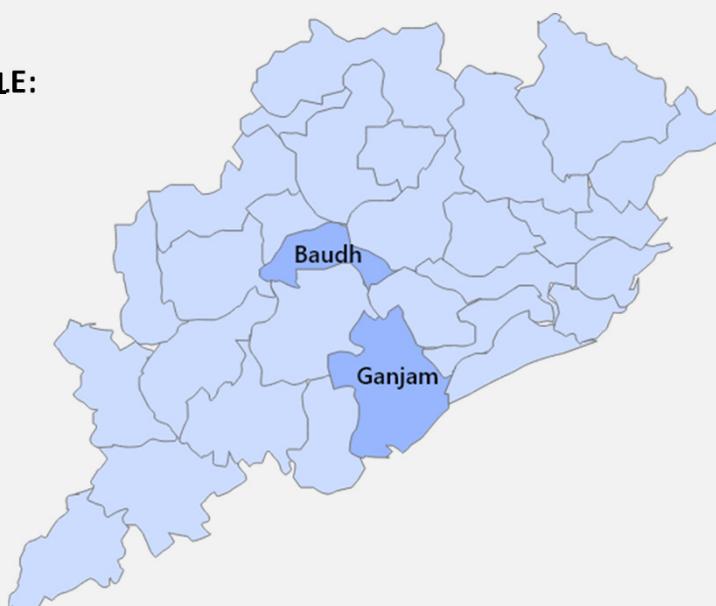
**Districts:** Baudh, Ganjam

**State:** Odisha

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Amongst men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## **SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:**

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of Baudh and Ganjam districts. These two districts belong to Southern administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these two districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Baudh	Ganjam
<b>Total Population</b>	441162	3529031
<b>Schedule Tribe (ST) Population</b>	55364	118928
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	12.5	3.4
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	51.5	25.7
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	6	30
<b>Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)</b>	142	430
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	991	983
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	1023	1010
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	59.8	61.1
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	50.2	38.9
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	42.8	29.3
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	46.9	47.6

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Baudh	Ganjam
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	64	454
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	15	41
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	0	65
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	5	28
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	0	4
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Baudh, Ganjam. Directorate of Census Operations, Odisha, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: Baudh, Ganjam

State: Odisha

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 207	Non-ST Population N= 1617	Total Population N= 1824
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	45.79	66.49	64.93
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	990	1088	1080
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	755	827	822
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	74.14	91.00	89.69
5	Households with electricity (%)	81.73	89.78	89.10
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	93.00	89.80	90.08
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	18.41	39.54	37.74
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	80.64	58.12	60.03
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	11.54	33.59	31.72
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	59.69	43.02	44.44
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	78.04	70.42	71.02
12	Households have BPL card (%)	51.14	32.40	34.00
13	Households having access to internet (%)	3.95	6.36	6.16
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	69.12	88.45	86.80
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	28.77	69.05	65.62
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	59.08	43.77	45.07
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	13.79	26.60	25.53
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.40	14.80	14.60
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	2.39	7.41	7.09
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	nca	4.75	4.45
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	15.24	4.53	5.38
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	nca	5.81	5.35
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2445	345	514

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 207	Non-ST Population N= 1617	Total Population N= 1824
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	48.50	65.37	64.13
25	Men who are literate (%)	90.30	83.60	83.95
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	19.04	21.90	21.69
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	70.40	81.21	80.41
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	34.20	28.75	28.98
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.93	10.44	9.74
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	36.75	35.25	35.34
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	52.60	60.31	59.74
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	19.70	33.64	32.61
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	64.97	72.85	72.38
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	13.93	16.46	16.28
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.42	4.46	4.46
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	61.98	58.89	59.08
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	69.14	53.56	54.56
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	33.66	25.29	25.83
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	18.40	12.19	12.59
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.12	97.64	97.73
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	68.71	69.00	68.99
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2502	4103	4021
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2502	4730	4632
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	25.16	27.78	27.05
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	73.63	77.48	77.24

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
  - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
  - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
  - Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 207	Non-ST Population N= 1617	Total Population N= 1824
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	62.10	92.34	90.20
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	62.10	80.21	78.93
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	15.42	2.30	3.23
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.46	12.99	12.74
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.24	9.90	10.20
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	71.76	82.12	81.46
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	12.49	47.56	42.27
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	40.05	61.24	60.07
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	91.49	91.96
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	100.00	79.24	80.39
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	100.00	73.77	75.22
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	37.64	53.53	52.49
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	4.67	5.78	5.71
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(40.22)	74.19	72.40
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(56.28)	77.76	76.63
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(31.24)	5.36	6.72
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(15.57)	4.55	5.13
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.57	1.91	1.82
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	83.63	81.94
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	58.07	56.90
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	17.89	18.64	18.60
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	89.88	72.85	73.89
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	52.87	53.48
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	32.85	3.36	4.56
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	50.15	29.12	30.82
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	26.90	16.39	17.24
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	9.58	6.14	6.42
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	38.64	23.25	24.49

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 207	Non-ST Population N= 1617	Total Population N= 1824
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	34.74	21.70	22.66
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	25.43	18.28	18.67
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	10.73	20.09	19.40
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	9.87	16.48	16.12
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	49.97	37.89	38.67
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	53.69	41.69	42.58
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(14.67)	36.84	34.42
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	52.39	41.59	42.39
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.78	7.51	7.30
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.41	3.29	3.08
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.23	11.44	11.21
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.23	8.74	8.66
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.37	5.24	5.32
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.07	0.74	0.76
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.07	0.56	0.59
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	8.14	7.71
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.14	1.08
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.64	0.00	0.14
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	90.11	87.28	87.52
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	38.04	21.13	22.38
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	15.49	15.80	15.76

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Bilaspur, Janjgir-Champa

# Chhattisgarh



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

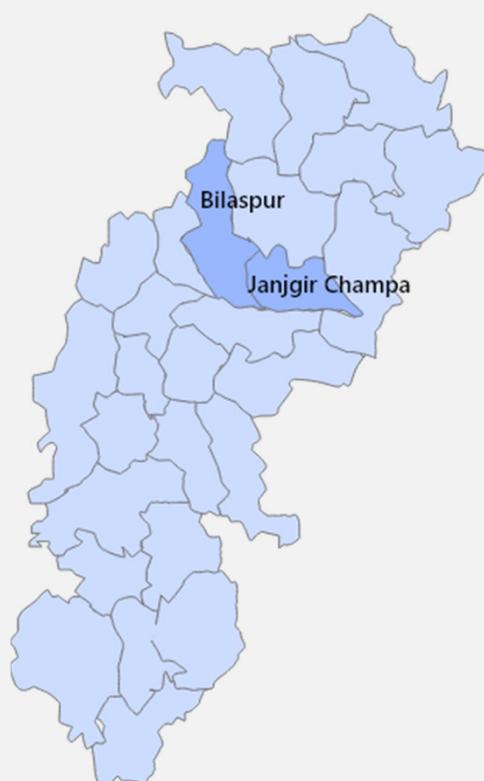
**Districts:** Bilaspur, Janjgir-Champa

**State:** Chhattisgarh

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of Bilaspur and Janjgir-Champa districts. These two districts belong to Bilaspur administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these two districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Bilaspur	Janjgir-Champa
Total Population	2663629	1619707
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	498469	187196
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	18.7	11.6
Land under forest cover (%)	29.7	3.9
Number of Tehsils	5	10
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	322	420
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	971	986
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	1009	1009
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	59.7	61.3
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	49.6	53.2
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	37.2	45.8
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	47.8	50.2

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Bilaspur	Janjgir-Champa
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	370	261
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	35	17
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	83	44
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	11	11
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	1	1
District Hospitals (DHs)	2	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Bilaspur, Janjgir-Champa. Directorate of Census Operations, Chhattisgarh, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Bilaspur has been delimited and split into two districts namely Mungeli and Bilaspur post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Bilaspur is combined for these two districts.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: Bilaspur, Janjgir-Champa

State: Chhattisgarh

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=342	Non-ST Population N=1524	Total Population N=1866
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	66.80	70.79	70.07
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1022	1015	1016
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	849	1032	995
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	91.66	89.70	90.08
5	Households with electricity (%)	98.87	98.88	98.88
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	85.53	94.83	93.12
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	24.33	38.57	35.95
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	72.21	54.05	57.40
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	14.50	27.06	24.75
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	73.68	68.42	69.39
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	91.41	91.57	91.54
12	Households have BPL card (%)	83.76	77.23	78.43
13	Households having access to internet (%)	9.43	16.32	15.06
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	79.93	88.39	86.83
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	27.13	45.15	41.83
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	60.42	52.93	54.31
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	31.62	45.61	43.04
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	13.70	10.46	11.06
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	6.50	5.50	5.76
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	2.81	2.08
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	8.96	12.58	11.86
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	3.92	1.74	2.18
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	392	131	178

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=342	Non-ST Population N=1524	Total Population N=1866
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	68.20	71.73	71.09
25	Men who are literate (%)	89.47	88.82	88.91
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	20.33	30.59	28.73
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	87.15	90.62	89.99
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	16.17	20.45	19.64
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.36	6.33	5.98
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	49.79	57.31	55.92
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	58.63	64.73	63.65
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	43.17	47.42	46.67
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.97	0.51	0.59
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	86.64	78.98	80.29
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	9.30	10.36	10.17
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	3.52	5.49	5.14
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	66.66	73.92	72.56
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	58.36	55.73	56.24
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	32.06	33.68	33.37
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	25.86	22.53	23.18
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.07	95.58	95.48
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	69.79	65.82	66.54
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1010	895	918
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2390	3828	3569
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	10.96	17.12	15.69
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	95.30	81.86	84.39

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
  - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
  - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
  - Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=342	Non-ST Population N=1524	Total Population N=1866
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	69.17	74.67	73.63
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	61.33	59.77	60.06
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	10.05	6.92	7.51
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.06	9.21	8.43
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.25	4.16	3.79
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	90.17	80.58	82.44
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	41.57	53.96	50.60
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	72.82	79.13	77.99
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.52	98.28	98.14
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	91.47	94.37	93.84
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	83.96	95.77	93.63
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	66.66	73.79	72.45
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	16.73	15.69	15.88
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	95.43	71.46	76.18
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	83.96	73.25	75.36
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	28.88	39.21	37.17
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	25.43	36.14	34.03
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.55	3.35	3.02
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	86.29	87.60
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	64.15	67.59
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	12.16	9.82	10.27
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	48.39	51.90	51.21
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(78.41)	33.63	40.03
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	19.05	12.06	13.31
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	42.01	33.11	34.80
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	26.36	25.27	25.48
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	11.40	11.88	11.79
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	39.01	32.42	33.68

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=342	Non-ST Population N=1524	Total Population N=1866
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	20.32	18.01	18.43
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	12.63	17.40	16.72
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	7.96	12.17	11.41
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	5.92	9.81	9.25
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	43.80	29.74	32.36
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	45.61	38.96	40.18
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	35.08	24.18	25.98
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	45.06	38.08	39.36
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.32	4.80	4.71
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.39	2.33	2.34
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	9.14	5.69	6.18
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.59	2.26	2.88
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.02	5.69	5.57
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.57	0.35	0.39
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.02	0.61	0.69
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.03	5.65	6.28
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	2.78	2.39
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.51	0.37	0.54
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	46.78	40.84	41.93
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	48.03	40.80	42.11
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	39.29	42.88	42.13

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Dewas, Mandasaur, Neemuch, Shajapur, Ujjain

# Madhya Pradesh



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

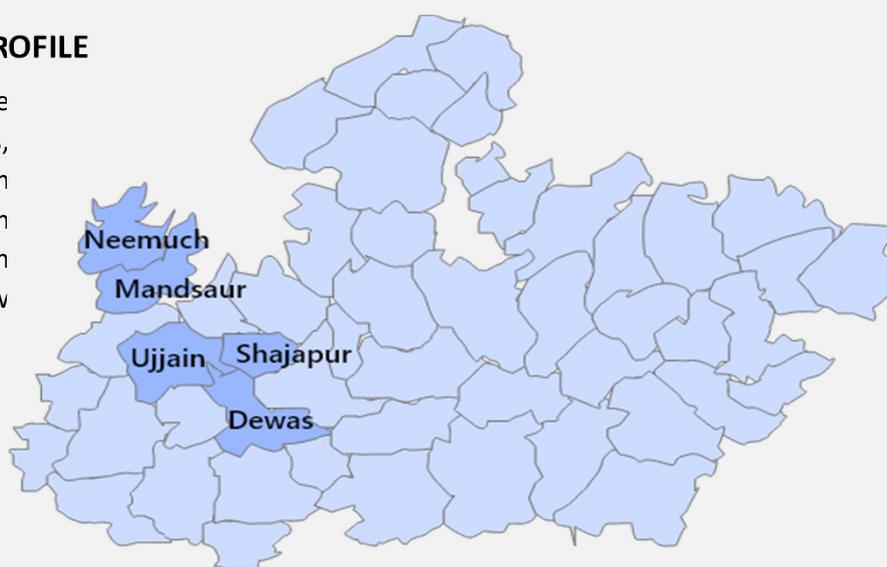
**Districts:** Dewas, Mandasaur, Neemuch, Shajapur, Ujjain

**State:** Madhya Pradesh

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Dewas, Mandasaur, Neemuch, Shajapur, and Ujjain districts. These five districts belong to Ujjain administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these five districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Dewas	Mandsaur	Neemuch	Shajapur	Ujjain
Total Population	15,63,715	13,40,411	8,26,067	15,12,681	19,86,864
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	2,72,701	33,092	71,441	37,836	48,730
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	17.4	2.5	8.7	2.5	2.5
Land under forest cover (%)	27.9	4.4	18.7	1.0	0.6
Number of Tehsils	8	8	5	9	7
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	223	242	194	244	326
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	942	963	954	938	955
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	959	944	945	949	955
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	57.8	58.0	57.1	55.9	60.7
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	40.3	42.4	32.0	51.1	50.2
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	38.4	42.9	42.9	39.1	33.8
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	46.8	50.1	54.7	45.9	44.3

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Dewas	Mandsaur	Neemuch	Shajapur	Ujjain
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	209	180	103	194	208
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	13	0	0	0	10
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	11	40	18	23	19
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	7	7	3	7	5
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	2	2	2	3	6
District Hospitals (DHs)	1	1	1	2	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Dewas, Mandsaur, Neemuch, Shajapur and Ujjain. Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Shajapur has been delimited and split into two districts namely Shajapur and Agar Malwa post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Shajapur is combined for these two districts.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

Districts: Dewas, Mandasaur, Neemuch, Shajapur, Ujjain

State: Madhya Pradesh

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=528	Non-ST Population N=5127	Total Population N=5655
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	56.17	61.90	61.35
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1025	962	968
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	937	927	928
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	82.81	88.84	88.20
5	Households with electricity (%)	96.30	97.49	97.38
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	83.03	84.17	84.06
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	25.53	41.87	40.28
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	66.57	47.82	49.64
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	23.52	36.69	35.41
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	10.78	12.09	11.96
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	68.59	72.62	72.24
12	Households have BPL card (%)	64.98	48.28	49.90
13	Households having access to internet (%)	8.38	16.62	15.82
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	83.79	91.69	90.92
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	25.77	48.25	46.06
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	41.05	49.58	48.75
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	48.20	69.30	67.25
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	13.64	11.68	11.87
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	8.68	10.91	10.68
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	14.87	5.63	6.55
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	12.85	11.80	11.95
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	10.02	2.22	3.31
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	304	186	197

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=528	Non-ST Population N=5127	Total Population N=5655
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	48.83	56.97	56.24
25	Men who are literate (%)	69.56	87.96	86.52
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	12.67	20.56	19.86
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	72.36	76.64	76.26
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	48.95	39.85	40.68
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	9.02	7.88	8.00
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	41.31	50.50	49.61
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	38.42	37.81	37.86
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	34.63	28.89	29.39
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.39	0.36
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	89.59	79.76	80.64
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	12.16	13.21	13.12
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.46	6.27	6.20
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	78.04	72.91	73.35
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	29.27	43.07	41.76
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	24.10	21.53	21.77
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	11.00	12.29	12.17
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.32	94.98	95.01
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	60.78	55.30	55.78
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	959	1905	1813
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2133	4427	4223
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	21.79	10.89	12.57
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	78.18	64.03	65.25

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=528	Non-ST Population N=5127	Total Population N=5655
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	87.49	91.04	90.65
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	81.07	77.35	77.75
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.68	1.65	1.66
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.26	10.71	10.12
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.31	6.19	5.98
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	66.30	64.11	64.32
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	28.06	40.95	39.26
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	48.26	57.02	56.08
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	89.64	91.04	90.89
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	69.20	74.37	73.81
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	79.18	79.85	79.78
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	60.03	60.42	60.38
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	11.03	9.19	9.38
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	82.75	73.39	74.53
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	49.47	59.51	58.28
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	23.82	25.08	24.92
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	15.48	21.85	21.07
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.98	2.51	2.66
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	60.97	77.02	74.52
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	39.59	34.31	35.13
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	26.56	29.15	28.88
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	21.70	25.32	24.95
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	31.33	31.67	31.64
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	10.87	6.11	6.60
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	41.77	38.97	39.30
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	29.31	23.15	23.86
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	8.00	7.31	7.39
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	44.82	37.75	38.57

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=528	Non-ST Population N=5127	Total Population N=5655
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	36.61	28.28	29.02
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	22.77	26.39	26.11
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	9.87	15.14	14.68
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	8.89	13.59	13.22
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	66.35	69.74	69.40
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	49.74	49.00	49.06
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	58.24	54.50	54.84
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	50.11	49.23	49.31
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.63	6.23	6.18
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.36	2.35	2.35
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.37	8.19	8.13
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.88	3.08	3.22
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.83	7.37	7.32
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.03	1.33	1.39
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.81	0.97	0.96
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.97	10.75	10.85
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.08	4.02	3.79
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.95	0.88
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	40.05	38.68	38.82
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	27.15	22.95	23.33
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	45.97	27.45	29.37

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Bhind, Morena, Sheopur

# Madhya Pradesh



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

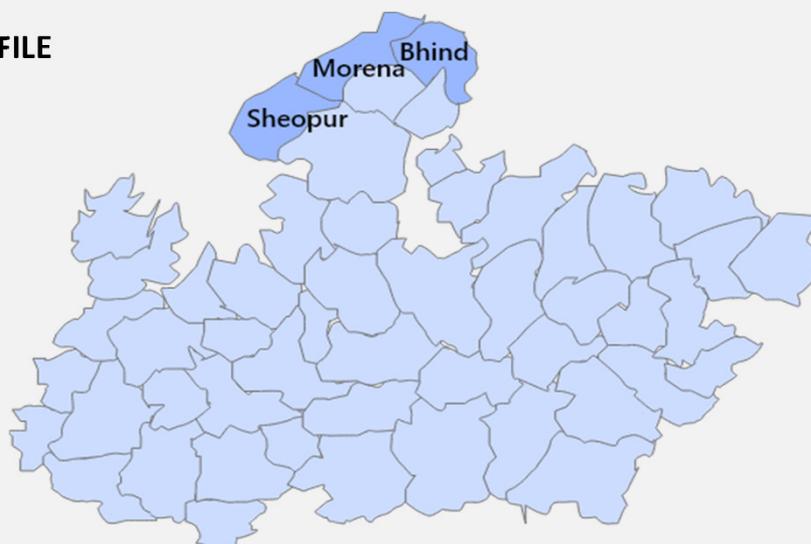
**Districts:** Bhind, Morena, Sheopur

**State:** Madhya Pradesh

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Sheopur, Bhind and Morena districts. These Three districts belong to Chambal administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these three districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Bhind	Morena	Sheopur
Total Population	17,03,005	19,65,970	6,87,861
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	6,131	17,030	1,61,448
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	0.4	0.9	23.5
Land under forest cover (%)	2.4	14.8	52.4
Number of Tehsils	8	6	5
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	382	394	104
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	837	840	901
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	867	903	954
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	63.1	56.9	44.2
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	47.4	45.0	31.5
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	8.4	16.8	28.7
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	13.0	25.5	39.5

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Bhind	Morena	Sheopur
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	210	237	107
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	13	0	5
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	14	24	7
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	7	7	3
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	1	3	0
District Hospitals (DHs)	1	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Sheopur, Bind and Morena . Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

Districts: Bhind, Morena, Sheopur

State: Madhya Pradesh

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=210	Non-ST Population N=2626	Total Population N=2836
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	44.53	61.10	60.41
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1067	874	881
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1351	933	954
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	65.07	85.34	84.21
5	Households with electricity (%)	70.88	87.80	87.07
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	94.04	92.66	92.72
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	5.29	32.07	30.92
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	93.85	62.22	63.58
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	4.05	20.65	19.94
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	36.66	11.76	12.84
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	38.16	46.06	45.74
12	Households have BPL card (%)	71.15	31.16	32.89
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.55	13.85	13.37
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	65.92	91.49	90.39
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	7.42	25.06	24.30
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	48.90	64.44	63.77
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	22.44	63.30	61.55
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.05	13.83	13.71
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	13.41	9.66	9.79
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	6.45	4.41	4.48
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	16.50	9.21	9.49
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	37.85	7.57	8.75
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	1543	248	300

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=210	Non-ST Population N=2626	Total Population N=2836
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	27.07	56.47	55.16
25	Men who are literate (%)	35.81	83.85	82.31
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	3.45	21.93	21.11
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	35.56	70.96	69.38
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	44.42	30.48	31.15
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	11.69	4.97	5.32
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	12.72	40.59	39.19
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	43.85	56.16	55.60
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	59.06	53.60	53.85
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.08	0.07
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	98.97	86.97	87.42
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	13.18	12.68	12.70
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	7.99	6.10	6.19
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	53.02	70.74	69.92
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	13.73	33.58	32.39
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	14.06	21.10	20.67
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	5.94	7.49	7.40
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	80.82	95.18	94.46
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	80.76	74.18	74.46
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	350	1059	1026
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	489	2799	2702
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	2.60	5.73	5.08
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	84.85	67.41	68.22

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

• Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

• Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=210	Non-ST Population N=2626	Total Population N=2836
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	58.85	89.61	87.65
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	58.29	79.96	78.57
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.07	1.29	1.28
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.56	6.31	5.94
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.00	2.64	2.52
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	38.41	54.97	53.98
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(11.19)	41.25	36.83
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	13.90	57.53	54.69
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	89.06	92.51	92.28
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	43.27	75.07	73.01
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	80.56	82.83	82.68
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	62.74	54.07	54.62
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	3.80	9.63	9.28
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(66.71)	77.63	77.35
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(16.68)	59.02	57.95
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(16.68)	24.14	23.95
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(0.00)	18.70	18.23
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	0.69	0.65
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	58.87	58.87
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	33.41	24.78	25.15
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	52.96	40.79	41.54
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(34.23)	28.55	28.92
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	2.10	3.10	3.04
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	70.27	47.24	48.47
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	28.99	29.66	29.62
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	11.49	11.93	11.91
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	65.45	51.02	51.79

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ( )-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=210	Non-ST Population N=2626	Total Population N=2836
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	39.81	30.64	31.02
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	22.64	31.57	31.28
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	3.97	12.44	12.08
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	3.15	10.17	9.95
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	82.71	70.09	70.89
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	72.82	60.17	60.71
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	70.02	56.82	57.82
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	72.51	59.96	60.52
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.04	2.47	2.45
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.02	1.36	1.34
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	4.60	4.46
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	2.16	2.09
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.96	3.67	3.73
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.71	0.31	0.33
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.41	0.39
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.05	4.46	4.74
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.71	0.69
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.11	0.10
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	47.49	35.10	35.64
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	26.49	20.56	20.83
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	25.87	34.21	33.73

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Ashoknagar, Datia, Guna, Gwalior, Shivpuri

# Madhya Pradesh



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

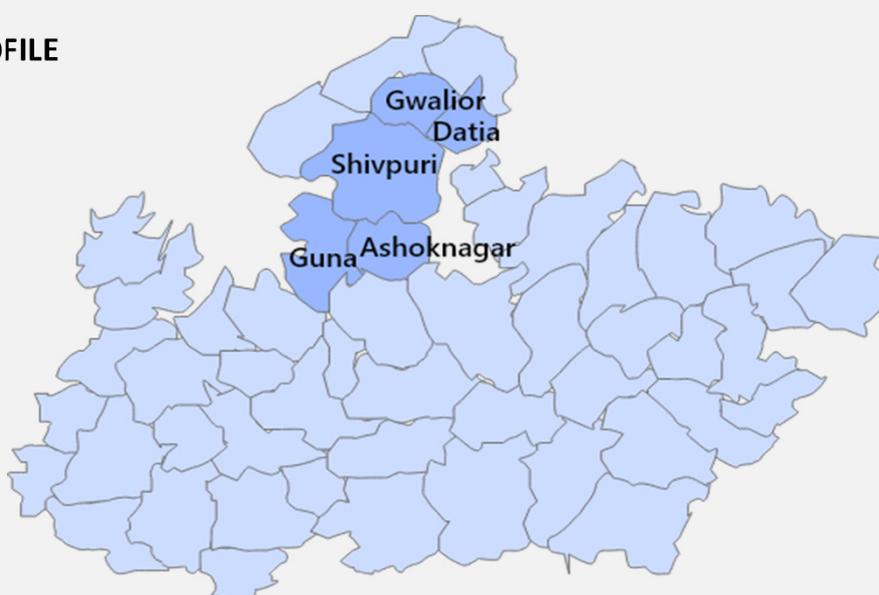
**Districts:** Ashoknagar, Datia, Guna, Gwalior, Shivpuri,

**State:** Madhya Pradesh

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna and Ashoknagar districts. These five districts belong to Gwalior administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these five districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Ashoknagar	Datia	Guna	Gwalior	Shivpuri
Total Population	8,45,071	7,86,754	12,41,519	20,32,036	17,26,050
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	82,072	15,061	1,90,819	72,133	2,27,802
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	9.7	1.9	15.4	3.6	13.2
Land under forest cover (%)	14.7	7.0	20.8	26.8	25.2
Number of Tehsils	5	4	7	4	8
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	181	271	194	446	171
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	904	873	912	864	877
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	934	914	943	913	945
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	53.4	59.4	51.4	67.4	48.8
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	30.9	41.0	34.8	38.7	30.7
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	20.8	26.1	30.3	14.5	34.5
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	35.8	33.1	40.7	34.7	43.1

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Ashoknagar	Datia	Guna	Gwalior	Shivpuri
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	132	110	160	119	263
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	5	0	13	3	0
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	6	11	5	25	15
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	2	4	5	3	9
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	2	2	1	4	0
District Hospitals (DHs)	1	1	1	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuria, Guna and Ashoknagar. Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Ashoknagar, Datia, Guna, Gwalior, Shivpuri,  
**State:** Madhya Pradesh

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=352	Non-ST Population N=5322	Total Population N=5674
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	43.73	62.37	61.31
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	840	905	901
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	821	965	954
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	67.48	85.50	84.19
5	Households with electricity (%)	84.46	91.83	91.37
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	80.26	85.25	84.94
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	10.16	36.83	35.18
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	87.48	52.79	54.93
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	5.34	33.78	32.03
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	23.61	15.80	16.28
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	41.16	53.71	52.94
12	Households have BPL card (%)	69.56	32.75	35.02
13	Households having access to internet (%)	5.17	18.74	17.91
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	68.62	89.12	87.86
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	7.76	30.81	29.39
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	47.31	53.78	53.39
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	27.09	65.53	63.26
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.24	13.61	13.53
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	18.73	9.81	10.24
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	19.04	1.93	2.75
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	20.86	9.84	10.59
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	11.76	3.60	4.15
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	407	220	232

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

*'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases*

<sup>4</sup> Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

<sup>5</sup> Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

<sup>6</sup> Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>7</sup> Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=352	Non-ST Population N=5322	Total Population N=5674
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	27.99	56.40	54.83
25	Men who are literate (%)	56.13	81.02	79.21
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	5.51	22.17	21.25
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	49.71	72.73	71.45
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	35.67	29.40	29.75
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	13.00	7.04	7.34
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	21.55	42.02	40.93
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	48.87	56.39	55.95
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	45.24	44.89	44.91
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.12	0.12
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	97.01	84.43	85.08
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	12.73	12.32	12.34
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.44	5.47	5.47
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	70.67	71.06	71.04
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	21.69	33.01	32.25
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	16.59	23.15	22.71
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	4.41	9.56	9.22
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	86.85	93.10	92.70
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	68.34	68.39	68.39
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	628	1422	1382
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	651	3229	3114
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	5.10	7.77	7.17
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	82.26	72.53	73.05

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
  - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
  - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
  - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=352	Non-ST Population N=5322	Total Population N=5674
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	61.67	89.20	87.12
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	61.17	79.10	77.75
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.07	1.43	1.55
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.00	8.81	8.14
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	nca	5.34	5.02
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	44.61	67.76	66.21
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	27.87	33.18	32.25
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	42.86	57.85	56.68
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	81.60	95.08	94.03
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	54.42	76.41	74.68
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	61.59	79.86	78.43
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	59.24	56.79	56.95
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	11.26	9.71	9.82
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	60.36	70.88	70.01
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	68.78	52.58	53.92
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	26.81	29.15	28.96
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	26.81	23.34	23.63
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.30	1.00	1.10
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	72.11	76.32
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	55.58	62.29
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	33.92	23.94	24.57
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	34.87	35.23	35.20
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	14.05	35.96	33.84
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	1.74	5.00	4.75
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	60.54	43.98	45.15
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	32.43	28.47	28.75
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	11.24	9.98	10.07
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	66.05	47.69	48.99

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=352	Non-ST Population N=5322	Total Population N=5674
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	36.38	28.54	28.97
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	32.14	33.05	32.98
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	7.15	11.61	11.36
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	6.28	6.75	6.71
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	75.35	65.53	66.21
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	58.85	51.24	51.65
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	42.70	51.90	51.27
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	57.73	51.27	51.63
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.40	3.48	3.48
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.56	1.40	1.41
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.56	5.00	4.89
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.89	1.66	1.60
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.05	4.30	4.28
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.65	0.96	0.94
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.70	0.47	0.49
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.78	6.09	6.07
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.62	1.50
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.36	0.34
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	30.94	29.69	29.77
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	29.68	20.91	21.40
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	27.55	35.62	35.00

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Bhopal, Raisen, Rajgarh, Sehore, Vidisha

# Madhya Pradesh



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

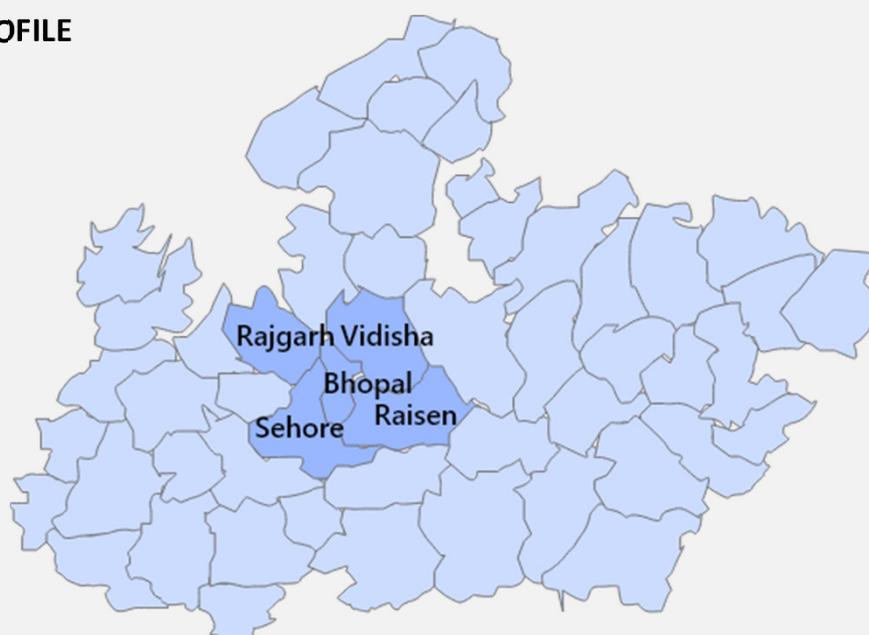
**Districts:** Bhopal, Raisen, Rajgarh, Sehore, Vidisha

**State:** Madhya Pradesh

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Sehore, Rajgarh, Bhopal, Vidisha, Raisen districts. These five districts belong to Bhopal administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these five districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Bhopal	Rajgarh	Raisen	Sehore	Vidisha
Total Population	23,71,061	15,45,814	13,31,597	13,11,332	14,58,875
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	69,429	53,751	2,05,006	1,45,512	67,603
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	2.9	3.5	15.4	11.1	4.6
Land under forest cover (%)	11.9	2.8	31.6	20.6	10.6
Number of Tehsils	2	7	8	8	10
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	855	251	157	199	198
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	918	956	901	918	896
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	930	956	941	956	932
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	74.9	49.0	64.2	58.3	60.9
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	58.5	45.4	50.7	43.7	38.9
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	19.6	41.8	23.4	35.3	21.6
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	28.3	45.9	35.9	42.4	34.4

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Bhopal	Rajgarh	Raisen	Sehore	Vidisha
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	66	215	187	163	200
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	8	4	2	4	14
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	10	24	19	18	13
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	2	5	7	8	7
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	3	4	3	2	2
District Hospitals (DHs)	1	1	1	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Sehore, Rajgarh, Bhopal, Vidisha, Raisen. Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

Districts: Bhopal, Raisen, Rajgarh, Sehore, Vidisha

State: Madhya Pradesh

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=448	Non-ST Population N=4233	Total Population N=4681
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	56.06	67.36	66.36
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	933	925	926
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	817	962	945
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	72.25	84.68	83.32
5	Households with electricity (%)	90.09	94.73	94.33
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	86.43	87.73	87.62
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	20.46	42.51	40.60
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	68.76	44.63	46.72
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	19.86	39.82	38.09
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	21.20	23.84	23.61
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	63.43	70.16	69.55
12	Households have BPL card (%)	62.82	46.64	48.04
13	Households having access to internet (%)	8.02	22.46	21.21
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	78.32	90.50	89.45
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	22.82	47.42	45.29
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	38.89	42.44	42.13
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	45.54	71.21	68.99
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	88.18	88.33	88.32
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	17.28	14.04	14.35
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	4.08	3.41	3.47
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	23.74	11.96	12.91
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	8.02	4.40	4.69
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	382	246	259

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=448	Non-ST Population N=4233	Total Population N=4681
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	49.39	64.78	63.54
25	Men who are literate (%)	78.37	85.58	85.10
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	14.27	26.98	25.95
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	65.06	80.47	79.22
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	42.72	28.76	29.98
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.83	5.70	5.71
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	27.14	45.00	43.46
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	45.66	50.92	50.48
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	38.31	37.52	37.59
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.32	0.29
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	84.84	77.15	77.74
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	12.98	14.92	14.76
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.19	6.41	6.22
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	68.95	74.56	74.11
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	23.12	43.41	41.41
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	19.53	24.24	23.78
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	6.64	12.58	12.00
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	91.76	96.54	96.12
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	60.85	59.04	59.18
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1015	1630	1578
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2666	4425	4289
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	2.97	7.80	6.61
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	64.57	64.54	64.54

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
  - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
  - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
  - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=448	Non-ST Population N=4233	Total Population N=4681
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	64.96	87.85	85.33
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	59.90	73.78	72.25
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.45	1.92	2.09
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.57	10.61	9.73
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.07	6.98	6.44
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	46.00	57.64	56.49
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	27.33	31.46	30.67
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	48.75	58.23	57.15
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	90.77	91.64	91.54
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	61.58	77.96	76.10
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	74.74	81.27	80.52
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	57.80	52.42	53.01
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	10.30	10.38	10.37
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	66.16	74.77	73.82
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	40.88	51.85	50.64
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	22.28	30.90	29.95
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	14.06	20.50	19.79
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.66	1.21	1.15
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	84.81	85.78
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	42.51	42.86
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	19.37	21.82	21.62
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	34.84	33.40	33.55
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	12.27	34.52	32.17
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	5.90	5.48	5.53
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	48.52	41.10	41.90
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	25.92	25.12	25.21
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	7.84	8.61	8.53
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	48.56	41.50	42.26

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=448	Non-ST Population N=4233	Total Population N=4681
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	31.20	26.77	27.12
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	40.65	29.15	29.92
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	9.12	15.90	15.36
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	6.28	12.77	12.33
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	74.55	68.51	69.16
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	54.91	46.97	47.62
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	53.47	52.12	52.24
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	54.83	47.24	47.85
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.55	3.87	4.01
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.59	1.34	1.44
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	9.80	6.13	6.38
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.92	3.73	3.54
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.73	5.42	5.44
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.13	1.21	1.21
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.56	0.60	0.59
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.45	7.17	7.26
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.93	2.12	2.10
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.73	0.68
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	44.35	38.81	39.29
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	25.00	21.10	21.41
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	22.10	29.37	28.68

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Damoh, Sagar

Madhya Pradesh



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

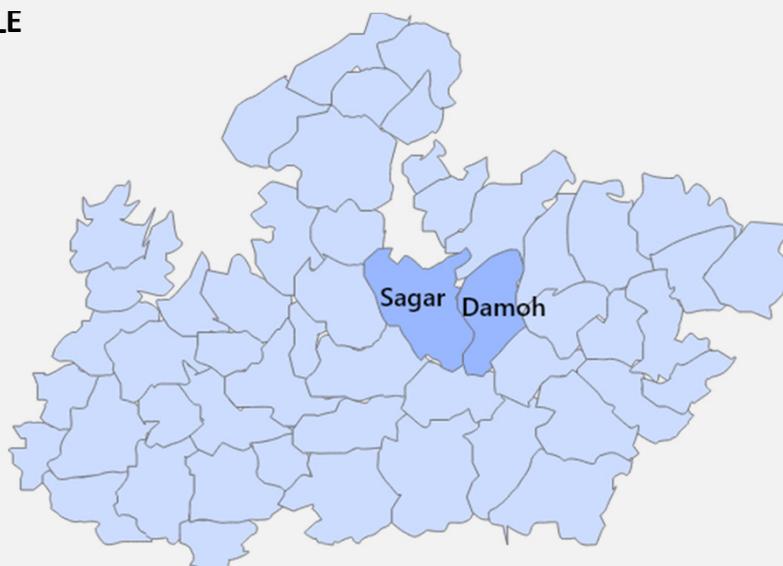
**Districts:** Damoh, Sagar

**State:** Madhya Pradesh

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Sagar, Damoh, districts. These two districts belong to Sagar administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these two districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Damoh	Sagar
Total Population	12,64,219	23,78,458
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	1,66,295	2,21,936
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	13.2	9.3
Land under forest cover (%)	35.4	27.3
Number of Tehsils	7	11
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	173	232
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	910	893
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	961	934
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	59.2	67.0
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	43.8	45.6
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	34.4	28.9
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	43.1	41.7

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Damoh	Sagar
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	176	266
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	4	0
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	13	32
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	6	11
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	1	3
District Hospitals (DHs)	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Damoh, Sagar. Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Damoh, Sagar

**State:** Madhya Pradesh

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=285	Non-ST Population N=1535	Total Population N=1820
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	59.48	71.07	69.28
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	967	937	941
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	783	864	853
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	66.20	83.78	80.87
5	Households with electricity (%)	77.59	85.86	84.56
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	78.62	80.46	80.17
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	10.83	27.58	24.95
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	84.68	62.24	65.76
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	5.92	17.77	15.91
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	10.76	11.78	11.62
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	61.64	68.31	67.27
12	Households have BPL card (%)	68.19	53.69	55.96
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.19	4.67	4.12
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	73.44	80.62	79.49
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	8.44	21.69	19.61
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	46.53	45.98	46.06
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	34.22	51.59	48.99
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.34	13.74	13.52
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	18.41	18.44	18.43
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	15.32	2.75	4.64
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	19.27	9.64	11.16
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	9.61	7.42	7.77
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	252	406	382

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

*'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases*

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=285	Non-ST Population N=1535	Total Population N=1820
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	47.00	63.35	61.31
25	Men who are literate (%)	80.99	89.85	88.83
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	12.02	21.82	20.59
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	44.00	64.13	61.62
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	54.98	37.80	39.48
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	12.17	9.43	9.74
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	18.42	29.92	28.70
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	43.95	43.93	43.93
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	38.02	36.45	36.67
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	96.26	90.32	91.13
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	13.57	13.52	13.53
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	2.92	5.27	4.95
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	37.29	55.93	53.84
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	11.46	20.64	19.37
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	26.02	17.60	18.76
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	1.80	5.49	4.98
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	86.49	92.36	91.65
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	65.94	70.69	70.14
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	6195	2223	2709
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	7338	4346	4694
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	0.00	7.16	5.67
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	76.98	72.12	72.67

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
  - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
  - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
  - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=285	Non-ST Population N=1535	Total Population N=1820
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	63.35	76.60	74.76
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	59.31	68.59	67.30
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	5.48	3.33	3.63
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.02	7.81	7.14
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.81	6.02	5.51
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	39.16	46.75	45.70
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(57.05)	37.17	39.25
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	38.41	56.35	53.83
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	78.15	88.58	87.12
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	54.22	71.02	68.67
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	59.31	76.48	74.07
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	41.84	48.37	47.47
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	6.33	10.23	9.68
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(64.79)	73.40	72.61
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(81.65)	58.02	60.18
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(56.84)	26.81	29.56
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(56.84)	17.80	21.38
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.44	5.19	4.95
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	64.29	66.35
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	32.55	34.71
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	17.04	14.15	14.51
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	31.10	32.59	32.39
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(53.37)	29.06	33.84
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	5.21	7.28	6.98
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	54.15	39.58	41.75
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	13.00	19.24	18.31
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	3.09	7.02	6.44
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	32.19	33.28	33.12

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=285	Non-ST Population N=1535	Total Population N=1820
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	26.93	25.18	25.40
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	19.89	33.52	31.96
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	8.45	14.49	13.73
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	4.28	7.85	7.44
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	68.59	70.69	70.39
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	44.94	41.51	41.94
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(73.09)	40.11	43.02
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	45.87	41.44	41.99
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.49	9.20	8.99
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.54	3.37	3.27
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	16.07	7.47	8.46
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.76	2.87	2.97
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.76	8.55	8.21
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.81	1.25	1.32
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.86	0.79	0.80
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.15	6.97	6.99
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.28	2.32	2.54
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.86	0.76
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	45.07	36.51	37.86
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	18.18	20.38	20.10
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	12.07	21.11	20.09

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh

# Madhya Pradesh



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh

**State:** Madhya Pradesh

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh districts. These three districts belong to Sagar administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these three districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Chhatarpur	Panna	Tikamgarh
Total Population	17,62,375	10,16,520	14,45,166
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	73,597	1,70,879	67,857
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	4.2	16.8	4.7
Land under forest cover (%)	20.2	38.4	7.7
Number of Tehsils	11	8	9
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	203	142	286
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	883	905	901
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	933	949	943
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	53.6	54.4	50.0
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	34.4	39.0	32.9
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	32.7	32.4	36.9
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	40.7	40.3	43.2

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Chhatarpur	Panna	Tikamgarh
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	235	155	207
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	12	3	0
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	27	14	23
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	10	6	7
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	0	0	0
District Hospitals (DHs)	1	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Panna,, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh. Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh

**State:** Madhya Pradesh

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=328	Non-ST Population N=2348	Total Population N=2676
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	49.10	60.66	59.27
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	968	909	916
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1036	812	833
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	60.93	73.95	72.22
5	Households with electricity (%)	69.48	81.76	80.33
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	70.19	75.16	74.58
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	5.39	17.07	15.71
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	90.69	76.34	78.01
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	3.62	14.55	13.28
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	14.23	9.10	9.70
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	39.21	48.58	47.48
12	Households have BPL card (%)	55.94	42.40	43.97
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.62	3.25	2.95
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	68.18	84.22	82.36
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	10.73	25.73	23.99
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	50.43	60.71	59.51
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	23.70	49.26	46.43
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	14.45	12.89	13.07
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	0.00	18.94	16.56
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	5.96	5.21
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	17.18	14.04	14.44
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	18.71	4.76	6.55
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	246	177	185

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

*'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases*

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=328	Non-ST Population N=2348	Total Population N=2676
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	39.74	54.32	52.82
25	Men who are literate (%)	66.77	79.81	78.67
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	8.81	16.89	16.06
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	38.60	55.33	53.61
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	39.75	43.20	42.85
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	15.93	10.09	10.80
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	13.08	30.47	28.53
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	42.34	50.93	50.08
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	37.76	43.23	42.68
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.13	0.12
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	96.59	90.55	91.04
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	14.96	14.19	14.27
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	8.45	5.72	5.99
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	56.36	61.03	60.57
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	20.71	17.46	17.81
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	18.83	15.14	15.54
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	4.23	3.56	3.63
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	92.24	82.39	83.20
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	67.31	60.02	60.60
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1537	1707	1693
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1693	3038	2930
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	7.13	4.66	5.24
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	70.87	76.48	75.93

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
  - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
  - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
  - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=328	Non-ST Population N=2348	Total Population N=2676
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	59.41	81.63	79.25
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	55.08	72.49	70.62
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.70	2.19	2.14
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.41	6.69	6.12
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.32	4.19	3.95
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	32.77	51.88	49.82
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(21.71)	48.95	45.73
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	14.20	37.91	35.94
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	56.76	86.50	84.02
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	40.09	51.55	50.59
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	41.62	63.96	62.10
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	38.05	52.83	51.34
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	11.60	8.92	9.20
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	52.63	65.39	63.69
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	48.03	44.78	45.21
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	25.56	24.64	24.76
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	12.31	19.03	18.13
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.12	4.67	4.61
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(33.37)	62.13	59.41
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(15.50)	37.81	35.71
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	26.74	22.25	22.60
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	32.54	34.90	34.66
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	33.81	35.34	35.09
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	2.39	9.61	8.85
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	49.62	44.19	44.83
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	23.53	19.73	20.18
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	9.67	7.71	7.94
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	44.16	41.48	41.80

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=328	Non-ST Population N=2348	Total Population N=2676
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	26.76	28.80	28.60
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	39.53	30.98	31.71
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	4.84	10.42	9.86
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	5.03	7.44	7.24
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	69.64	67.24	67.48
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	50.32	47.46	47.75
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	62.14	40.78	42.60
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	50.89	47.08	47.46
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.70	6.14	6.20
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.38	2.36	2.26
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	9.70	9.13	9.18
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.67	2.64	2.81
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.34	7.22	7.13
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.63	0.97	0.94
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.19	0.79	0.83
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.01	11.91	11.75
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.35	1.74	1.88
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.70	0.19	0.40
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	38.12	39.80	39.60
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	13.87	17.24	16.89
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	10.02	16.95	16.37

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Rewa, Satna

# Madhya Pradesh



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

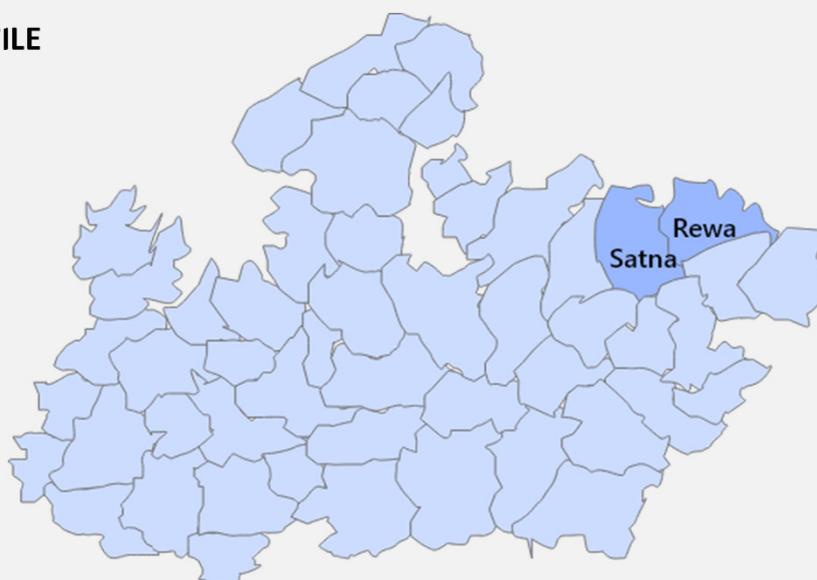
**Districts:** Rewa, Satna

**State:** Madhya Pradesh

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Rewa and Satna districts. These two districts belong to Rewa administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these two districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Rewa	Satna
Total Population	23,65,106	22,28,935
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	3,11,985	3,19,975
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	13.2	14.4
Land under forest cover (%)	12.4	23.4
Number of Tehsils	11	10
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	375	297
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	931	926
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	929	961
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	61.2	62.5
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	41.9	41.4
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	32.9	30.0
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	43.2	43.5

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Rewa	Satna
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	316	309
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	0	4
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	37	45
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	9	9
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	3	2
District Hospitals (DHs)	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Rewa, Satna. Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

Districts: Rewa, Satna  
State: Madhya Pradesh

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=321	Non-ST Population N=1485	Total Population N=1806
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	57.80	67.34	65.64
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1034	980	989
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1248	849	922
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	70.37	83.01	80.76
5	Households with electricity (%)	78.11	89.98	87.86
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	90.01	89.60	89.67
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	14.60	30.16	27.39
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	80.54	60.76	64.28
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	4.77	20.32	17.55
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	22.38	21.78	21.88
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	61.20	63.58	63.16
12	Households have BPL card (%)	69.20	47.40	51.28
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.22	5.84	5.02
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	68.85	83.96	81.27
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	5.10	21.63	18.68
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	29.69	48.87	45.45
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	25.21	46.57	42.82
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	10.28	12.38	12.01
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	14.86	11.30	11.81
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	6.08	5.22
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	6.19	14.64	13.39
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	7.65	7.23	7.29
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	583	214	278

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=321	Non-ST Population N=1485	Total Population N=1806
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	51.99	67.92	64.97
25	Men who are literate (%)	81.79	87.14	85.92
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	6.61	28.00	24.04
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	39.17	61.55	57.41
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	45.44	33.15	35.35
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.69	4.04	4.37
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	4.20	35.32	29.38
<b>D. Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	54.82	57.76	57.20
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	45.14	44.30	44.46
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	1.18	1.30	1.28
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	95.68	89.97	91.01
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	15.45	14.12	14.37
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	8.40	6.71	7.03
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	59.37	63.67	62.84
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	17.07	25.61	23.80
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	12.15	16.05	15.22
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.87	6.61	5.40
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	93.79	92.99	93.16
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	70.21	64.75	65.67
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1330	2674	2420
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1414	5148	4514
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	6.04	7.40	6.88
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	84.11	72.92	75.08

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
  - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
  - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy. A
  - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=321	Non-ST Population N=1485	Total Population N=1806
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	67.46	84.80	81.05
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	66.81	76.20	74.16
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	1.75	3.67	3.26
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.50	5.00	4.67
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.24	4.10	4.32
<b>F.3. Postnatal care</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	42.78	62.77	58.54
53	Women who had two postnatal check-ups (%)	47.77	52.15	50.64
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	42.35	55.15	52.60
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	91.59	93.67	93.26
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	67.23	78.01	75.86
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	77.89	84.56	83.23
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	58.52	60.37	59.97
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	8.92	8.94	8.93
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	57.99	57.72	57.77
61	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received ORS (%)	47.75	39.16	40.99
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	29.43	29.84	29.76
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	29.43	18.61	20.92
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.57	2.85	3.00
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(60.92)	77.23	73.09
66	Among children had ARI symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical treatment same/next day (%)	(33.31)	43.43	40.86
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	28.13	20.15	21.60
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	30.71	41.68	39.38
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	59.41	49.93	51.83
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	2.32	5.22	4.60
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	47.28	39.21	40.76
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	24.01	21.28	21.81
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	5.21	9.43	8.62
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	41.67	36.77	37.72

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ( )-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=321	Non-ST Population N=1485	Total Population N=1806
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	25.92	22.01	22.72
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	28.74	24.74	25.66
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>12</sup> (%)	6.16	17.75	15.65
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	8.22	14.95	13.41
<b>I. Anaemia among Children and Adults</b> <sup>17</sup>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	70.62	59.29	61.72
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	55.59	42.00	44.50
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	53.30	47.70	48.66
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	55.49	42.27	44.69
<b>J. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b> <sup>18</sup>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.91	4.67	4.90
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.57	2.08	2.35
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.79	5.48	5.55
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.53	3.73	3.92
<b>K. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.96	5.05	5.22
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.26	1.32	1.13
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.44	0.24	0.28
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.80	10.82	10.35
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.26	1.76	1.65
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.79	0.00	0.42
<b>M. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	44.32	46.73	46.30
<b>N. Program Outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	20.78	21.84	21.65
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	17.84	22.15	21.38

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Adilabad, Karimnagar, and Nizamabad

# Telangana



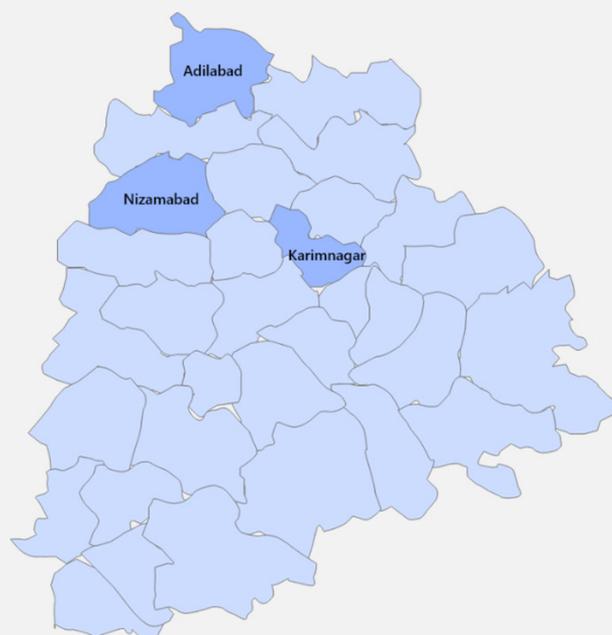
# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

Districts: Adilabad, Karimnagar, and Nizamabad | State: Telangana

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Adilabad, Nizamabad, and Karimnagar districts. While these three districts do not share borders they share similarities in terms of the types of tribes that inhabit there and are also have geographic proximity of being in the northern part of Telangana. Hence they have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these three districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Adilabad	Karimnagar	Nizamabad
Total Population	27,41,239	37,76,269	25,51,335
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	4,95,794	1,06,745	1,92,941
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	18.1	2.8	7.6
Land under forest cover (%)	35.5	16.8	15.0
Number of Tehsils	52	57	36
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	170	319	321
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	1001	1008	1040
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	1003	995	1017
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	51.3	54.8	51.5
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	41.4	42.2	34.3
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	41.9	43.6	44.3
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	52.7	51.9	52.8

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Adilabad	Karimnagar	Nizamabad
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	457	470	395
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	90	103	60
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	0	0	0
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	9	9	14
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	3	3	3
District Hospitals (DHs)	0	1	0

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Adilabad, Nizamabad and Karimnagar. Directorate of Census Operations, Telangana, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Adilabad has been delimited and split into six districts namely Adilabad, Kumuram, Bheem, Asifabad, Mancherla, and Nirmal post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Adilabad is combined for these six districts. District boundary of Karimnagar has been delimited and split into four districts namely Karimnagar, Jagtial, Peddapalli and Rajanna Sircilla post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Karimnagar is combined for these four districts. District boundary of Nizamabad has been delimited and split into two districts namely Nizamabad and Kamareddy post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Nizamabad is combined for these two districts.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nizamabad |  
State: Telangana

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=213	Non-ST Population N=2108	Total Population N=2321
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	45.84	56.80	55.85
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1013	1054	1050
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	829	814	815
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	57.53	82.86	80.86
5	Households with electricity (%)	93.81	98.22	97.85
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	80.48	77.25	77.52
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	14.92	46.66	44.05
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	82.92	37.70	41.41
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	20.03	61.63	58.21
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	72.97	65.10	65.75
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	95.09	96.65	96.51
12	Households have BPL card (%)	91.67	85.49	86.00
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.39	1.73	1.78
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	79.36	88.05	87.33
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	43.82	67.33	65.40
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	57.36	40.61	41.99
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	30.85	60.93	58.48
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	16.68	14.17	14.37
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	3.87	6.81	6.56
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	4.89	4.47
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	20.55	3.13	4.75
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	11.35	8.31	8.59
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	211	323	313

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'na' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=213	Non-ST Population N=2108	Total Population N=2321
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	36.83	62.59	60.48
25	Men who are literate (%)	67.87	79.97	79.19
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	17.10	39.70	37.85
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	71.07	89.25	87.76
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	39.03	20.45	22.26
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	14.79	7.65	8.31
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	49.63	68.93	67.09
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	34.89	44.60	<b>43.81</b>
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	34.37	41.40	40.83
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.52	2.47	2.31
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	78.21	65.68	66.53
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	5.57	9.01	8.73
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	3.04	4.55	4.43
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	72.11	79.67	79.05
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	57.06	72.02	70.68
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	31.95	47.12	45.76
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	20.95	33.80	32.65
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	85.71	86.72	86.64
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	9.57	12.71	12.47
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	4839	5079	5038
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	7190	16387	15700
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	22.41	21.61	21.77
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	65.78	32.66	35.35

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'na' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
  - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
  - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
  - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=213	Non-ST Population N=2108	Total Population N=2321
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	69.92	88.18	86.64
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	49.14	27.21	29.06
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	4.22	3.52	3.58
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	24.27	61.64	58.49
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	28.80	42.24	40.33
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	71.99	84.43	83.32
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(44.74)	35.23	37.29
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	73.05	72.79	72.81
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	90.13	97.07	96.65
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	90.13	87.91	88.05
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	90.13	89.78	89.80
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	62.09	72.80	72.02
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	6.34	12.40	11.91
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	77.88	76.69
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	60.30	59.86
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	31.56	32.35
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	23.20	22.21
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.76	3.47	3.49
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	95.84	92.55
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	47.17	43.07
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	23.73	19.34	19.69
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	11.24	31.03	29.28
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	67.38	68.24
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	7.58	4.49	4.66
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	42.36	31.14	32.02
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	29.62	20.16	20.91
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	8.60	5.48	5.73
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	40.33	30.89	31.64

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'na' - No case available, (-) -Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=213	Non-ST Population N=2108	Total Population N=2321
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	40.65	26.51	27.69
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	30.46	22.48	23.02
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	13.58	22.00	21.30
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	6.49	19.56	18.67
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	74.57	60.09	61.16
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	67.10	55.97	56.92
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	*	47.34	48.62
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	67.25	55.69	56.66
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.45	6.86	6.99
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.71	3.78	3.78
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	6.56	6.11
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	4.28	3.98
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.86	6.46	6.75
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.47	2.04	1.99
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.02	0.76	0.79
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.96	10.75	10.62
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.72	2.98	3.10
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	3.20	2.98
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	50.65	30.78	32.41
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	1.12	13.30	13.12
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	37.80	24.40	25.33

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'na' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Khammam, and Warangal

# Telangana



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Khammam and Warangal

**State:** Telangana

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## **SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:**

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Khammam and Warangal districts. While these two districts do not share borders they share similarities in terms of the types of tribes that inhabit there and are also have geographic proximity of being in the south-eastern part of Telangana. Hence they have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these five districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Khammam	Warangal
Total Population	27,97,370	35,12,576
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	7,65,565	5,30,656
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	27.4	15.1
Land under forest cover (%)	33.8	23.0
Number of Tehsils	46	50
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	175	273
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	1011	997
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	1022	973
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	57.4	55.7
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	43.7	39
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	43.2	42.5
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	55.2	54.4

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Khammam	Warangal
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	482	660
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	75	140
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	0	0
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	7	9
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	2	3
District Hospitals (DHs)	1	0

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Khammam and Warangal. Directorate of Census Operations, Telangana, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Khammam has been delimited and split into two districts namely Khammam and Kothagudem post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Khammam is combined for these two districts. District boundary of Warangal has been delimited and split into six districts namely Warangal Rural, Warangal Urban, Jayashankar Bhupalpally, Mulugu, Mahabubabad, Jangaon post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Warangal is combined for these six districts.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

District: Khamman, Warangal

State: Telangana

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=257	Non-ST Population N=1333	Total Population N=1590
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	46.73	63.26	60.71
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1017	1049	1044
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	880	984	967
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	65.96	81.14	78.75
5	Households with electricity (%)	94.40	97.84	97.31
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	86.96	76.88	78.42
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	24.77	52.75	48.48
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	64.75	31.21	36.34
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	42.36	69.17	65.08
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	78.51	73.26	74.07
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	97.89	96.49	96.71
12	Households have BPL card (%)	88.60	87.64	87.78
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.57	3.21	2.96
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	75.83	87.10	85.38
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	55.75	72.86	70.25
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	54.92	33.64	36.89
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	47.15	68.27	65.04
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	10.18	11.19	11.03
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	10.32	6.44	6.89
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	25.59	5.40	7.72
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	3.71	3.01
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	8.72	7.88	8.04
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	862	300	387

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'na' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=257	Non-ST Population N=1333	Total Population N=1590
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	40.88	69.55	64.79
25	Men who are literate (%)	73.02	88.65	85.83
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	26.04	42.81	40.03
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	87.88	93.04	92.19
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	38.66	28.33	29.97
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	14.49	15.42	15.27
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	70.50	82.16	80.28
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	68.48	57.19	59.12
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	64.15	51.23	53.44
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	3.81	4.43	4.33
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	76.41	63.23	65.75
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	2.78	7.94	7.06
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	1.50	2.59	2.40
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	84.96	86.24	86.04
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	83.88	81.69	82.04
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	58.23	64.61	63.59
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	45.88	54.53	53.14
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	87.54	91.60	90.94
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	7.07	13.69	12.76
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	7186	6434	6256
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	13093	12085	12226
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	(46.76)	50.75	48.15
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	41.19	41.00	41.03

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'na' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
  - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
  - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
  - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=257	Non-ST Population N=1333	Total Population N=1590
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	80.43	97.86	95.12
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	22.70	33.41	31.73
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	7.50	1.05	2.06
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	62.09	68.39	67.40
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	60.98	54.20	54.96
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	82.89	92.84	91.24
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(79.54)	79.66	79.61
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	76.38	62.93	64.86
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	98.63	98.83
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	91.52	82.66	83.93
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	100.00	93.46	94.40
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	79.86	86.60	85.45
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	4.54	10.24	9.34
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	88.31	86.37
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	52.37	53.21
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	26.63	27.97
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	18.78	20.73
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.37	3.01	3.22
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	92.62
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	90.50	76.92
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	7.43	18.00	16.35
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	30.55	50.39	47.45
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(82.32)	51.88	57.30
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	9.37	10.34	10.19
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	28.45	26.21	26.56
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	14.61	15.28	15.18
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	1.50	5.44	4.83
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	30.46	24.88	25.74

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'na' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=257	Non-ST Population N=1333	Total Population N=1590
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	26.59	21.56	22.40
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	26.16	21.90	22.70
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	16.11	28.00	26.03
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	8.08	29.85	25.77
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	71.32	66.31	67.14
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	73.07	61.85	63.68
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	82.88	55.26	62.32
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	73.57	61.66	63.63
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.19	6.37	6.17
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.78	3.64	3.49
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.12	9.17	8.06
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	4.73	3.87
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.57	7.58	7.58
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.65	1.27	1.50
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.45	0.96	1.21
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.24	7.94	9.48
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	4.31	3.51
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	2.74	2.23
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	37.11	30.76	31.73
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	15.78	15.79	15.79
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	41.57	31.40	33.09

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'na' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Medak,  
Nalgonda, and Rangareddy

# Telangana



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

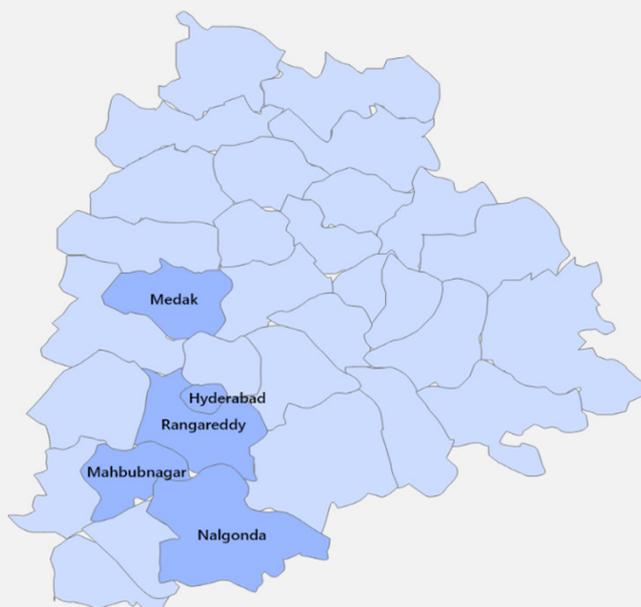
**Districts:** Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda and Rangareddy

**State:** Telangana

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Medak, Rangareddy, Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, and Nalgonda districts. While these five districts do not share borders they share similarities in terms of the types of tribes that inhabit there and are also have geographic proximity of being in the south-western part of Telangana. Hence they have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these five districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Medak	Rangareddy	Hyderabad	Mahbubnagar	Nalgonda
Total Population	30,33,288	52,96,741	39,43,323	40,53,028	34,88,809
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	1,68,985	2,18,757	48,937	3,64,269	3,94,279
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	5.6	4.1	1.2	9	11.3
Land under forest cover (%)	7.6	10.3	18.7	12.5	2.9
Number of Tehsils	45	37	16	64	59
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	313	707	18172	220	245
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	992	961	954	977	983
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	952	940	915	948	934
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	51.4	69.4	79.3	44.7	54.2
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	32.0	45.9	62.1	30.4	35.6
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	40.0	27.2	19.1	47.1	44.3
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	51.0	39.9	23.8	53.6	54.8

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Medak	Rangareddy	Hyderabad	Mahbubnagar	Nalgonda
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	589	489	0	560	556
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	93	159	144	116	88
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	0	0	0	0	0
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	7	13	10	11	6
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	8	2	3	4	6
District Hospitals (DHs)	1	1	1	0	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Medak, Rangareddy, Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda. Directorate of Census Operations, Telangana, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Medak has been delimited and split into three districts namely Medak, Siddipet and Sangareddy post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Medak is combined for these three districts. District boundary of Rangareddy has been delimited and split into three districts namely Rangareddy, Medchal-Malkajgiri and Vikarabad post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Rangareddy is combined for these three districts. District boundary of Mahbubnagar has been delimited and split into six districts namely Mahbubnagar, Nagarkurnool, Jogulamba, Gadwal, Wanaparthy, Narayanpet post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Mahbubnagar is combined for these six districts. District boundary of Nalgonda has been delimited and split into four districts namely Nalgonda, Suryapet, Yadadri and Bhuvanagiri post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Nalgonda is combined for these four districts.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

Districts: Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Medak, and Nalgonda,  
Rangareddy, | State:Telangana

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=267	Non-ST Population N=3608	Total Population N=3875
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	44.65	67.31	65.99
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	959	984	982
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	772	879	872
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	77.06	85.53	84.97
5	Households with electricity (%)	97.10	98.84	98.74
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	80.68	77.76	77.92
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	29.48	55.46	53.98
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	57.64	22.80	24.79
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	52.32	73.02	71.84
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	77.28	63.40	64.19
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	94.58	94.19	94.21
12	Households have BPL card (%)	90.10	77.01	77.76
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.78	9.63	9.12
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	86.09	93.83	93.39
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	71.60	81.26	80.71
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	51.26	32.04	33.14
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	39.32	67.16	65.59
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	13.93	11.12	11.28
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	13.27	8.38	8.76
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	7.59	6.93	6.98
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	21.49	5.70	6.72
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	10.07	9.41
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	263	284	283

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

*'na' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases*

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=267	Non-ST Population N=3608	Total Population N=3875
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	33.63	69.75	67.74
25	Men who are literate (%)	74.77	84.79	84.18
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	22.79	48.39	46.96
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	86.48	92.47	92.14
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	50.65	25.75	27.39
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	26.54	8.88	10.02
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	73.15	79.83	79.40
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	58.96	62.34	62.16
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	58.48	59.90	59.82
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.48	0.45
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	75.58	66.45	66.96
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	2.55	7.17	6.91
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	0.49	4.17	3.97
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	78.72	88.49	87.93
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	64.42	75.40	74.74
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	35.09	53.76	52.63
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	28.14	43.88	42.93
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	84.77	89.92	89.59
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	5.02	11.91	11.54
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	3324	4563	4489
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	18601	13686	13950
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	24.93	14.65	16.14
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	60.51	40.18	41.35

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'na' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
  - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
  - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
  - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=267	Non-ST Population N=3608	Total Population N=3875
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	83.00	93.01	92.38
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	31.27	30.77	30.80
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	5.62	2.55	2.74
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	47.78	55.63	55.13
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	40.77	36.38	36.66
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	82.29	84.20	84.08
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	61.08	47.98	50.49
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	81.78	65.56	66.24
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	97.29	97.41
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	86.42	88.94	88.83
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	88.84	89.13	89.12
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	73.73	72.46	72.54
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	10.32	6.34	6.58
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	72.38	75.25	74.98
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	71.93	54.27	55.96
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	18.48	33.71	32.25
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	18.48	22.68	22.27
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.99	1.21	1.19
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	78.99	80.06
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	82.46	78.28
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	20.04	14.00	14.37
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	32.11	37.48	37.10
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(55.15)	54.44	54.50
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	20.75	13.63	14.17
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	34.42	26.26	26.83
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	17.88	17.68	17.69
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	4.47	4.36	4.37
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	36.42	27.12	27.76

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'na' - No case available, (-) -Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=267	Non-ST Population N=3608	Total Population N=3875
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	25.56	20.67	20.95
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	17.97	20.75	20.56
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	25.67	33.13	32.70
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	18.01	26.52	25.94
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	60.83	58.70	58.84
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	60.69	54.45	54.80
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(23.31)	45.03	43.86
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	59.44	54.11	54.41
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	9.28	6.95	7.08
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.80	3.90	4.07
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.81	5.56	5.30
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.90	4.49	4.24
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.32	7.70	7.68
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.27	1.68	1.71
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.60	1.34	1.30
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.65	14.23	13.58
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	3.88	3.61
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	2.93	2.73
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	40.33	26.34	27.14
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	15.55	11.03	11.28
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	27.96	29.64	29.51

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'na' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam

# Andhra Pradesh



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

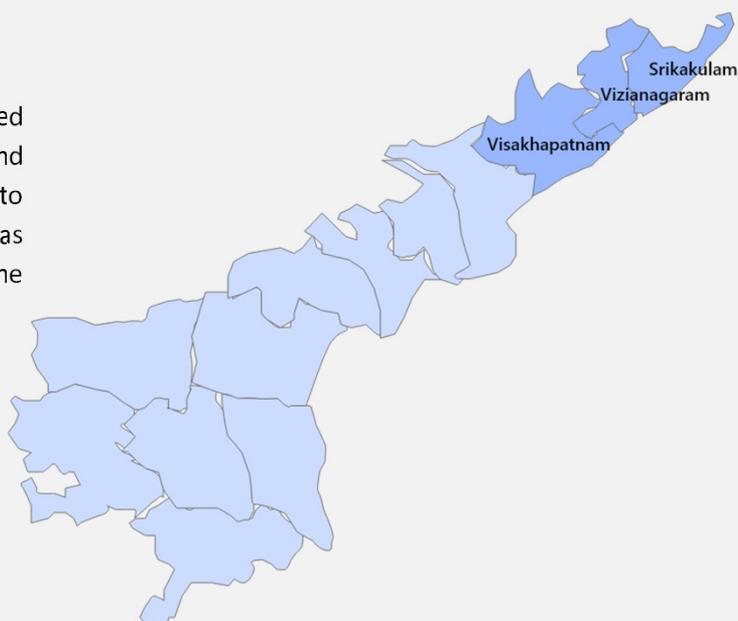
**Districts:** Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam

**State:** Andhra Pradesh

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts. These three districts belong to Coastal Andhra Apex region and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these three districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Srikakulam	Vizianagaram	Visakhapatnam
Total Population	27,03,114	23,44,474	42,90,589
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	1,66,118	2,35,556	6,18,500
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	6.1	10.0	14.4
Land under forest cover (%)	14.0	16.1	33.7
Number of Tehsils	37	34	43
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	463	359	384
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	1015	1019	1006
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	1041	1054	1042
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	52.1	49.9	59.3
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	43.7	38.4	34.7
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	38.5	40.5	30.2
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	52.8	54.7	56.6

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Srikakulam	Vizianagaram	Visakhapatnam
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	422	373	496
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	131	134	200
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	7	4	14
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	15	11	12
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	2	1	3
District Hospitals (DHs)	1	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam Directorate of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam

**State:** Andhra Pradesh

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=235	Non-ST Population N=2116	Total Population N=2351
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	47.99	60.64	59.28
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1067	1044	1047
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1021	970	977
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	63.59	90.36	86.83
5	Households with electricity (%)	91.57	98.81	98.06
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	81.35	83.36	83.16
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	91.97	52.69	56.78
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	91.09	48.54	52.97
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	7.69	53.83	49.02
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	88.92	74.34	75.86
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	93.59	96.10	95.83
12	Households have BPL card (%)	93.06	84.76	85.63
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.63	5.62	5.10
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	66.81	88.53	86.26
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	47.27	88.39	84.11
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	71.42	33.69	37.62
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	23.81	58.60	54.95
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.33	9.66	9.63
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	21.31	3.81	5.66
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	14.16	4.21	5.26
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	(0.00)	6.17	5.56
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	(0.00)	1.92	1.73
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	768	358	402

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

*'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,\* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases*

<sup>4</sup> Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

<sup>5</sup> Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

<sup>6</sup> Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>7</sup> Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=235	Non-ST Population N=2116	Total Population N=2351
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	43.60	62.32	60.32
25	Men who are literate (%)	80.87	79.65	79.84
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	22.99	38.22	36.60
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	83.06	92.64	91.62
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	36.07	26.48	27.77
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.67	13.57	12.20
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	53.40	65.69	64.15
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	48.38	71.76	69.38
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	42.11	69.94	67.11
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	5.60	1.17	1.62
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	96.00	82.35	83.34
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	9.16	4.84	5.28
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.95	3.05	3.34
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	81.00	80.92	80.93
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	57.03	79.04	75.94
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	57.00	58.74	58.49
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	28.71	45.59	43.21
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	88.87	94.85	94.00
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	32.29	23.31	24.13
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1767	2775	2630
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2592	7057	6650
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	27.20	23.09	25.41
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	84.78	49.96	54.59

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
  - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
  - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
  - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=235	Non-ST Population N=2116	Total Population N=2351
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	57.56	93.27	88.44
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	46.49	46.26	46.29
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	13.10	2.72	4.13
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.04	40.87	37.11
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.81	29.01	27.22
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	72.17	85.52	83.64
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	37.33	61.18	51.50
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	53.08	59.67	58.83
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	85.81	90.83	90.19
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	90.25	90.15	90.16
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	53.08	78.14	74.79
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	12.20	6.79	7.49
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(73.26)	73.48	73.43
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(86.88)	34.15	45.19
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(32.15)	24.62	26.19
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(25.80)	16.97	18.82
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.87	0.40	0.46
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	62.83	47.64
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	23.07	14.59	15.57
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	47.32	43.19	43.80
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(46.37)	33.94	35.89
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	5.80	8.24	7.87
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	46.24	29.04	31.25
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	30.22	15.16	17.10
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	3.41	3.11	3.15
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	59.18	28.01	32.03

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=235	Non-ST Population N=2116	Total Population N=2351
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	40.48	18.71	21.07
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	22.23	13.33	14.61
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	8.29	28.10	25.95
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	16.44	28.64	26.89
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	81.29	67.91	69.80
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	77.79	69.51	70.41
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(74.57)	57.89	60.75
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	77.68	69.27	70.19
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.58	7.72	7.27
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.15	4.39	4.14
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.84	10.53	9.85
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.04	5.72	5.04
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.49	6.38	6.28
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.09	1.57	1.52
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.83	0.93	1.14
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.65	10.65	11.37
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	6.00	1.37	2.03
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	3.78	1.07	1.46
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	73.95	38.49	42.18
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	17.58	11.94	12.54
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	24.30	27.82	27.30

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Anantapur, Chittoor, East Godavari, Krishna,  
Kurnool, Guntur, Prakasam, Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore, West  
Godavari, YSR

## Andhra Pradesh



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

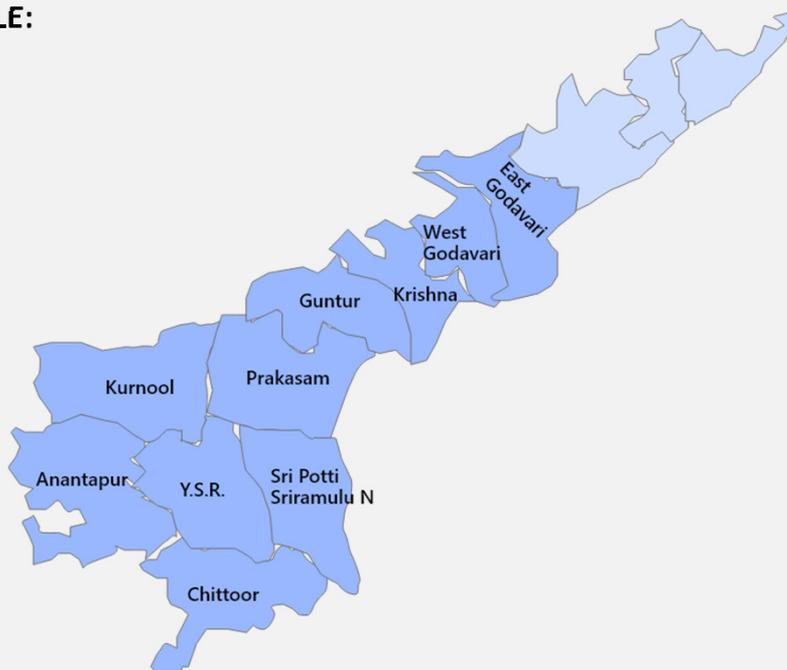
**Districts:** Anantapur, Chittoor, East Godavari, Krishna, Kurnool, Guntur, Prakasam, Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore, West Godavari, YSR

**State:** Andhra Pradesh

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam and Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore, YSR, Kurnool, Anantapur, Chittoor districts. These ten districts belong to Coastal Andhra and Rayalseema regions; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these ten districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Anantapur	Chittoor	East Godavari	Guntur	Krishna	Kurnool	Prakasam	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	West Godavari	YSR
Total Population	4081148	4174064	5154296	4887813	4517398	4053463	3397448	2963557	3936966	2882469
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	154127	159165	213195	247089	132464	82831	151145	285997	109072	75886
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	3.8	3.8	4.1	5.1	2.9	2	4.4	9.7	2.8	2.6
Land under forest cover (%)	5.2	21.1	39.0	7.8	7.5	12.3	18.7	10.3	18.9	28.4
Number of Tehsils	63	66	60	57	50	54	56	46	46	51
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	213	275	477	429	518	230	193	227	509	188
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	977	997	1006	1003	992	988	981	985	1004	985
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	962	996	1042	975	985	970	971	970	1044	967
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	54.0	63.3	67.5	60.1	69.2	49.8	53.1	62.0	71.4	56.8
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	44.2	46	48.7	37.5	46.2	44.6	40.4	39.3	53.1	39.9
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	41.0	35.1	21.2	38.4	32.1	43.0	42.1	30.9	29.1	34.7
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	46.6	46.6	52.5	53.4	47.0	47.0	50.8	48.6	52.4	45.3

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Anantapur	Chittoor	East Godavari	Guntur	Krishna	Kurnool	Prakasam	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	West Godavari	YSR
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	557	616	774	626	528	518	499	449	568	420
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	136	148	212	170	189	134	134	116	179	117
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	16	7	12	15	15	3	6	7	9	6
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	15	15	26	17	12	18	14	14	14	12
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	2	4	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	1
District Hospitals (DHs)	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore. Directorate of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Anantapur, Chittoor, East Godavari, Krishna, Kurnool, Guntur,  
Prakasam, Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore, West Godavari, YSR

**State:** Andhra Pradesh

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=336	Non-ST Population N=7578	Total Population N=7914
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	51.94	63.14	62.69
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1010	1021	1020
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1244	886	901
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	75.73	82.16	81.84
5	Households with electricity (%)	94.80	99.11	98.93
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	76.36	70.04	70.31
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	33.62	57.02	56.03
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	61.37	34.21	35.36
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	37.15	66.21	64.98
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	72.80	74.32	74.26
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	93.29	94.91	94.84
12	Households have BPL card (%)	90.40	87.30	87.43
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.30	3.65	3.55
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	77.11	89.74	89.20
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	73.04	81.29	80.94
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	27.72	28.09	28.08
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	37.47	54.99	54.25
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.44	12.47	12.47
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	6.49	5.46	5.51
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	18.62	4.76	5.44
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	7.78	4.49	4.61
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	3.42	3.29
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	236	304	301

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

*'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases*

<sup>4</sup> Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

<sup>5</sup> Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

<sup>6</sup> Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>7</sup> Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=336	Non-ST Population N=7578	Total Population N=7914
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	47.43	64.36	63.57
25	Men who are literate (%)	66.94	79.91	79.28
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	21.06	34.35	33.73
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	86.10	93.80	93.44
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	42.82	34.56	34.96
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	20.23	11.28	11.71
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	59.37	68.78	68.33
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	61.73	69.94	69.54
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	61.73	68.92	68.56
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.33	0.32
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	83.18	73.05	73.48
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	6.96	4.38	4.50
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	6.00	2.91	3.06
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	71.29	84.43	83.77
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	59.31	77.25	76.36
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	42.09	56.28	55.58
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	23.42	45.09	44.02
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	87.35	92.49	92.23
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	16.84	15.88	15.93
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1508	2414	2357
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	6319	7557	7495
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	(0.00)	23.30	22.25
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	55.64	46.41	46.87

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
  - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
  - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
  - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=336	Non-ST Population N=7578	Total Population N=7914
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	89.57	92.31	92.18
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	45.14	36.06	36.51
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	4.65	3.54	3.60
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	36.50	40.98	40.76
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	22.63	25.19	25.03
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	85.05	83.49	83.57
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(20.73)	49.27	48.08
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	56.79	66.87	66.46
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.19	96.79	96.72
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	81.45	89.03	88.72
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	80.69	89.63	89.27
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	72.91	70.31	70.43
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	5.98	6.37	6.35
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(86.98)	74.28	74.87
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(40.62)	48.55	48.19
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(38.77)	30.76	31.13
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(27.60)	14.59	15.19
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	0.58	0.55
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	67.79	67.79
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	82.63	82.63
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	17.95	18.04	18.03
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	44.96	38.90	39.21
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(43.01)	62.05	60.79
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	9.80	7.19	7.32
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	23.25	31.84	31.42
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	24.33	16.82	17.18
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	8.96	4.61	4.82
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	40.37	31.39	31.82

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=336	Non-ST Population N=7578	Total Population N=7918
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	21.30	16.56	16.77
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	31.92	13.92	14.80
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	29.09	35.27	34.99
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	15.13	35.99	34.98
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	69.15	55.58	56.16
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	69.32	57.11	57.68
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	66.27	51.05	51.75
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	69.21	56.88	57.46
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.52	8.57	8.43
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.53	5.21	5.13
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	9.03	9.82	9.78
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.12	6.18	6.13
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.93	8.08	7.98
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.36	1.74	1.77
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.95	0.76	0.77
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.38	11.07	10.94
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.65	4.06	4.09
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	3.91	1.54	1.65
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	45.36	34.14	34.62
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	14.49	13.35	13.40
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	32.10	25.82	26.14

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Ahmadabad, Anand, Banas Kantha, Gandhinagar,  
Kheda, Mahesana, Patan, Sabar Kantha

## Gujarat



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

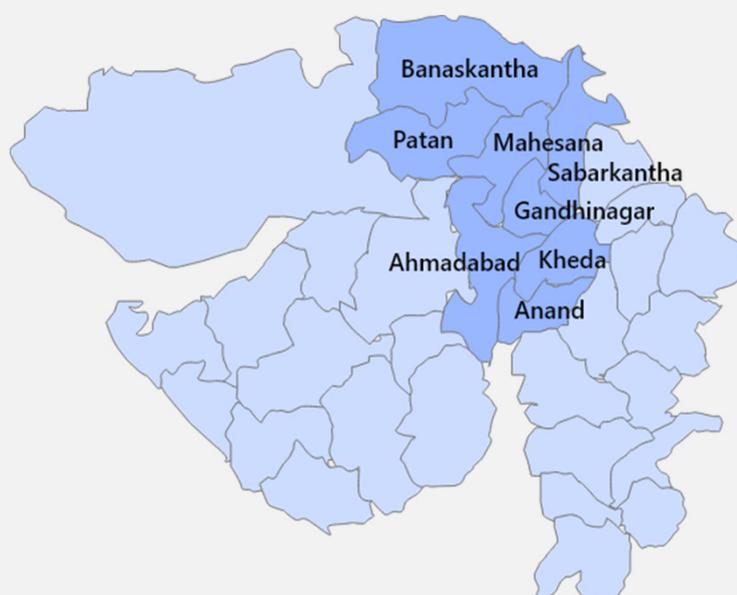
**Districts:** Ahmadabad, Anand, Banas Kantha, Gandhinagar,  
Kheda, Mahesana, Patan, Sabar Kantha

**State: Gujarat**

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of Sabar Kantha, Patan, Banas Kantha, Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Ahmadabad, Anand, and Kheda districts. The first five districts belong to North Gujarat and last three belong to Central Gujarat and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these eight districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Ahmadabad	Anand	Banas Kantha	Gandhinagar	Kheda	Mahesana	Patan	Sabar Kantha
<b>Total Population</b>	72,14,225	20,92,745	31,20,506	13,91,753	22,99,885	20,35,064	13,43,734	24,28,589
<b>Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population</b>	89,138	24,824	2,84,155	18,204	40,336	9,392	13,303	5,42,156
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	1.2	1.2	9.1	1.3	1.8	0.5	1	22.3
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	1.6	1.6	7.7	4.3	2.4	3.6	1.8	11.0
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	11	8	12	4	10	9	7	13
<b>Population Density (Persons/Sq. Km.)</b>	890	653	290	650	582	462	232	328
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	904	925	938	923	940	926	935	952
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	892	945	968	875	916	925	946	989
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	79.4	76.4	51.8	75.8	73.5	75.3	61.1	64.7
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	59.3	57.3	38.4	72	53.1	69.9	54.7	54.4
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	13.6	21.6	27.3	19.0	23.3	22.8	26.5	34.1
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	22.9	28.2	28.5	22.5	26.4	21.4	20.2	42.5

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Ahmedabad	Anand	Banas Kantha	Gandhinagar	Kheda	Mahesana	Patan	Sabar Kantha
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	193	251	715	155	276	261	298	449
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	57	54	88	40	79	70	58	101
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	83	33	81	13	25	27	25	37
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	16	14	27	9	15	12	15	23
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	2	1	3	1	1	3	0	2
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Sabar Kantha, Patan, Banas Kantha, Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Kheda, Anand, Ahmadabad. Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Sabar Kantha has been delimited and split into 2 districts namely Sabar Kantha, Aravalli post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Sabar Kantha is combined for these 2 districts.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULE TRIBES

**Districts:** Ahmadabad, Anand, Banas Kantha,  
Gandhinagar, Kheda, Mahesana, Patan, Sabar Kantha

**State:** Gujarat

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=417	Non-ST Population N=5811	Total Population N=6228
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	59.17	73.47	72.65
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	972	952	954
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1358	877	905
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	88.69	96.32	95.75
5	Households with electricity (%)	89.30	96.10	95.73
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	89.94	95.86	95.53
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	43.14	67.32	65.98
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	52.87	26.66	28.12
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	25.35	54.63	53.01
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	21.76	26.85	26.56
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	74.33	78.30	78.07
12	Households have BPL card (%)	52.47	29.34	30.62
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.53	5.02	4.88
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	84.56	92.83	92.37
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	56.29	82.72	81.25
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	47.61	39.31	39.77
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	51.67	70.57	69.58
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.37	11.82	11.69
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	20.60	6.18	6.93
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	4.22	1.05	1.22
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	11.53	6.54	6.72
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	3.22	3.11
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	282	164	171

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

*'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases*

<sup>4</sup> Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

<sup>5</sup> Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

<sup>6</sup> Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>7</sup> Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=417	Non-ST Population N=5811	Total Population N=6228
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	57.02	73.83	72.90
25	Men who are literate (%)	80.35	90.73	90.22
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	24.77	32.29	31.87
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	65.42	83.78	82.75
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	32.63	29.35	29.56
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.29	6.80	6.77
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	64.41	57.91	58.32
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	36.05	51.13	50.31
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	30.24	32.04	31.94
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	80.47	65.85	66.50
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	26.58	15.68	16.28
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	11.68	6.47	6.76
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	83.26	89.13	88.79
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	63.16	77.50	76.54
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	19.29	40.23	38.82
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	15.47	34.58	33.29
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	85.61	91.23	90.92
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	7.99	6.38	6.47
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2438	3273	3209
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	7995	9670	9568
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	4.06	8.45	7.76
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	52.97	42.41	43.03

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

• Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=417	Non-ST Population N=5811	Total Population N=6228
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	77.02	93.23	92.05
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	30.01	29.37	29.42
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	6.45	1.02	1.42
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.34	23.73	22.75
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.22	13.81	13.62
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	58.34	69.80	69.03
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	81.91	43.84	46.72
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	45.37	47.73	47.59
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	83.37	87.88	87.60
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	65.63	72.51	72.09
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	74.49	74.05	74.07
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	51.45	64.11	63.26
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	9.74	8.34	8.44
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	78.49	70.91	71.54
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	46.67	46.04	46.10
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	14.69	10.37	10.73
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	14.69	8.62	9.13
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.04	0.83	0.85
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	75.20	73.17
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	17.89	20.92
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	20.77	18.94	19.06
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	53.70	52.49	52.57
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(56.46)	55.63	55.69
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	13.96	4.53	5.12
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	48.54	39.33	39.95
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	28.97	24.65	24.94
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	13.84	8.92	9.25
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	48.18	39.77	40.34

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=417	Non-ST Population N=5811	Total Population N=6228
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	37.63	30.15	30.58
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	36.59	27.24	27.72
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	12.76	21.88	21.36
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	13.58	19.63	19.32
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	65.77	67.87	67.72
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	65.74	59.13	59.51
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	43.84	55.83	55.27
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	65.05	59.00	59.34
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.63	5.46	5.35
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.20	2.55	2.48
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	13.75	6.50	6.87
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.59	3.12	3.35
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.01	7.01	6.95
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.07	1.88	1.84
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.77	0.98	1.03
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.26	11.57	11.61
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.31	2.67	2.60
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.89	0.84
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	49.25	37.09	37.76
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	21.79	29.56	29.13
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	16.00	7.59	7.94

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh,  
Porbandar, Rajkot, Surendranagar

# Gujarat



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

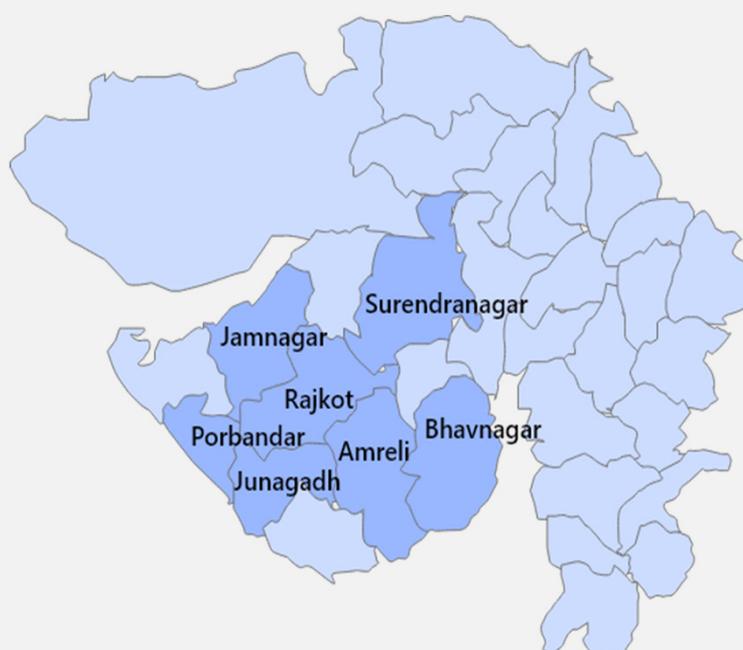
**Districts:** Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surendranagar

**State:** Gujarat

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surendranagar districts. These seven districts belong to Saurashtra region; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these seven districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Amreli	Bhavnagar	Porbandar	Jamnagar	Junagadh	Rajkot	Surendranagar
<b>Total Population</b>	15,14,190	28,80,365	5,85,449	21,60,119	27,43,082	38,04,558	17,56,268
<b>Schedule Tribe (ST) Population</b>	7322	9110	13,039	24,187	55,571	24,017	21,453
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	0.5	0.3	2.2	1.1	2.0	0.6	1.2
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	3.5	2.9	5.5	3.3	19.2	1.4	1.7
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	11	11	3	10	14	14	10
<b>Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)</b>	205	287	253	152	311	340	168
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	964	933	950	939	953	927	930
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	899	917	937	948	952	921	938
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	66.1	66.1	67.7	65.3	66.9	74.4	61.5
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	36.7	63.5	46.4	48.7	57.0	49.4	31.5
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	27.4	22.4	20.0	19.2	24.0	17.5	25.9
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	41.4	20.9	22.7	28.8	23.8	28.5	39.3

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Amreli	Bhavnagar	Jamnagar	Junagadh	Porbandar	Rajkot	Surendranagar
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	206	278	349	377	79	319	342
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	80	44	63	69	14	60	20
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	6	42	37	43	7	47	46
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	12	13	13	18	4	13	12
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	3	2	1	0	0	4	2
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	1	0	1	1	1	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surendranagar Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. District boundary of Jamnagar has been delimited and split into 2 districts namely Jamnagar and Devbhoomi Dwaraka post last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for is combined for these 2 districts.

District boundary of Junagadh has been delimited and split into 2 districts namely Junagadh and Gir Somnathpost last census (2011). The RHS data (2019) for Junagadh is combined for these 2 districts.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surendranagar

**State:** Gujarat

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=289	Non-ST Population N=5406	Total Population N=5695
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	57.83	70.42	69.85
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	955	944	945
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1061	884	892
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	96.40	97.82	97.74
5	Households with electricity (%)	94.20	98.69	98.49
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	92.24	92.20	92.21
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	54.82	69.04	68.40
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	42.42	24.62	25.41
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	38.11	53.08	52.41
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	15.20	18.08	17.95
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	79.25	85.79	85.50
12	Households have BPL card (%)	41.13	29.37	29.90
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.34	2.59	2.58
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	93.25	95.34	95.24
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	73.96	84.57	84.09
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	36.57	33.74	33.87
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	59.76	69.86	69.42
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.58	9.88	9.86
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	14.92	6.87	7.31
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	nca	3.26	3.08
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	7.79	5.81	5.87
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	nca	3.33	3.23
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	96	166	163

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

*'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases*

<sup>4</sup> Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

<sup>5</sup> Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

<sup>6</sup> Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>7</sup> Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=289	Non-ST Population N=5406	Total Population N=5695
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	69.44	74.94	74.72
25	Men who are literate (%)	90.28	89.70	89.72
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	21.91	32.76	32.34
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	78.69	84.83	84.59
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	26.84	14.75	15.31
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.69	3.16	3.27
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	43.19	64.46	63.52
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	29.27	44.40	43.83
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	22.66	32.55	32.18
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	82.59	73.47	73.71
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	14.98	18.14	18.02
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	7.73	7.61	7.62
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	77.00	86.96	86.54
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	60.70	67.93	67.61
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	24.11	35.76	35.26
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	18.02	28.44	27.99
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	90.00	92.21	92.13
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	3.68	8.40	8.20
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1239	2240	2198
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	9290	7242	7327
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	(27.95)	12.59	13.62
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	30.42	47.40	46.69

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=289	Non-ST Population N=5406	Total Population N=5695
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	78.14	91.07	90.48
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	30.30	32.67	32.56
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	5.23	2.82	2.93
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	22.34	16.28	16.56
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	24.60	9.21	9.86
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	54.23	63.78	63.37
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	55.45	55.12
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	42.55	55.87	55.22
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	90.93	89.46	89.53
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	66.22	78.94	78.32
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	71.04	76.96	76.67
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	65.00	80.65	79.93
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	7.67	6.89	6.93
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(59.15)	80.28	79.18
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(43.72)	57.43	56.72
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(30.87)	30.10	30.14
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(30.87)	21.53	22.02
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.38	1.18	1.24
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	92.99	93.62
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	86.05	78.29
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	19.33	15.69	15.85
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	49.34	48.75	48.77
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	38.04	38.93
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	3.84	6.31	6.21
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	35.76	35.30	35.33
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	26.39	27.03	26.99
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	6.17	10.26	10.04
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	28.23	34.93	34.56

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) -Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=289	Non-ST Population N=5406	Total Population N=5695
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	27.74	18.77	19.12
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	14.59	17.22	17.11
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	22.97	29.17	28.93
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	14.99	21.83	21.56
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	68.83	70.26	70.20
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	63.34	57.12	57.36
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	32.53	52.87	52.05
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	62.17	56.96	57.16
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.50	5.86	5.85
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.26	2.87	2.80
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.89	7.77	7.50
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.89	3.55	3.44
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	3.67	6.13	6.04
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.28	1.23
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.02	0.91	0.92
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.94	8.39	8.33
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.15	0.75	0.81
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.63	0.60
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	57.76	51.79	52.06
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	12.64	17.20	17.02
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	42.15	23.39	23.94

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Akola, Amaravati, Buldana, Washim

# Maharashtra



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

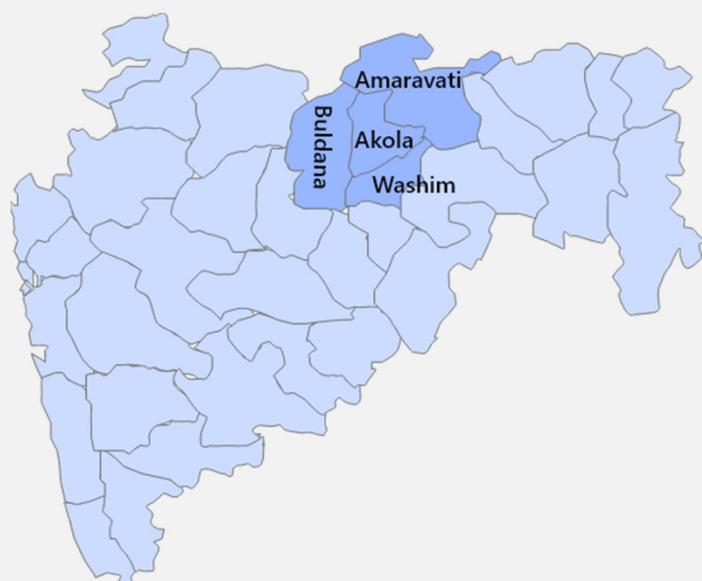
**Districts:** Akola, Amaravati, Buldana, Washim

**State:** Maharashtra

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of Akola, Amaravati, Buldana and Washim districts. These four districts belong to Amravati administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these four districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Akola	Amravati	Buldana	Washim
Total Population	18,13,906	28,88,445	25,86,258	11,97,160
Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population	1,00,280	4,04,128	1,24,837	80,471
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	5.5	14	4.8	6.7
Land under forest cover (%)	6	25.9	6.1	6.1
Number of Tehsils	7	14	13	6
Population Density (Persons/Sq. Km.)	320	237	268	244
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	946	951	934	930
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	953	963	946	944
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	83.5	83.1	75.8	75.5
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	71.5	66.7	59.1	65.1
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	28.1	28.3	38.9	39.8
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	44.2	44.4	47.3	51.2

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Akola	Amravati	Buldana	Washim
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	179	291	280	60
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	0	96	0	25
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	37	20	57	1
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	5	11	13	6
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	1	4	1	1
District Hospitals (DHs)	0	1	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Akola, Amravati, Buldana, and Washim. Directorate of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Akola, Amaravati, Buldana, Washim

**State:** Maharashtra

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=360	Non-ST Population N=2806	Total Population N=3166
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	67.40	81.89	80.14
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	938	979	974
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	755	990	955
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	92.34	97.89	97.12
5	Households with electricity (%)	79.14	96.22	94.12
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	83.93	93.51	92.33
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	27.08	55.36	51.88
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	68.63	37.38	41.22
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	17.04	44.72	41.31
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	22.00	19.72	20.00
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	84.84	87.29	86.98
12	Households have BPL card (%)	53.77	37.80	39.77
13	Households having access to internet (%)	8.67	13.31	12.74
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	69.86	89.64	87.21
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	31.61	63.25	59.35
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	42.92	44.34	44.16
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	52.22	76.88	73.86
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	10.86	13.00	12.73
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	4.74	3.89	4.01
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	7.81	2.55	3.27
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	7.43	3.14	3.33
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	1.99	1.90
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	174	205	201

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

*'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases*

<sup>4</sup> Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

<sup>5</sup> Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

<sup>6</sup> Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>7</sup> Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=360	Non-ST Population N=2806	Total Population N=3166
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	61.43	84.42	81.79
25	Men who are literate (%)	80.43	90.63	89.61
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	21.38	44.42	41.78
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	63.94	85.89	83.38
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	37.43	19.27	21.75
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	17.73	5.04	6.50
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	41.33	64.69	61.75
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	69.12	72.56	72.12
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	58.72	53.74	54.37
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	2.77	1.00	1.22
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	91.98	72.62	74.95
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	5.20	6.98	6.75
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	2.82	3.16	3.11
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	71.26	77.66	76.92
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	56.19	77.89	75.14
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	22.87	37.46	35.62
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	14.61	29.59	27.69
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	89.23	95.23	94.52
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	28.86	9.22	11.12
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1037	4018	3646
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3321	8648	8130
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	20.78	36.24	30.57
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	72.54	52.70	55.00

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
  - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
  - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
  - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=360	Non-ST Population N=2806	Total Population N=3166
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	67.06	91.36	88.10
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	50.46	56.17	55.41
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.30	3.71	3.65
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.95	18.01	17.06
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.27	12.40	12.14
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	75.76	80.27	79.70
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	23.88	50.90	43.11
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	37.23	68.44	61.68
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	89.89	91.48	91.14
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	67.14	79.84	77.09
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	73.53	85.57	82.96
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	62.57	69.64	68.68
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	10.99	10.05	10.18
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	78.65	92.07	90.11
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	70.24	72.76	72.39
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	35.42	21.05	23.16
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	27.61	17.92	19.34
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.77	2.26	2.06
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	80.97	81.95
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	60.63	62.64
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	20.05	16.72	17.10
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	52.24	51.04	51.22
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(76.11)	39.74	44.90
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	4.90	2.80	3.19
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	48.54	39.99	41.19
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	26.86	23.61	24.07
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	13.69	7.27	8.17
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	46.42	37.39	38.65

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=360	Non-ST Population N=2806	Total Population N=3166
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	34.59	25.78	26.76
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	27.15	20.47	21.13
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	8.31	18.78	17.61
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	5.53	18.35	17.08
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	58.27	49.24	50.41
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	44.40	39.68	40.22
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	67.67	40.77	43.90
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	45.22	39.72	40.34
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.03	4.79	4.82
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.85	2.24	2.19
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.38	6.63	6.80
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.76	3.04	3.21
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.12	7.53	7.25
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.84	1.51	1.44
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.01	1.10	1.09
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.71	11.32	10.77
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	3.09	2.78
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.20	1.28	1.27
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	47.83	34.34	36.00
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	24.38	22.66	22.86
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	39.44	41.50	41.25

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Aurangabad, Bid, Jalna, Latur, Osmanabad

# Maharashtra



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

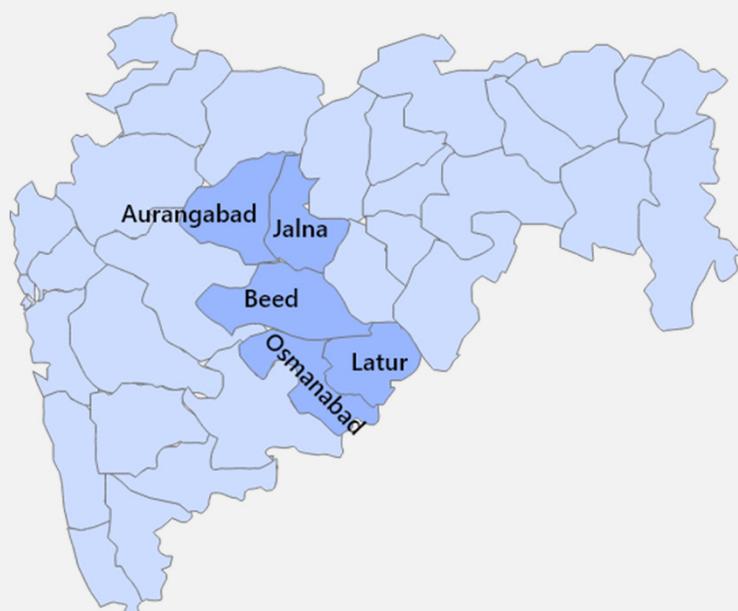
**Districts:** Aurangabad, Bid, Jalna, Latur, Osmanabad

**State:** Maharashtra

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of Aurangabad, Bid, Jalna, Latur, and Osmanabad districts. These five districts belong to Aurangabad-1 administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these five districts<sup>1,2</sup>

Indicators	Aurangabad	Bid	Jalna	Latur	Osmanabad
<b>Total Population</b>	25,40,073	25,85,049	19,59,046	24,54,196	16,57,576
<b>Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population</b>	1,033	32,722	42,263	57,488	36,039
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	0.0	1.3	2.2	2.3	2.2
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	5.6	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.7
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	10	11	8	10	8
<b>Population Density (Persons/Sq. Km.)</b>	769	242	255	343	219
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	926	916	937	928	924
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	1066	947	922	924	941
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	59.7	67.8	61	69.6	70.5
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	45.2	59.7	53.4	64.1	58.5
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	19.5	42.7	40.7	31.9	37.7
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	31.5	43.2	46	37.6	39.4

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Aurangabad	Bid	Jalna	Latur	Osmanabad
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	254	296	218	219	140
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	18	0	0	57	93
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	55	56	43	30	21
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	6	10	9	10	6
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	1	3	1	1	3
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	1	1	1	0	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Aurangabad, Bid, Jalna, Latur, Osmanabad. Directorate of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

Districts: Aurangabad, Bid, Jalna, Latur, Osmanabad

State: Maharashtra

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=292	Non-ST Population N=3587	Total Population N=3879
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	63.29	68.22	67.83
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1038	953	960
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1167	975	991
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	91.90	93.40	93.27
5	Households with electricity (%)	86.72	91.67	91.28
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	84.77	86.34	86.22
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	28.48	39.97	39.07
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	62.18	50.20	51.14
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	24.10	38.01	36.92
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	9.90	12.05	11.88
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	76.35	80.17	79.87
12	Households have BPL card (%)	36.03	32.96	33.20
13	Households having access to internet (%)	10.50	8.06	8.25
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	87.78	90.32	90.12
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	56.04	68.97	67.96
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	47.02	51.64	51.28
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	58.06	67.40	66.68
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.82	11.14	11.20
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	4.41	5.02	4.97
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	5.98	3.89	4.05
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	19.32	7.12	8.25
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	11.12	2.08	2.91
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	116	121	120

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=292	Non-ST Population N=3587	Total Population N=3879
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	64.80	74.54	73.73
25	Men who are literate (%)	87.87	92.63	92.32
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	31.15	35.09	34.76
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	73.68	75.44	75.30
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	43.15	44.25	44.17
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	19.98	15.58	16.00
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	55.39	59.06	58.75
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	66.53	66.31	66.33
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	49.47	50.88	50.76
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	82.12	76.50	76.97
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	8.26	8.69	8.65
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.39	4.00	4.03
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	74.95	69.82	70.27
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	65.76	71.61	71.10
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	26.12	30.79	30.38
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	21.05	24.12	23.85
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	93.80	93.12	93.18
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	12.08	5.42	5.92
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	4375	8684	8327
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	8063	12115	11806
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	41.76	21.39	25.64
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	61.44	48.63	49.74

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

• Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=292	Non-ST Population N=3587	Total Population N=3879
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	81.12	93.14	92.06
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	46.36	52.38	51.84
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	8.91	3.33	3.83
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.86	13.53	13.38
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	12.98	8.30	8.67
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	82.75	82.93	82.91
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	59.83	44.56	47.65
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	59.62	60.19	60.14
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	91.58	92.33
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	91.34	79.18	80.26
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	77.96	85.52	84.84
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	69.87	71.87	71.69
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	12.70	9.82	10.08
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	70.70	73.43	73.13
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	34.82	55.39	53.08
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	17.85	9.74	10.65
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	7.69	7.11	7.18
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.49	2.30	2.49
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	84.70	74.98
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	65.99	59.26
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	28.96	19.35	20.18
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	50.62	52.10	51.98
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	45.42	43.40	43.62
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	4.15	7.81	7.47
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	44.36	38.62	39.16
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	23.84	23.22	23.28
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	9.09	8.75	8.78
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	37.54	38.21	38.15

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=292	Non-ST Population N=3587	Total Population N=3879
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	24.93	23.68	23.78
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	23.31	25.89	25.72
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	14.77	20.40	19.93
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	12.62	17.82	17.49
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	43.27	47.46	47.07
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	45.07	40.11	40.53
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	48.00	43.27	43.78
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	45.26	40.27	40.70
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.72	4.21	4.08
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.21	1.82	1.76
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	9.43	3.85	4.20
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.11	1.60	1.70
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.76	6.44	6.55
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.77	1.31	1.26
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.69	0.88	0.86
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.54	10.95	10.99
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	3.01	2.82
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.23	0.22
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	35.67	33.89	34.03
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	22.76	20.05	20.28
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	28.85	38.47	37.57

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Hingoli, Nanded, Parbhani

# Maharashtra



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

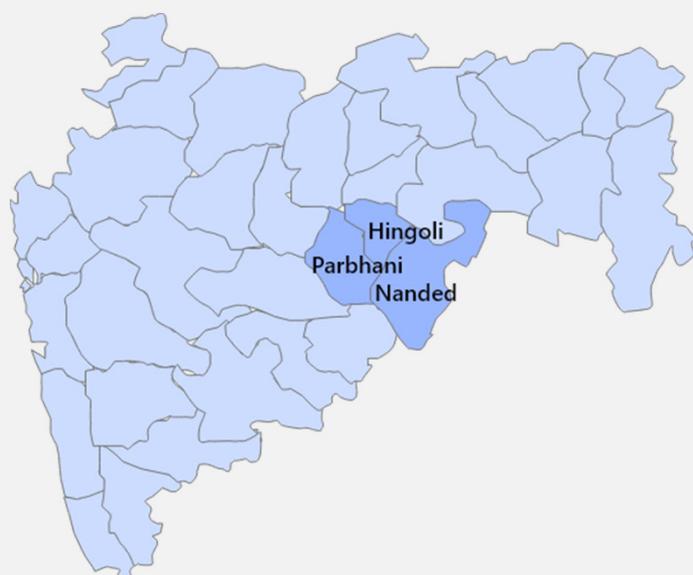
**Districts:** Hingoli, Nanded, Parbhani

**State:** Maharashtra

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## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of Hingoli, Nanded, and Parbhani districts. These three districts belong to Aurangabad-2 administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these three districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Hingoli	Nanded	Parbhani
<b>Total Population</b>	11,77,345	33,61,292	18,36,086
<b>Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population</b>	1,11,954	2,81,695	40,514
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	9.5	8.4	2.2
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	2.2	8.9	0.7
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	5	16	9
<b>Population Density (Persons/Sq. Km.)</b>	244	319	295
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	942	943	947
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	941	958	970
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	69	66.2	63.6
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	62.0	60.2	56.1
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	41.7	34.9	36
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	48.8	44.3	41.9

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Hingoli	Nanded	Parbhani
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	13	272	215
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	143	141	0
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	3	40	39
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	3	13	6
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	2	4	2
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	1	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Hingoli, Nanded, and Parbhani. Directorate of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Hingoli, Nanded, Parbhani

**State:** Maharashtra

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=262	Non-ST Population N=2069	Total Population N=2331
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	60.98	68.32	67.29
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1043	1002	1008
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	613	1072	1006
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	94.92	94.89	94.89
5	Households with electricity (%)	87.69	88.67	88.54
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	73.71	90.60	88.33
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	34.62	41.18	40.30
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	60.73	51.48	52.72
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	15.91	31.54	29.44
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	16.03	15.49	15.56
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	73.74	75.50	75.26
12	Households have BPL card (%)	35.16	29.68	30.41
13	Households having access to internet (%)	6.77	8.67	8.42
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	82.54	90.09	89.07
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	47.11	61.00	59.14
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	70.07	50.38	53.03
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	69.61	66.92	67.29
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.25	13.52	12.95
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	nca	10.74	9.66
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	nca	1.18	1.06
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	nca	6.71	6.22
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	nca	0.88	0.81
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	311	330	327

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

*'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases*

<sup>4</sup> Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

<sup>5</sup> Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

<sup>6</sup> Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>7</sup> Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=262	Non-ST Population N=2069	Total Population N=2331
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	59.60	74.64	72.86
25	Men who are literate (%)	78.75	88.40	88.02
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	13.45	27.33	25.69
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	60.77	73.86	72.32
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	56.30	41.13	43.08
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.84	12.57	12.19
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	32.26	47.63	45.85
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	61.33	64.92	64.47
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	55.62	55.27	55.31
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.08	0.07
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	91.33	81.89	83.02
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	7.05	9.35	9.06
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	3.29	4.48	4.33
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	61.25	78.69	76.63
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	68.95	72.27	71.86
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	34.32	38.05	37.59
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	24.00	27.47	27.04
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	86.46	93.67	92.81
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	9.08	5.75	6.09
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	4395	5093	5001
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	7483	8311	8226
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	11.57	17.49	16.01
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	53.18	50.77	51.05

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=262	Non-ST Population N=2069	Total Population N=2331
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	73.46	86.23	84.77
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	53.34	46.94	47.67
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	12.29	5.56	6.33
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.29	13.68	13.29
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.92	10.71	10.61
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	69.66	76.57	75.72
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	35.81	51.01	46.97
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	53.33	53.59	53.56
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	88.38	92.31	91.84
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	66.96	75.33	74.32
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	72.75	86.56	84.89
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	55.21	64.22	63.14
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	12.10	11.05	11.17
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	69.69	80.13	78.83
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	27.77	56.37	52.81
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	0.00	13.20	11.56
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	0.00	9.42	8.25
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.02	1.83	1.85
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	89.37	90.70
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	55.53	61.10
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	18.86	15.94	16.27
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	59.84	58.96	59.05
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	49.28	52.37
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	7.16	3.69	4.09
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	45.38	41.43	42.00
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	17.30	21.18	20.62
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	7.62	7.00	7.09
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	42.69	35.98	36.95

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=262	Non-ST Population N=2069	Total Population N=2331
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	37.03	28.96	29.92
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	34.10	25.54	25.84
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	7.70	14.59	13.77
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	9.67	12.55	12.45
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	44.07	53.42	52.27
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	41.93	45.87	45.40
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	63.56	60.78	61.07
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	43.00	46.72	46.27
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.24	3.59	3.43
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.20	1.55	1.39
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.30	7.23	7.13
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	3.12	3.01
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.68	7.10	6.81
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.89	1.14	1.11
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.37	0.89	0.83
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.09	13.71	13.58
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.86	1.79
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	5.73	1.63	1.77
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	29.28	35.53	34.69
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	21.59	21.13	21.19
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	24.14	37.19	35.62

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Raigarh, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Thane

# Maharashtra



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

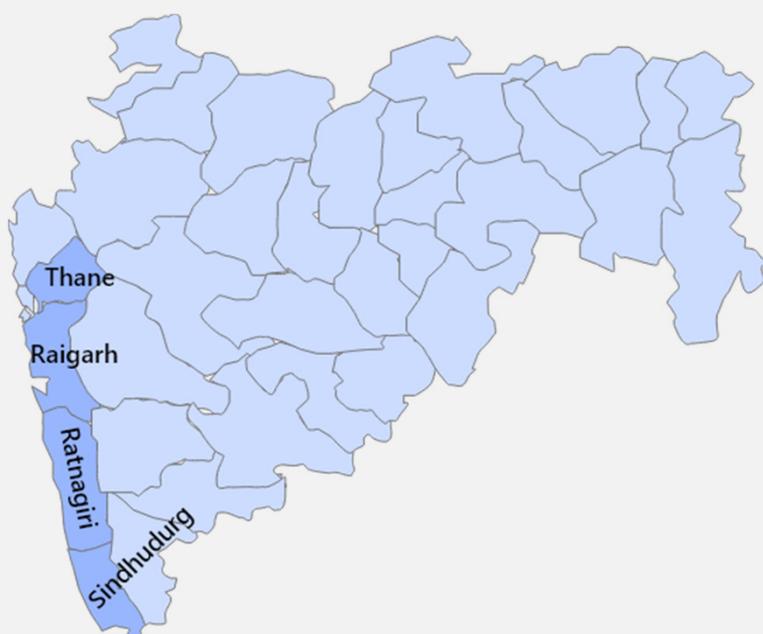
**Districts:** Raigarh, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Thane

**State:** Maharashtra

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population of Raigarh, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg and Thane districts. These four districts belong to Konkan administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these four districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Raigarh	Ratnagiri	Sindhudurg	Thane
Total Population	2634200	1615069	849651	11060148
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	305125	20374	6976	1542451
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	11.6	1.3	0.8	13.9
Land under forest cover (%)	41.1	51.3	54.3	31.4
Number of Tehsils	15	9	8	15
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	368	197	163	1157
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	959	1122	1036	886
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	986	959	951	1005
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	76.9	74.5	79.8	79.8
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	49.0	55.5	77.0	49.3
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	24.7	36.0	27.2	21.7
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	37.5	28.5	23.0	41.9

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Raigarh	Ratnagiri	Sindhudurg	Thane
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	335	378	203	190
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	17	0	62	0
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	50	69	21	113
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	9	8	7	15
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	3	3	3	3
District Hospitals (DHs)	1	1	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Raigarh, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Thane. Directorate of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Raigarh, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Thane

**State:** Maharashtra

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=225	Non-ST Population N=2635	Total Population N=2880
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	58.65	83.59	80.78
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1009	955	961
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1011	857	879
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	80.88	97.47	95.04
5	Households with electricity (%)	78.07	93.60	92.14
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	64.04	93.61	90.84
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	28.81	71.61	67.60
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	58.86	11.35	15.79
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	25.24	75.23	70.55
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	6.05	16.46	15.49
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	70.42	80.14	79.04
12	Households have BPL card (%)	52.93	14.61	18.20
13	Households having access to internet (%)	4.92	22.49	20.85
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	71.01	96.43	94.05
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	35.72	85.17	80.55
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	31.36	20.71	21.71
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	52.40	87.06	83.89
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.25	7.54	7.98
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	18.06	3.79	5.95
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	10.27	0.44	1.93
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	(6.19)	5.95	5.98
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	(0.00)	1.49	1.29
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	432	223	246

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

*'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases*

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=225	Non-ST Population N=2635	Total Population N=2880
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	53.47	84.26	80.90
25	Men who are literate (%)	73.31	94.02	92.93
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	18.31	49.52	46.12
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	63.50	90.15	87.24
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	50.27	14.61	19.29
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.67	2.46	3.11
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	41.36	75.58	71.18
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	60.34	61.72	61.56
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	49.23	45.06	45.55
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.21	0.18
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	90.00	55.35	59.45
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	11.35	10.24	10.37
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.70	3.76	3.99
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	63.75	69.97	69.01
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	60.18	72.72	70.80
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	20.73	49.61	45.17
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	19.15	39.92	36.73
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	93.82	87.59	88.53
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	33.68	6.04	9.81
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1497	3690	3178
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	2721	11295	10126
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	10.44	20.22	16.08
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	76.76	35.58	41.95

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
  - Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
  - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
  - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
  - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

• Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=225	Non-ST Population N=2635	Total Population N=2880
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	84.33	94.77	93.10
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	74.29	44.36	49.16
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	4.29	2.08	2.43
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.24	25.58	22.64
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.14	16.06	13.17
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	80.46	83.63	83.15
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(64.85)	54.23	57.50
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	38.72	46.21	45.41
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	61.99	89.85	86.88
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	60.70	68.71	67.85
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	61.99	79.28	77.44
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	67.33	66.37	66.51
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	8.76	5.88	6.32
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	67.09	73.44	72.10
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	62.40	50.28	52.84
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	1.82	6.41	5.44
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	1.82	1.13	1.27
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.66	3.13	3.52
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(100.00)	90.04	92.47
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(36.27)	29.27	30.99
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	32.03	17.36	19.77
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	73.88	56.64	59.46
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(26.02)	38.67	36.70
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	5.19	9.89	9.27
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	53.13	32.21	35.53
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	38.90	26.29	28.29
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	13.48	7.51	8.46
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	54.54	35.60	38.61

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=225	Non-ST Population N=2635	Total Population N=2880
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	51.66	19.28	22.85
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	40.85	13.30	14.78
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	10.49	29.07	27.02
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	14.38	26.77	26.10
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	63.68	52.03	53.83
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	60.79	47.63	49.10
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(54.39)	43.56	44.50
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	60.64	47.51	48.97
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.89	5.03	4.90
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.56	2.17	2.10
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.31	5.95	6.02
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	7.31	0.44	0.81
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.18	7.62	7.46
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.99	1.55	1.60
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.52	0.84	0.92
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.54	11.81	11.90
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.98	4.71	4.51
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.05	0.05
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	66.71	29.94	33.38
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	21.07	7.66	9.12
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	20.28	26.74	25.11

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Bhandara, Gondiya

# Maharashtra



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

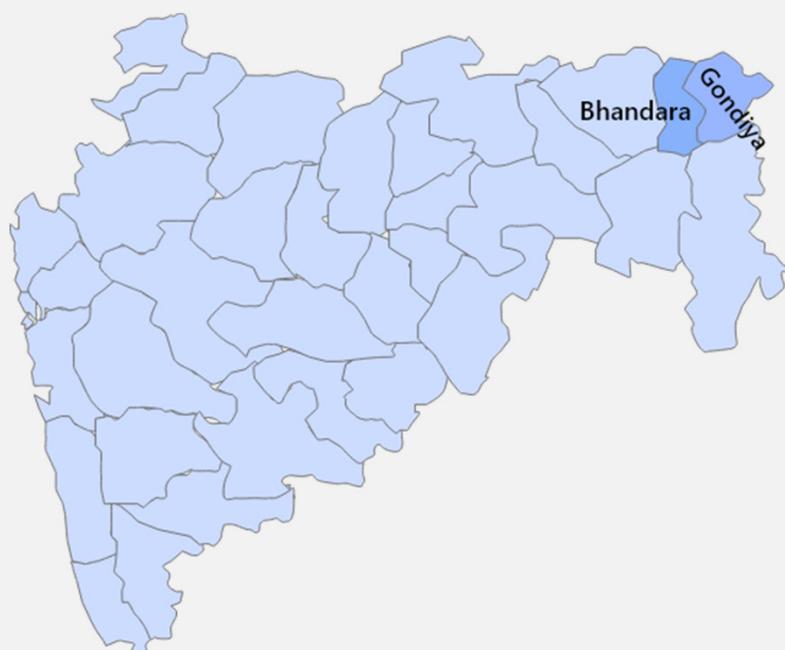
**Districts:** Bhandara, Gondiya

**State:** Maharashtra

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Bhandara and Gondiya districts. These two districts belong to Nagpur administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these two districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Bhandara	Gondiya
Total Population	1200334	1322507
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	88886	214253
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	7.4	16.2
Land under forest cover (%)	24.4	37.0
Number of Tehsils	7	8
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	294	253
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	982	999
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	997	1022
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	77.1	77.9
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	71.1	70.1
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	42.4	42.7
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	45.9	49.3

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Bhandara	Gondiya
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	192	195
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	29	67
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	6	32
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	7	10
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	2	1
District Hospitals (DHs)	1	0

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Bhandara and Gondiya. Directorate of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

Districts: Bhandara, Gondiya

State: Maharashtra

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 244	Non-ST Population N= 1340	Total Population N= 1584
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	73.32	80.24	79.27
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1013	1045	1041
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	923	1128	1092
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	98.98	99.54	99.46
5	Households with electricity (%)	92.52	96.85	96.23
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	83.46	82.44	82.58
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	52.06	63.29	61.70
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	39.69	25.57	27.57
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	23.25	38.72	36.53
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	13.77	16.45	16.07
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	92.05	91.94	91.96
12	Households have BPL card (%)	52.66	43.99	45.22
13	Households having access to internet (%)	7.44	10.41	9.99
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	79.85	89.12	87.81
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	28.17	46.75	44.12
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	42.99	47.21	46.61
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	70.88	74.80	74.25
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.16	10.96	11.13
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	4.98	0.85	1.43
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	4.83	3.94
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	7.01	3.35	4.02
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	183	175	176

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 244	Non-ST Population N= 1340	Total Population N= 1584
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	77.06	89.02	87.23
25	Men who are literate (%)	85.48	92.84	91.89
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	38.82	53.30	51.13
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	77.73	83.21	82.39
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	4.99	5.13	5.11
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.23	3.16	3.02
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	50.85	72.32	69.16
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	68.86	73.31	72.64
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	51.01	57.48	56.51
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	11.50	6.69	7.42
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	94.10	89.24	89.94
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	7.65	7.10	7.18
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.56	3.15	3.36
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	78.48	76.84	77.15
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	82.20	78.67	79.31
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	56.76	56.68	56.70
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	51.54	47.14	47.94
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.66	97.43	97.65
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	39.72	13.01	17.95
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1330	2076	1922
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3178	5144	4781
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	*	29.35	29.33
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	76.83	69.92	71.22

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
  - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
  - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
  - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 244	Non-ST Population N= 1340	Total Population N= 1584
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	96.72	95.56	95.75
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	86.63	77.58	79.02
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.28	2.43	2.56
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.84	21.62	20.70
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.25	13.97	12.97
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	85.90	80.37	81.38
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(56.72)	41.13	43.41
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	76.94	76.82	76.84
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	93.12	94.43
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	93.92	88.62	89.63
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	87.83	85.83	86.21
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	70.00	69.22	69.35
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	2.47	6.60	5.94
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	80.30	81.61
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	76.51	74.97
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	7.09	10.16
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	3.28	6.60
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.32	1.00	1.05
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	79.94
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	100.00	79.94
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	23.64	21.51	21.85
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	47.35	54.72	53.51
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	63.67	68.51
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	0.00	4.14	3.42
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	29.67	38.98	37.51
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	37.20	20.57	23.20
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	14.04	7.28	8.35
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	45.89	34.68	36.45

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13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 244	Non-ST Population N= 1340	Total Population N= 1584
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	39.65	33.43	34.36
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	11.87	32.52	29.87
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	7.87	11.42	10.89
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	11.58	9.88	10.10
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	70.53	46.14	50.28
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	70.30	50.91	53.79
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	74.43	50.03	53.93
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	70.49	50.88	53.80
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.09	4.62	4.69
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<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.82	8.55	8.14
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.48	2.65	2.48
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.58	0.74	0.86
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.57	10.41	10.31
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	6.10	2.34	2.82
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	3.37	1.35	1.61
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	54.77	49.78	50.49
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	21.66	26.33	25.63
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	34.28	42.12	41.12

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

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16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Chandrapur, Nagpur, Wardha

# Maharashtra



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

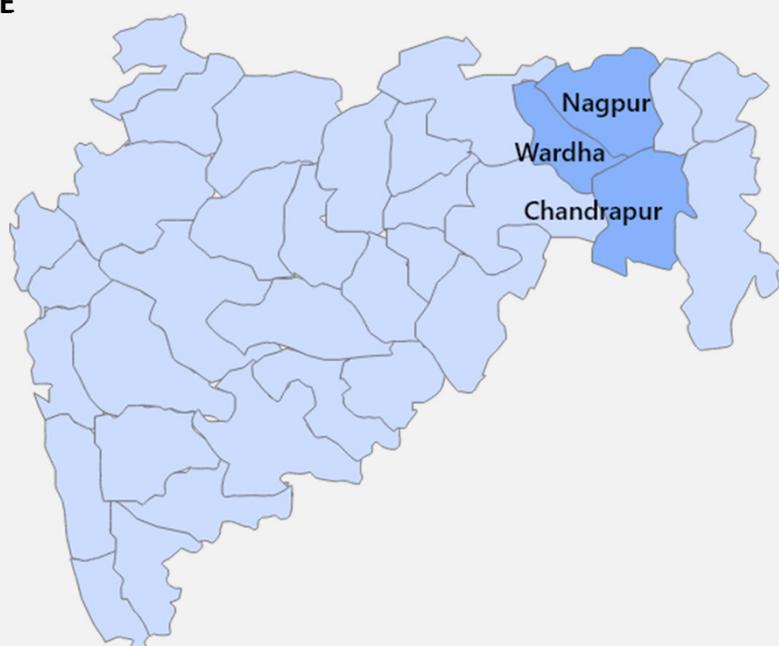
**Districts:** Chandrapur, Nagpur, Wardha

**State:** Maharashtra

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Chandrapur, Nagpur and Wardha districts. These three districts belong to Nagpur administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these three districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Chandrapur	Nagpur	Wardha
Total Population	2204307	4653570	1300774
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	389441	437571	149507
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	17.7	9.4	11.5
Land under forest cover (%)	35.4	20.2	13.7
Number of Tehsils	15	14	8
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	193	470	206
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	961	951	946
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	979	957	949
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	73.0	84.5	81.8
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	65.4	76.3	71.8
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	37.9	23.6	34.1
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	48.0	31.5	46.4

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Chandrapur	Nagpur	Wardha
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	319	316	139
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	63	0	69
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	24	77	4
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	10	10	8
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	3	2	2
District Hospitals (DHs)	0	0	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Chandrapur, Nagpur and Wardha . Directorate of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

Districts: Chandrapur, Nagpur, Wardha

State: Maharashtra

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 303	Non-ST Population N= 2306	Total Population N= 2609
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	77.39	82.60	81.98
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1013	990	993
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1431	963	1007
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	99.06	98.43	98.50
5	Households with electricity (%)	87.37	96.43	95.32
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	82.74	93.24	91.96
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	38.75	67.53	64.00
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	46.83	22.38	25.37
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	46.22	66.91	64.38
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	84.18	84.42	84.39
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	85.13	88.24	87.88
12	Households have BPL card (%)	40.73	27.11	28.78
13	Households having access to internet (%)	8.94	20.16	18.79
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	80.90	91.20	89.94
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	59.41	73.46	71.74
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	27.07	27.17	27.16
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	66.01	84.20	81.97
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	15.95	10.87	11.49
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	2.02	3.55	3.26
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	11.47	1.34	3.28
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	6.05	5.22
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	1.82	1.57
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	240	339	327

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 303	Non-ST Population N= 2306	Total Population N= 2609
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	78.38	87.21	86.25
25	Men who are literate (%)	85.77	94.11	93.47
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	31.87	51.04	48.97
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	73.96	91.11	89.26
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	25.42	8.09	10.25
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	9.45	1.79	2.66
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	46.45	71.40	68.42
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	67.70	72.14	71.64
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	58.98	56.89	57.12
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.85	0.94	0.93
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	92.63	79.22	80.69
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	9.39	7.61	7.81
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	6.19	3.98	4.23
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	75.18	81.91	81.16
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	82.29	79.97	80.24
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	45.39	50.53	49.95
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	43.36	47.25	46.81
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.08	95.88	96.13
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	12.93	10.00	10.30
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1356	2334	2228
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	3377	6794	6447
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	0.00	28.33	18.51
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	76.61	64.01	65.41

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
  - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
  - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
  - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 303	Non-ST Population N= 2306	Total Population N= 2609
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	85.55	96.99	95.66
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	65.14	70.07	69.50
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.73	1.17	1.35
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.05	32.27	30.16
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.10	25.71	24.12
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	82.04	85.47	85.08
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(81.77)	41.41	51.33
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	(85.59)	70.48	72.08
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(94.34)	96.42	96.20
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	(94.34)	87.44	88.17
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	(94.34)	90.34	90.76
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	79.72	74.87	75.43
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	3.26	5.91	5.61
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	88.45	87.84
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	77.91	78.00
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	25.82	24.11
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	20.21	18.87
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	1.37	1.22
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	98.14	98.14
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	92.15	92.15
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	28.67	22.10	22.84
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	62.43	61.42	61.54
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(35.90)	57.81	55.50
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	8.61	4.39	4.91
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	34.48	32.76	32.96
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	32.71	26.67	27.35
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	17.85	12.39	13.01
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	52.28	33.82	35.90

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 303	Non-ST Population N= 2306	Total Population N= 2609
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	39.51	24.22	25.82
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	13.69	23.09	22.35
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	10.63	20.59	19.55
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	32.29	16.12	17.39
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	55.86	48.27	49.17
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	56.01	45.50	46.60
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(23.71)	46.21	42.90
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	54.76	45.52	46.50
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.04	4.48	4.54
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.23	1.76	1.81
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.36	8.52	8.50
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.85	4.57	4.37
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.96	7.07	6.95
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.91	1.60	1.53
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.54	0.48
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.19	12.64	12.99
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.06	2.37	2.35
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.97	1.82
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	46.36	46.48	46.46
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	22.04	14.89	15.66
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	34.04	33.74	33.79

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Ahmadnagar, Jalgaon, Nashik  
**Maharashtra**



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

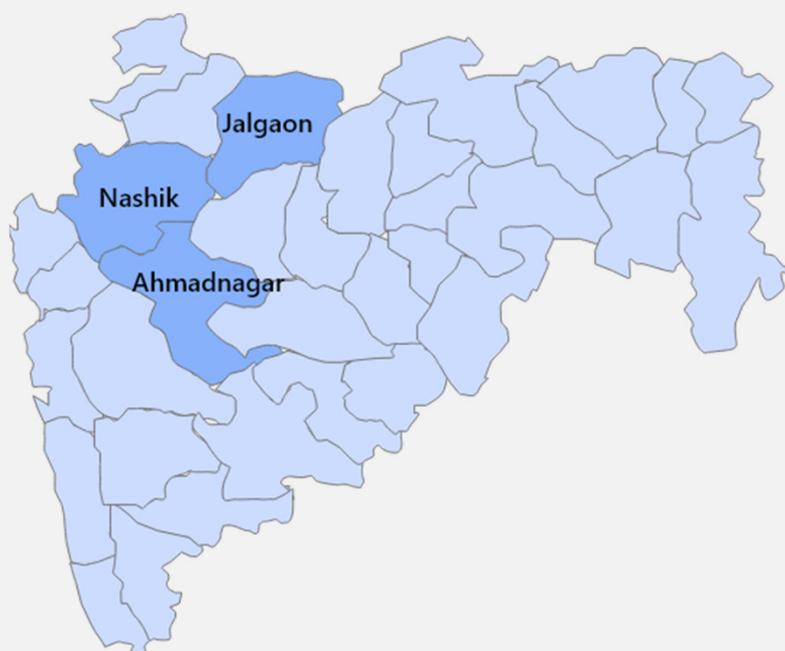
**Districts:** Ahmadnagar, Jalgaon, Nashik

**State:** Maharashtra

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Ahmadnagar, Jalgaon and Nashik districts. These three districts belong to Nasik administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these three districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Ahmednagar	Jalgaon	Nashik
Total Population	45,43,159	42,29,917	61,07,187
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	3,78,230	6,04,367	15,64,369
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	8.3	14.3	25.6
Land under forest cover (%)	1.6	9.7	6.9
Number of Tehsils	14	15	15
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	266	360	393
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	939	925	934
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	979	949	974
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	70.9	70.6	76.1
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	51.9	48.8	58.3
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	41.1	33.3	34.5
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	50.3	45.2	50.2

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Ahmednagar	Jalgaon	Nashik
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	529	426	592
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	51	24	26
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	93	88	110
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	24	18	23
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	2	3	6
District Hospitals (DHs)	1	0	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Ahmadnagar, Jalgaon and Nashik. Directorate of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

Districts: Ahmendnagar, Jalgaon, Nashik

State: Maharashtra

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 423	Non-ST Population N= 1852	Total Population N= 2275
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	64.51	81.27	77.84
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1039	941	960
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1130	795	872
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	87.70	95.52	93.81
5	Households with electricity (%)	84.60	93.37	91.69
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	83.18	91.91	90.24
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	28.94	54.40	49.52
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	60.51	33.08	38.33
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	35.77	65.93	60.15
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	6.62	12.54	11.41
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	75.31	82.63	81.16
12	Households have BPL card (%)	39.74	28.93	31.00
13	Households having access to internet (%)	6.19	19.24	16.75
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	81.54	90.78	89.01
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	44.64	74.09	68.45
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	37.71	37.24	37.33
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	60.22	78.22	74.88
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.95	11.70	11.37
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	15.97	2.77	4.98
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	4.21	4.90	4.78
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	5.78	4.86
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	9.39	8.25	8.44
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	122	227	206

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

*'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases*

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 423	Non-ST Population N= 1852	Total Population N= 2275
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	62.72	83.91	79.61
25	Men who are literate (%)	79.97	94.61	91.91
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	21.13	44.22	39.53
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	72.59	84.84	82.35
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	46.81	29.97	34.06
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	15.36	9.15	10.55
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	49.61	67.10	63.00
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	62.79	61.08	61.43
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	56.06	46.57	48.55
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.14	0.11
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	88.82	64.50	69.74
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	9.15	11.40	10.93
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.13	3.92	4.17
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	70.02	74.65	73.64
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	52.82	63.65	61.13
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	33.45	36.02	35.42
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	23.13	24.58	24.24
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	89.80	92.25	91.69
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	17.63	7.57	9.48
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1276	3127	2648
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4061	9005	8067
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	10.87	14.22	12.13
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	68.60	47.49	52.11

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

• Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 423	Non-ST Population N= 1852	Total Population N= 2275
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	70.33	93.40	87.42
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	52.63	43.78	46.08
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	7.01	2.37	3.57
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.66	20.39	17.35
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.54	15.48	13.72
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	70.78	82.42	79.71
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	53.23	47.86	50.56
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	46.42	55.08	53.15
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	85.54	92.61	91.03
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	60.12	75.11	71.77
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	76.38	84.67	82.82
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	62.73	67.47	66.24
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	9.42	9.51	9.49
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	73.72	83.51	80.98
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	47.00	61.61	57.84
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	3.76	11.58	9.56
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	3.76	9.09	7.71
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.39	3.08	2.64
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	96.50
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	93.47	87.16
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	24.86	19.79	20.97
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	51.78	59.76	57.76
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(62.18)	22.07	28.35
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	1.58	2.06	1.95
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	42.75	38.07	39.22
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	33.92	27.70	29.23
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	11.01	9.31	9.73
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	47.92	35.13	38.28

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 423	Non-ST Population N= 1852	Total Population N= 2275
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	36.59	20.27	23.45
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	13.75	19.47	18.43
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	13.77	23.82	21.86
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	7.96	24.97	21.89
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	61.55	49.60	52.58
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	54.86	50.93	51.69
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	45.53	53.24	50.29
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	54.18	50.99	51.64
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.38	4.58	4.54
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.46	1.93	1.84
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.73	6.11	5.31
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	2.22	1.82
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.15	5.61	5.32
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.67	1.28	1.16
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.56	0.48	0.70
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.71	7.92	8.43
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.27	4.08	3.94
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.69	0.57
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	52.52	31.32	35.38
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	15.38	14.35	14.56
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	45.82	31.86	34.85

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Kolhapur, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur

# Maharashtra



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

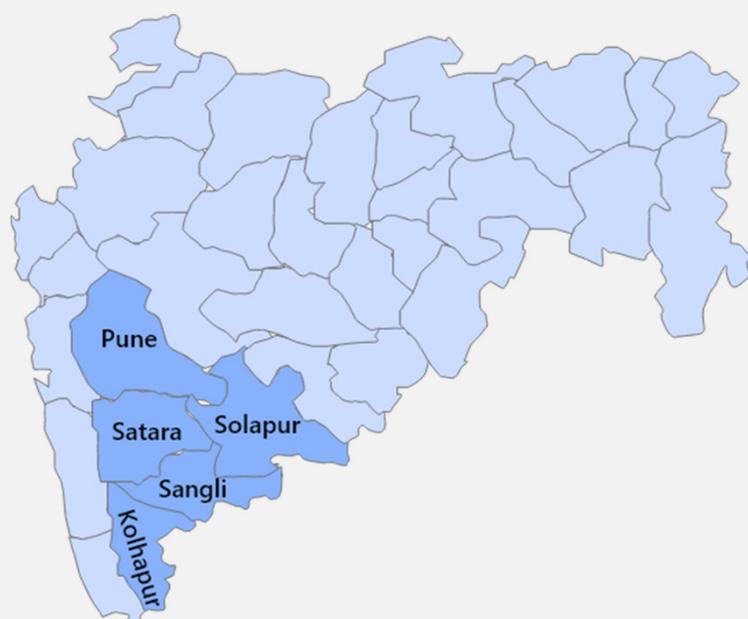
**Districts:** Kolhapur, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur

**State:** Maharashtra

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population of Kolhapur, Pune, Sangli, Satara and Solapur districts. These five districts belong to Pune administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these five districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Kolhapur	Pune	Sangli	Satara	Solapur
Total Population	38,76,001	94,29,408	28,22,143	30,03,741	43,17,756
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	30,206	3,48,876	18,333	29,635	77,592
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	0.8	3.7	0.6	1.0	1.8
Land under forest cover (%)	23.2	10.9	1.8	12.2	0.3
Number of Tehsils	12	14	10	11	11
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms.)	504	603	329	287	290
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	957	915	966	988	938
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	952	948	949	948	950
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	74.2	81.1	74.6	76.3	68.5
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	72.7	64.9	69.8	66.3	60.3
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	30.5	27.5	29.9	34.2	33.1
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	27.5	42.2	29.1	32.1	31.1

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Kolhapur	Pune	Sangli	Satara	Solapur
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	413	514	320	394	431
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	0	55	0	38	0
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	91	143	70	44	93
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	18	34	14	15	16
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	4	5	2	2	3
District Hospitals (DHs)	0	1	0	1	0

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Kolhapur, Pune, Sangli, Satara and Solapur. Directorate of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Kolhapur, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur  
**State:** Maharashtra

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 311	Non-ST Population N= 3421	Total Population N= 3732
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	74.41	78.85	78.45
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	977	981	981
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	946	859	867
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	99.46	96.13	96.42
5	Households with electricity (%)	89.22	94.28	93.84
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	89.65	93.96	93.59
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	51.18	63.29	62.26
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	26.91	15.87	16.81
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	53.47	69.00	67.67
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	12.76	16.88	16.53
11	Household population have an Aadhar Card (%)	78.59	80.11	79.97
12	Households have BPL card (%)	29.36	19.71	20.54
13	Households having access to internet (%)	18.50	21.81	21.53
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	92.40	94.23	94.07
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	74.03	76.68	76.46
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	44.20	41.51	41.74
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	72.17	83.48	82.53
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.31	11.15	11.16
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	6.87	4.36	4.62
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	6.87	3.90	3.49
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	14.77	3.35	4.09
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	11.85	2.17	2.03
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	88	214	203

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 311	Non-ST Population N= 3421	Total Population N= 3732
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	77.46	85.19	84.44
25	Men who are literate (%)	92.10	97.12	96.46
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	36.76	46.60	45.64
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	85.46	90.84	90.32
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	35.43	26.67	27.61
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.89	9.46	9.38
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	63.77	68.55	68.00
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	58.82	63.56	63.09
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	49.98	54.00	53.61
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.05	0.05
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	66.81	63.94	64.20
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	11.10	9.51	9.67
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	6.29	4.71	4.86
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	81.37	78.74	79.01
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	77.11	75.09	75.29
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	48.13	48.14	48.14
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	37.02	39.59	39.34
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	86.47	88.26	88.08
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	14.24	5.35	6.25
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2243	2520	2485
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	9744	10251	10200
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	*	15.50	14.21
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	46.19	38.33	39.15

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
  - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
  - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
  - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 311	Non-ST Population N= 3421	Total Population N= 3732
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	95.16	92.63	92.88
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	46.11	34.52	35.66
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.80	2.76	2.76
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	19.78	28.84	27.94
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.53	12.65	13.02
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	82.09	82.46	82.42
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	44.12	47.65
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	66.58	63.95	64.20
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	92.51	93.21
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	81.12	80.69	80.73
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	91.63	88.28	88.59
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	62.14	62.28	62.26
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	9.21	9.78	9.73
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	79.35	79.50	79.48
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	44.21	59.10	57.74
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	0.00	12.93	11.75
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	0.00	9.72	8.83
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.55	2.30	2.61
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(90.97)	91.62	91.49
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	(90.97)	63.12	68.82
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	23.56	19.27	19.70
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	58.82	60.01	59.88
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(20.04)	44.40	40.15
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	9.14	5.72	6.10
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	23.64	23.93	23.91
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	21.56	23.24	23.10
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	7.01	8.18	8.08
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	23.82	28.91	28.50

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N= 311	Non-ST Population N= 3421	Total Population N= 3732
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	27.36	20.38	21.05
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	21.04	15.39	16.12
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	23.14	27.20	26.81
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	14.53	33.60	31.12
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	44.74	52.82	51.98
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	43.63	49.06	48.54
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	63.20	44.15	46.66
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	44.51	48.90	48.47
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.80	5.39	5.34
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.02	2.74	2.77
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	5.57	4.85
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	3.98	3.47
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.28	7.06	6.98
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.64	1.80	1.78
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.19	0.66	0.62
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.55	11.36	10.87
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	5.85	4.16	4.38
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.32	1.15
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	27.43	26.80	26.86
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	14.56	12.82	12.99
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	39.70	26.68	28.10

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) -Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Bangalore, Bangalore Rural, Ramanagara

# Karnataka



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

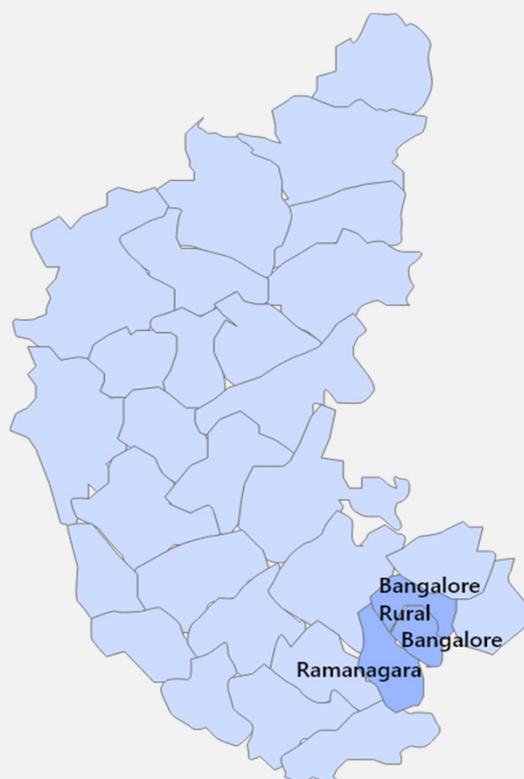
**Districts:** Bangalore, Bangalore Rural, Ramanagara

**State:** Karnataka

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population Bangalore, Bangalore Rural Ramanagara districts. These three districts belong to Bangalore administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these three districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Bangalore	Bangalore Rural	Ramanagara
<b>Total Population</b>	9621551	990923	1082636
<b>Schedule Tribe (ST) Population</b>	190239	52903	22946
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	2.0	5.3	2.1
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	13.1	7.1	18.9
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	5	4	4
<b>Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms)</b>	4381	431	308
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	916	946	976
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	918	949	975
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	84.0	70.6	61.5
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	75.9	63.5	50.9
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	24.6	30.0	35.0
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	29.9	36.9	41.3

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Bangalore	Bangalore Rural	Ramanagara
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	279	199	249
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	96	48	63
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	5	2	5
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	3	4	3
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	0	0	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Bangalore, Bangalore Rural, Ramanagara. Directorate of Census Operations, Karnataka, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Bangalore, Bangalore Rural, Ramanagara

**State:** Karnataka

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=237	Non-ST Population N=2117	Total Population N=2354
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	81.35	81.57	81.55
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	906	927	925
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	853	768	776
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	71.03	96.08	94.30
5	Households with electricity (%)	97.51	99.39	99.20
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	98.79	90.23	91.08
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	73.52	84.36	83.27
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	4.77	5.03	5.00
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	91.00	88.25	88.52
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	10.42	19.63	18.71
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	81.97	79.88	80.08
12	Households have BPL card (%)	36.95	41.76	41.28
13	Households having access to internet (%)	26.68	29.91	29.59
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	97.00	97.13	97.11
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	89.28	88.92	88.96
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	9.89	11.15	11.02
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	86.84	88.35	88.20
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	5.95	7.74	7.56
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	27.85	3.51	6.47
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	5.24	11.93	11.12
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	(0.00)	19.52	19.11
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	(0.00)	3.49	3.42
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	31	95	89

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=237	Non-ST Population N=2117	Total Population N=2354
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	76.35	85.97	84.80
25	Men who are literate (%)	99.32	91.53	92.06
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	62.23	64.78	64.47
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	81.66	97.05	95.18
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	2.61	17.68	16.40
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.99	5.55	5.74
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	71.49	91.39	89.29
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	53.69	46.29	47.11
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	44.71	40.79	41.22
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.16	0.14
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	84.40	75.61	76.81
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	7.66	13.95	13.25
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	0.92	8.45	7.61
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	52.45	71.99	69.85
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	77.00	49.39	52.06
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	61.53	46.43	47.89
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	34.22	27.16	27.84
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	89.84	80.88	81.76
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	1.32	7.81	7.20
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	12300	4932	5752
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	16990	14742	14956
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	*	19.64	16.78
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	73.41	44.57	47.72

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

• Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=237	Non-ST Population N=2117	Total Population N=2354
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	96.82	96.30	96.35
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	60.12	49.58	50.65
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.18	1.10	1.31
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	25.55	27.86	27.62
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	24.42	21.07	21.48
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	67.17	68.69	68.54
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	59.30	59.94
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	(43.49)	64.05	62.02
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(44.98)	86.88	82.74
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	(44.98)	70.51	67.99
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	(44.98)	82.21	78.54
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	55.77	77.08	74.91
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	0.55	5.24	4.77
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	49.22	48.66
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	34.26	33.86
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	17.72	17.51
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	16.78	16.59
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	0.66	0.59
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	79.53	79.53
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	79.53	79.53
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	30.47	15.69	17.09
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	31.92	52.66	50.70
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	38.76	42.03
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	1.07	13.09	11.98
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	7.45	29.59	27.67
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	30.11	27.43	27.67
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	27.97	9.11	10.74
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	16.80	27.38	26.47

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=237	Non-ST Population N=2117	Total Population N=2354
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	15.18	15.20	15.20
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	8.25	10.04	9.91
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	30.34	30.76	30.71
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	15.55	27.72	26.81
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	69.32	51.11	52.66
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	35.96	41.76	41.05
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(85.33)	24.58	27.78
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	36.47	41.32	40.73
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.96	8.10	7.96
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.99	4.37	3.96
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	18.66	9.23	9.93
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	18.66	2.87	4.04
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.80	5.51	5.67
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.86	1.41	1.59
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.06	1.01	0.90
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.31	10.80	10.69
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.05	0.97
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.89	0.89	0.89
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	45.89	37.73	38.55
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	6.56	5.31	5.46
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	57.18	21.93	27.07

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

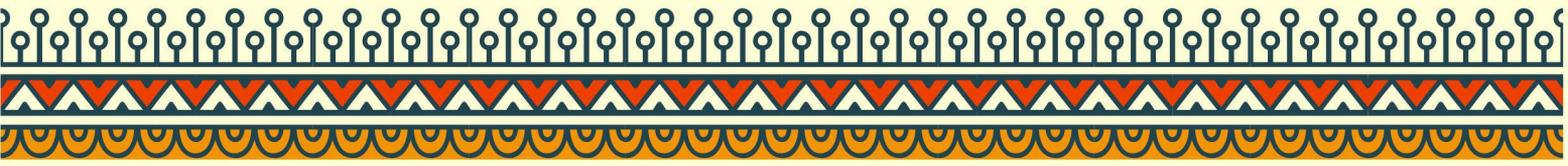
16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Chitradurga, Davanagere, Shimoga

# Karnataka



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

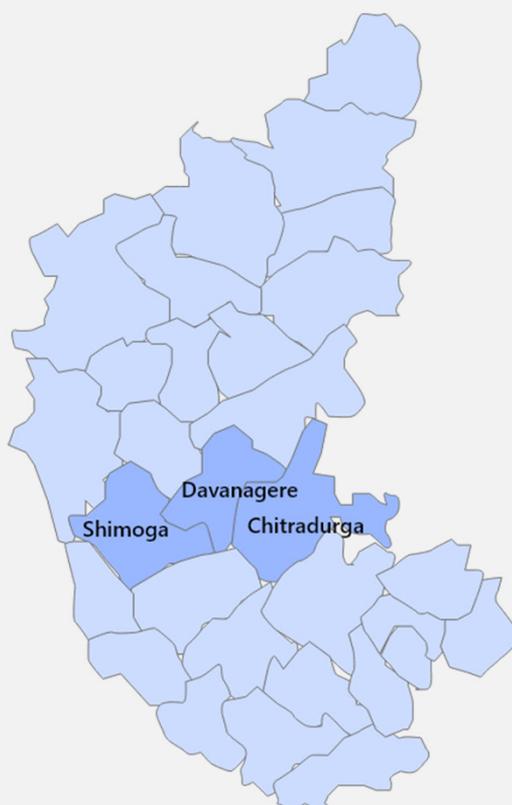
**Districts:** Chitradurga, Davanagere, Shimoga

**State:** Karnataka

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population Chitradurga, Davanagere, Shimoga districts. These three districts belong to Bangalore administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these three districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Chitradurga	Davanagere	Shimoga
<b>Total Population</b>	16,59,456	19,45,497	17,52,753
<b>Schedule Tribe (ST) Population</b>	3,02,554	2,33,112	65,412
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	18.2	12.0	3.7
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	6.8	12.0	50.4
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	6	6	7
<b>Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms)</b>	197	328	207
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	974	972	998
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	978	979	1000
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	65.9	68.9	74.8
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	57.3	58.9	65.0
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	42.0	30.2	28.1
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	48.3	39.2	35.2

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Chitradurga	Davanagere	Shimoga
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	342	324	356
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	82	101	110
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	11	6	7
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	5	5	6
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	1	1	0

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Chitradurga, Davanagere, Shimoga. Directorate of Census Operations, Karnataka, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Chitradurga, Davanagere, Shimoga

**State:** Karnataka

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=444	Non-ST Population N=1911	Total Population N=2355
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	67.53	72.53	71.44
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1002	975	980
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	826	981	948
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	90.79	96.26	95.29
5	Households with electricity (%)	95.81	97.11	96.87
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	87.42	89.39	89.02
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	56.21	60.79	59.92
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	35.54	31.55	32.50
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	45.15	52.75	51.32
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	43.94	39.21	40.10
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	78.03	76.79	77.02
12	Households have BPL card (%)	83.07	78.10	79.04
13	Households having access to internet (%)	6.33	7.73	7.46
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	84.16	91.59	90.18
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	52.62	57.29	56.41
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	50.17	44.97	45.95
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	73.23	72.28	72.46
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	8.72	10.74	10.36
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	9.15	8.98	9.00
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	16.29	7.34	8.82
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	5.29	7.17	6.90
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	4.87	4.19
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	113	399	345

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

*'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases*

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=444	Non-ST Population N=1911	Total Population N=2355
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	66.05	74.37	72.69
25	Men who are literate (%)	77.53	83.78	82.69
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	41.04	46.35	45.27
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	88.73	90.40	90.06
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	21.52	21.44	21.46
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.34	8.40	8.19
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	54.24	67.09	64.38
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	52.22	53.47	53.22
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	51.50	49.61	50.00
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.08	0.07
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	93.23	87.04	88.28
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	9.96	9.36	9.48
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.10	4.42	4.56
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	82.63	83.27	83.15
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	71.03	79.26	77.63
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	41.66	53.27	50.97
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	29.38	42.64	40.02
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	93.79	94.60	94.44
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	38.54	26.12	28.57
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	6130	4322	4723
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	8844	7219	7540
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	0.00	10.71	8.35
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	66.47	69.48	68.90

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
  - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
  - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
  - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
  - Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=444	Non-ST Population N=1911	Total Population N=2355
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	97.74	96.60	96.83
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	81.02	70.26	72.43
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	0.71	1.64	1.46
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	27.22	29.19	28.79
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	21.97	25.18	24.46
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	68.38	64.95	65.63
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	84.59	81.62
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	59.77	56.96	59.91
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	91.69	98.55	96.87
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	80.65	80.85	80.80
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	79.06	79.82	79.64
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	69.84	79.10	77.22
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	4.79	5.84	5.63
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(48.36)	72.11	68.03
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(47.21)	59.86	57.69
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(28.84)	29.27	29.19
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(28.84)	20.69	22.09
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	1.45	1.16
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	82.43	82.43
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	56.45	56.45
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	14.97	17.05	16.63
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	54.74	60.98	59.68
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(54.43)	49.01	50.07
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	18.69	7.68	9.93
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	39.08	38.80	38.85
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	15.57	23.55	22.07
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	3.96	7.75	7.05
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	30.29	36.87	35.65

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=444	Non-ST Population N=1911	Total Population N=2355
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	25.83	21.96	22.74
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	23.30	21.28	21.65
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	19.53	21.74	21.30
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	20.42	18.50	18.84
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	61.91	62.44	62.33
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	46.84	46.47	46.55
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	40.99	41.03	41.02
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	46.57	46.29	46.35
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.95	6.99	6.78
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.95	3.17	3.12
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	11.73	8.33	8.95
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.71	3.49	3.53
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.80	8.15	8.28
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.75	3.08	2.81
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.75	1.19	1.30
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.34	8.37	9.81
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.23	3.89	3.41
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	2.46	2.02
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	71.90	61.99	63.86
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	14.17	13.67	13.77
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	26.46	28.05	27.72

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Chikkaballapura, Kolar, Tumakuru

# Karnataka



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

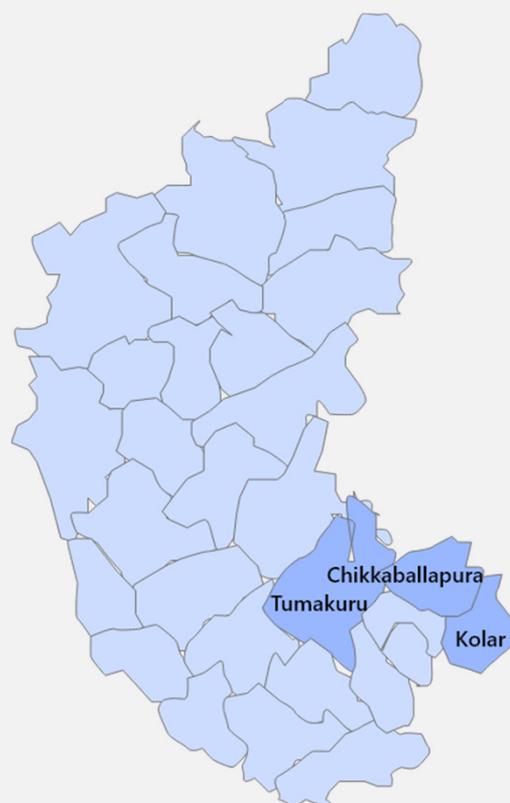
**Districts:** Chikkaballapura, Kolar, Tumakuru

**State:** Karnataka

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population Chikkaballapura, Kolar, Tumakuru districts. These three districts belong to Bangalore administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these three districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Chikkaballapura	Kolar	Tumakuru
<b>Total Population</b>	12,55,104	15,36,401	26,78,980
<b>Schedule Tribe (ST) Population</b>	1,56,487	78,875	2,09,559
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	12.5	5.1	7.8
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	6.4	9.6	12.1
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	6	5	10
<b>Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms)</b>	296	386	253
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	972	979	984
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	977	972	991
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	61.6	66.8	67.4
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	52.7	54.8	61.7
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	41.3	34.7	38.9
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	47.3	44.0	43.4

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Chikkaballapura	Kolar	Tumakuru
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	203	266	572
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	0	0	0
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	60	69	147
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	2	2	4
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	5	4	9
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	1	1	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Chikkaballapura, Kolar, Tumakuru. Directorate of Census Operations, Karnataka, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Chikkaballapura, Kolar, Tumakuru

**State:** Karnataka

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=312	Non-ST Population N=2074	Total Population N=2386
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	57.80	69.30	67.93
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1016	1002	1004
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	887	854	858
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	95.40	96.04	95.97
5	Households with electricity (%)	96.40	98.37	98.14
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	76.75	75.83	75.93
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	33.84	55.99	53.38
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	58.51	37.82	40.25
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	28.09	48.62	46.20
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	28.30	30.05	29.84
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	83.45	81.89	82.08
12	Households have BPL card (%)	88.29	79.96	80.94
13	Households having access to internet (%)	2.27	4.93	4.62
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	85.80	90.24	89.72
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	46.43	58.92	57.45
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	48.94	46.36	46.66
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	55.21	71.88	69.95
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	10.78	11.22	11.17
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	2.94	14.77	12.91
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	9.32	3.21	3.18
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	4.58	4.12
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	22.36	5.71	5.13
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	157	247	236

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

*'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases*

<sup>4</sup> Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

<sup>5</sup> Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

<sup>6</sup> Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>7</sup> Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=312	Non-ST Population N=2074	Total Population N=2386
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	55.21	70.45	68.70
25	Men who are literate (%)	84.38	85.26	85.13
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	35.36	44.85	43.76
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	84.17	91.36	90.54
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	27.48	20.21	21.00
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	10.33	5.92	6.30
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	69.07	78.10	77.21
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	66.50	62.74	63.18
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	65.82	60.37	61.01
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	94.76	87.40	88.35
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	7.78	9.53	9.33
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.53	5.63	5.50
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	68.19	70.63	70.39
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	81.40	77.20	77.61
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	49.47	55.56	54.97
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	34.13	41.18	40.51
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.34	96.10	96.33
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	30.44	27.58	27.84
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	5198	4184	4275
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	9002	9274	9249
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	(0.00)	13.56	10.63
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	72.88	72.87	72.87

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=312	Non-ST Population N=2074	Total Population N=2386
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	89.73	95.98	95.33
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	56.50	63.84	63.08
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	7.24	3.20	3.62
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	20.05	32.24	30.98
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.95	24.17	23.03
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	68.22	65.52	65.78
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(71.59)	75.59	74.76
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	57.03	69.96	68.40
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	90.77	95.46	94.90
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	81.75	84.85	84.48
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	81.38	82.52	82.39
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	86.94	78.82	79.74
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	1.25	4.13	3.82
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	70.85	71.88
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	56.41	57.94
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	11.67	14.77
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	11.67	14.77
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	0.26	0.24
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	5.56	15.72	14.66
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	48.88	60.47	59.24
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	49.73	47.79
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	3.03	5.61	5.28
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	35.03	31.43	31.81
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	13.18	22.46	21.48
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	4.39	7.65	7.31
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	21.96	27.77	27.15

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) -Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=312	Non-ST Population N=2074	Total Population N=2386
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	28.88	21.54	22.39
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	16.96	22.24	21.43
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	15.15	23.87	22.86
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	17.52	20.72	20.23
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	53.05	58.35	57.75
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	56.55	49.45	50.27
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	66.06	58.99	59.77
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	56.81	49.72	50.54
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.15	6.78	6.59
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.75	4.46	4.15
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.57	9.68	8.74
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.57	3.54	3.55
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.17	7.59	7.31
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.82	2.23	2.07
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.52	0.66	0.76
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.21	14.16	13.40
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.87	4.00	3.67
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.15	0.97
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	64.14	62.33	62.54
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	11.08	12.00	11.89
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	32.11	28.50	28.89

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Chamarajanagar, Mandya, Mysore

# Karnataka



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

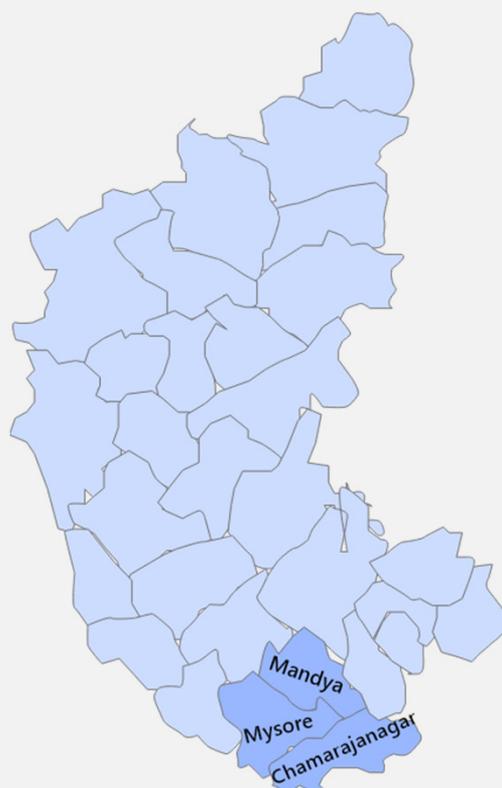
**Districts:** Chamarajanagar, Mandya, Mysore

**State:** Karnataka

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population Chamarajanagar, Mandya, Mysore districts. These three districts belong to Mysore Division administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these three districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Chamarajanagar	Mandya	Mysore
Total Population	10,20,791	18,05,769	30,01,127
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	1,20,219	22,402	3,34,547
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	11.8	1.2	11.2
Land under forest cover (%)	48.2	10.1	16.7
Number of Tehsils	4	7	7
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms)	181	364	476
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	993	995	985
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	1025	981	1007
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	54.9	62.5	67.1
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	48.1	58.0	53.9
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	30.9	32.9	26.4
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	35.8	38.9	33.6

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Chamarajanagar	Mandya	Mysore
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	256	410	510
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	0	0	102
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	64	115	147
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	3	10	10
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	3	6	6
District Hospitals (DHs)	0	0	0

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Chamarajanagar, Mandya, Mysore. Directorate of Census Operations, Karnataka, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

Districts: Chamarajanagar, Mandya, Mysore

State: Karnataka

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=325	Non-ST Population N=2045	Total Population N=2370
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	62.90	67.58	66.88
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1096	1031	1040
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1174	885	930
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	92.10	96.22	95.53
5	Households with electricity (%)	97.70	97.04	97.13
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	95.64	95.43	95.46
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	51.72	57.05	56.29
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	39.78	34.70	35.43
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	52.41	58.35	57.50
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	27.13	31.89	31.21
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	86.52	85.24	85.43
12	Households have BPL card (%)	78.11	75.70	76.04
13	Households having access to internet (%)	9.60	8.42	8.59
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	84.85	89.18	88.56
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	61.34	63.04	62.80
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	34.37	44.48	43.04
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	66.42	71.36	70.66
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	12.34	11.49	11.61
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	5.16	9.34	8.79
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	11.68	5.75	6.53
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	11.40	4.57	5.77
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	11.56	9.28	9.68
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	691	256	320

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=325	Non-ST Population N=2045	Total Population N=2370
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	62.38	70.55	69.20
25	Men who are literate (%)	92.36	82.20	83.95
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	35.00	44.25	42.73
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	83.52	92.56	91.07
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	26.78	24.84	25.16
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	13.52	12.75	12.89
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	55.38	69.85	67.39
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	60.00	55.34	56.06
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	55.81	53.34	53.72
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.50	0.00	0.08
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	88.90	89.88	89.72
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	6.42	9.38	8.93
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	3.70	5.27	5.03
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	79.53	76.59	77.10
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	67.54	73.72	72.65
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	34.33	43.34	41.78
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	25.25	28.07	27.58
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.32	91.60	92.22
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	31.36	24.66	25.74
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	5723	2846	3382
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	6540	8246	7970
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	(15.79)	13.41	14.48
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	87.77	69.17	72.37

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
  - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
  - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
  - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=325	Non-ST Population N=2045	Total Population N=2370
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	90.52	96.83	95.69
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	74.50	68.11	69.26
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.52	1.79	1.92
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	16.39	33.82	30.67
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.60	23.69	22.12
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	69.64	79.63	77.89
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(61.32)	65.95	64.96
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	33.24	56.73	51.91
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	75.85	93.58	89.94
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	59.05	69.47	67.33
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	54.25	83.14	77.22
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	71.01	80.46	78.78
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	11.86	5.17	6.36
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	70.31	80.73	77.28
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	52.21	45.36	47.63
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	56.21	45.20	48.85
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	33.96	22.75	26.47
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.62	1.17	1.78
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	86.20	92.57
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	56.97	60.13
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	23.05	19.01	19.67
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	54.31	54.78	54.69
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(50.18)	30.04	34.02
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	16.08	10.99	11.98
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	27.45	23.39	24.03
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	25.86	18.14	19.35
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	18.61	6.40	8.32
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	32.82	23.00	24.54

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases,\* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=325	Non-ST Population N=2045	Total Population N=2370
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	23.63	19.30	19.99
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	9.33	13.47	12.78
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	22.44	27.23	26.47
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	12.92	21.58	20.13
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	61.52	56.13	57.10
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	56.75	43.74	45.84
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	14.35	40.78	36.38
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	55.63	43.67	45.60
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.72	6.70	6.22
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.43	3.90	3.66
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.63	7.89	7.51
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.10	4.68	4.25
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.26	7.16	7.17
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.98	2.49	2.25
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.06	0.82	0.86
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	19.61	11.38	12.76
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.72	1.43
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.46	1.22
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	65.81	59.17	60.12
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	13.27	11.57	11.85
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	20.00	26.12	24.99

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Chikmagalur, Hassan, Kodagu

# Karnataka



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

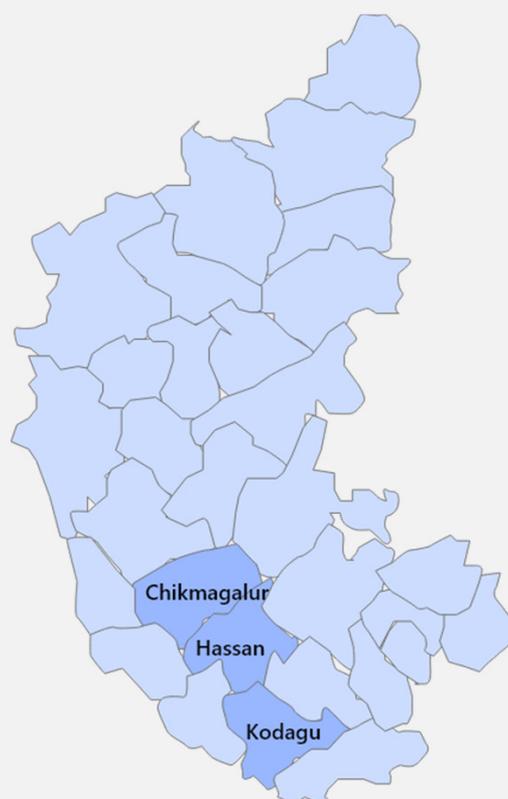
**Districts:** Chikmagalur, Hassan, Kodagu

**State:** Karnataka

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population Chikmagalur, Hassan, Kodagu districts. These three districts belong to Mysore administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these three districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Chikmagalur	Hassan	Kodagu
<b>Total Population</b>	1,137,961	1,776,421	554,519
<b>Schedule Tribe (ST) Population</b>	44,970	32329	58,054
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	3.9	1.8	10.5
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	54.9	21.7	79.6
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	7	8	3
<b>Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms)</b>	158	261	135
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	1008	1010	1019
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	1045	1022	1036
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	73.2	68.6	78.1
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	62.9	61.8	51.1
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	36.4	38.4	38.2
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	46.3	43.3	56.6

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Chikmagalur	Hassan	Kodagu
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	368	486	196
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	2	0	0
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	90	136	29
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	5	15	7
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	6	7	2
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	1	0	0

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Chikmagalur, Hassan, Kodagu. Directorate of Census Operations, Karnataka, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

Districts: Chikmagalur, Hassan, Kodagu

State: Karnataka

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=257	Non-ST Population N=2138	Total Population N=2395
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	73.54	71.59	71.78
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1077	1069	1069
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1318	1233	1242
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	95.94	95.32	95.40
5	Households with electricity (%)	95.10	96.28	96.17
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	85.94	86.60	86.54
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	66.82	66.75	66.76
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	19.83	22.43	22.19
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	42.74	50.84	50.10
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	32.81	31.56	31.67
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	79.04	80.39	80.26
12	Households have BPL card (%)	80.08	78.51	78.66
13	Households having access to internet (%)	10.19	5.92	6.31
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	94.83	91.73	92.02
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	41.32	55.92	54.58
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	42.49	50.36	49.64
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	76.88	76.14	76.20
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.77	10.21	10.35
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	11.33	5.21	5.88
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	17.11	6.01	7.22
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	7.82	7.11
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	6.02	1.70	2.09
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	127	220	211

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=257	Non-ST Population N=2138	Total Population N=2395
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	73.87	73.21	73.28
25	Men who are literate (%)	86.73	83.79	84.05
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	39.52	45.43	44.87
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	90.34	93.17	92.90
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	15.73	17.14	17.02
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	13.43	5.83	6.53
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	74.81	79.33	78.93
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	37.15	52.20	50.80
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	35.21	47.54	46.40
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	95.68	87.17	87.79
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	9.48	9.51	9.50
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	4.02	4.59	4.54
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	68.47	75.57	74.84
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	75.83	78.12	77.88
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	22.03	34.78	33.43
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	19.05	28.01	27.06
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.28	95.57	95.87
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	38.73	23.60	25.10
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2922	3613	3529
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	6584	9102	8854
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	*	30.05	29.96
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	81.37	60.43	62.57

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
  - Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
  - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
  - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=257	Non-ST Population N=2138	Total Population N=2395
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	91.87	97.55	96.91
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	75.12	63.19	64.55
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.17	1.20	1.42
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	22.29	34.86	33.43
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	21.20	26.20	25.54
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	81.42	67.40	68.89
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(81.21)	29.07	35.69
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	72.94	59.50	61.01
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.87	97.76	97.66
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	77.07	81.93	81.38
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	92.00	80.10	81.44
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	87.55	79.25	80.13
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	8.32	8.13	8.15
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	(69.18)	80.39	79.13
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	(81.16)	51.62	54.93
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	(71.98)	26.48	31.59
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	(71.98)	18.21	24.24
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.39	1.19	1.32
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	50.75	60.52
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	24.41	18.18	18.90
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	40.61	50.57	49.45
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(63.06)	51.90	53.22
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	9.23	6.27	6.58
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	25.75	25.79	25.78
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	16.96	19.84	19.51
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	5.14	5.66	5.60
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	30.47	25.11	25.72

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=257	Non-ST Population N=2138	Total Population N=2395
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	20.77	20.63	20.64
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	21.46	19.79	19.91
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	17.54	27.08	26.22
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	25.87	23.68	23.84
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	44.86	56.13	54.98
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	40.24	44.39	44.02
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	57.36	35.50	38.45
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	40.94	44.16	43.86
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	8.03	8.46	8.42
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.31	4.13	4.24
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.11	8.07	7.93
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	6.11	2.60	2.85
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.29	8.55	8.81
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.94	2.54	2.39
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.56	1.06	1.11
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.60	9.85	9.47
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.43	2.67	2.65
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.96	1.81
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	67.87	65.75	65.95
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	18.06	13.15	13.61
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	41.96	25.51	27.56

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Bagalkot, Belgaum, Dharwad, Uttara Kannada

# Karnataka



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

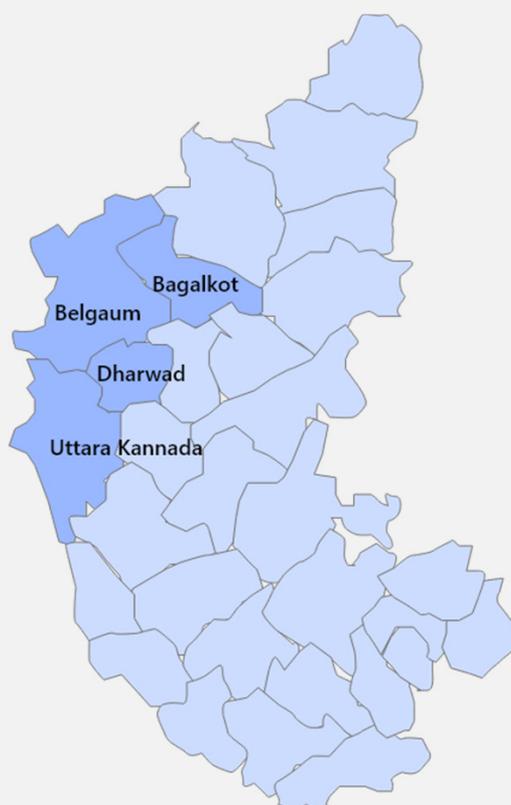
**Districts:** Bagalkot, Belgaum, Dharwad, Uttara Kannada

**State:** Karnataka

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population Bagalkot, Belgaum, Dharwad, Uttara Kannada districts. These four districts belong to Belgaum administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these four districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Bagalkot	Belgaum	Dharwad	Uttara Kannada
<b>Total Population</b>	1,889,752	4,779,661	1,847,023	1,437,169
<b>Schedule Tribe (ST) Population</b>	97,203	297,198	87,548	34,239
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	5.1	6.2	4.7	2.4
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	3.9	8.5	8.8	79.0
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	7	10	6	12
<b>Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms)</b>	288	356	434	140
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	989	973	971	979
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	1005	999	982	1003
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	58.4	64.6	73.5	78.4
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	47.2	48.3	59.5	64.8
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	32.6	31.1	26.5	25
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	42.07	40.05	36.38	33.95

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Bagalkot	Belgaum	Dharwad	Uttara Kannada
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	233	620	185	344
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	49	148	45	83
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	8	16	0	3
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	5	9	3	10
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	1	0	1	0

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Bagalkot, Belgaum, Dharwad, Uttara Kannada . Directorate of Census Operations, Karnataka, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Districts:** Bagalkot, Belgaum, Dharwad, Uttara Kannada

**State:** Karnataka

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=222	Non-ST Population N=2970	Total Population N=3192
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	56.76	72.53	71.43
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	983	975	976
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1504	858	899
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	95.31	97.80	97.58
5	Households with electricity (%)	97.26	97.68	97.65
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	87.40	91.76	91.46
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	29.99	46.74	45.59
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	63.05	46.25	47.41
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	26.85	47.46	46.04
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	24.96	24.83	24.84
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	79.61	83.24	82.98
12	Households have BPL card (%)	79.35	69.81	70.47
13	Households having access to internet (%)	3.57	4.64	4.57
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	91.86	92.71	92.65
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	52.00	55.40	55.16
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	33.56	39.39	38.99
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	56.72	66.92	66.25
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	11.38	9.10	9.25
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	10.08	11.53	11.37
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	3.33	7.16	6.72
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	(13.61)	9.65	9.82
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	(0.00)	5.93	5.67
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	164	76	83

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=222	Non-ST Population N=2970	Total Population N=3192
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	58.81	73.62	72.49
25	Men who are literate (%)	65.89	85.18	84.36
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	23.95	42.29	40.90
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	86.69	88.78	88.62
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	33.26	30.82	30.99
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	13.80	8.94	9.32
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	60.97	68.00	67.47
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	56.10	54.61	54.72
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	53.44	51.26	51.41
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.00	0.07	0.06
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	90.43	80.75	81.48
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	9.26	9.99	9.94
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	3.18	6.08	5.88
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	74.27	80.54	80.10
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	61.18	80.09	78.58
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	47.83	52.26	51.91
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	29.08	42.48	41.41
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	85.26	92.50	91.92
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	33.88	18.04	19.24
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	2349	4124	3947
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	5620	9213	8942
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	(26.52)	18.91	20.45
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	76.81	62.41	63.42

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
  - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
  - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
  - Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=222	Non-ST Population N=2970	Total Population N=3192
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	88.68	95.76	95.17
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	70.18	59.91	60.76
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	8.98	2.29	2.85
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	17.84	17.17	17.23
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.12	8.13	8.61
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	69.46	78.97	78.21
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	61.81	66.53
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	61.56	65.03	64.88
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	98.67	98.72
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	95.52	86.69	87.06
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	66.04	87.65	86.73
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	79.09	81.77	81.55
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	1.10	4.07	3.83
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	75.98	76.55
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	56.11	55.96
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	33.75	35.32
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	22.26	22.91
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	0.88	0.81
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	81.44	81.44
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	53.97	53.97
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	12.38	18.20	17.73
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	73.97	63.20	64.10
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	46.56	48.68
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	0.00	4.88	4.55
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	45.69	38.48	39.08
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	24.86	29.46	29.08
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	9.14	13.73	13.36
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	50.81	38.24	39.27

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=222	Non-ST Population N=2970	Total Population N=3192
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	21.93	21.50	21.54
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	38.44	17.55	18.47
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	17.10	22.01	21.64
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	0.00	24.95	23.85
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	63.81	60.51	60.78
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	43.28	41.77	41.89
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	67.31	46.59	48.20
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	44.33	41.98	42.16
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.25	6.28	6.12
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.47	2.80	2.69
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.33	8.61	8.38
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	3.69	3.53
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.99	7.70	7.87
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.89	1.69	1.71
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.28	0.79	0.75
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.00	12.16	11.89
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	7.89	2.23	2.48
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	0.80	0.76
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	56.41	46.86	47.52
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	20.47	19.47	19.55
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	43.04	38.83	39.17

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

<sup>16</sup> Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>17</sup> Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

<sup>18</sup> Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Gadag, Haveri

Karnataka



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

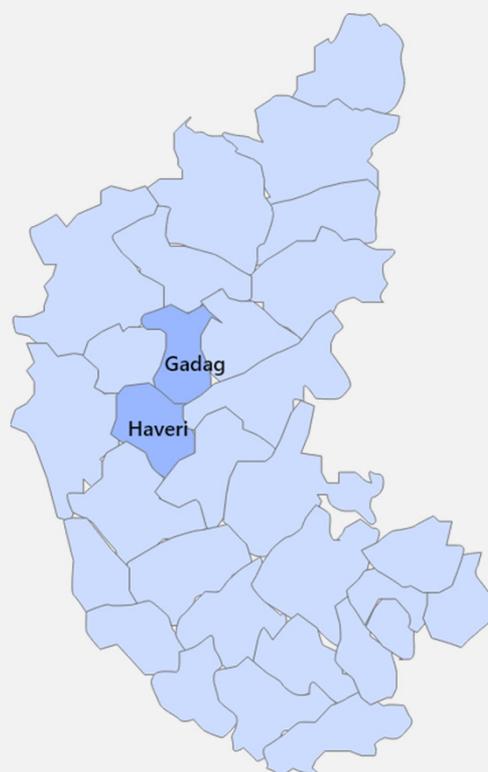
**Districts:** Gadag, Haveri

**State:** Karnataka

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population Gadag, Haveri districts. These two districts belong to Belgaum administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these two districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Gadag	Haveri
<b>Total Population</b>	1,064,570	1597,668
<b>Schedule Tribe (ST) Population</b>	61,654	141,380
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	5.8	8.8
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	3.0	7.1
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	5	7
<b>Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms)</b>	229	331
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	982	950
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	990	961
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	65.4	70.5
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	58.7	62.2
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	35.1	30.7
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	42.97	38.71

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Gadag	Haveri
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	190	311
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	0	0
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	39	69
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	2	5
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	4	6
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	0	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Gadag, Haveri. Directorate of Census Operations, Karnataka, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

Districts: Gadag, Haveri

State: Karnataka

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=209	Non-ST Population N=1397	Total Population N=1606
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	66.48	69.04	68.74
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	857	948	937
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	790	948	931
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	90.38	97.55	96.89
5	Households with electricity (%)	95.60	97.45	97.21
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	94.70	90.52	91.06
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	37.00	44.75	43.75
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	53.13	51.27	51.51
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	19.71	32.90	31.19
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	44.66	39.58	40.24
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	80.01	78.67	78.83
12	Households have BPL card (%)	84.20	82.01	82.30
13	Households having access to internet (%)	4.25	4.02	4.05
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	79.95	86.75	85.87
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	40.74	44.91	44.37
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	45.10	42.45	42.80
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	49.24	55.60	54.75
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	13.02	9.83	10.24
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	3.84	10.26	9.34
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	18.25	3.70	5.77
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	8.17	7.84	7.90
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	0.00	2.21	1.82
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	337	297	302

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=209	Non-ST Population N=1397	Total Population N=1606
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	61.91	69.36	68.58
25	Men who are literate (%)	82.04	85.02	84.62
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	32.77	34.88	34.66
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	89.40	87.84	88.00
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	24.10	24.10	24.10
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.88	8.34	8.40
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	49.57	56.63	55.88
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	49.68	53.64	53.21
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	49.68	52.72	52.38
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	89.86	86.24	86.60
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	6.73	8.49	8.30
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.26	6.21	6.11
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	66.69	68.66	68.46
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	77.68	72.13	72.69
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	21.57	35.52	34.12
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	17.29	25.84	24.98
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	90.64	94.24	93.87
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	15.29	26.94	25.89
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1571	3018	2879
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4049	6790	6544
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	(0.00)	6.65	4.88
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	91.09	75.80	77.33

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
  - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
  - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
  - Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=209	Non-ST Population N=1397	Total Population N=1606
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	88.58	95.85	95.14
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	69.94	74.04	73.64
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	3.07	1.35	1.51
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.10	23.95	22.89
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.05	17.24	16.85
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	71.76	75.99	75.56
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	54.69	53.33
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	(69.86)	59.69	60.59
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.00)	95.41	95.82
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	(100.00)	75.60	77.77
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	(76.09)	84.48	83.73
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	87.73	85.91	86.09
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	2.30	8.35	7.77
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	81.10	78.79
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	73.66	71.56
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	60.73	58.99
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	0.00	53.37	51.84
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	3.45	3.11
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	96.41	96.41
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	77.15	77.15
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	14.72	17.17	16.94
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	46.31	58.39	57.17
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	49.86	57.95
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	10.26	3.81	4.49
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	41.45	40.35	40.46
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	13.21	30.53	28.79
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	9.74	15.31	14.75
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	30.10	38.19	37.38

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=209	Non-ST Population N=1397	Total Population N=1606
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	20.46	21.42	21.32
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	10.75	18.80	17.67
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	16.58	16.10	16.15
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	17.04	19.09	18.80
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	67.63	65.33	65.56
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	47.04	47.98	47.88
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(35.28)	42.55	41.79
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	46.66	47.80	47.68
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.83	4.51	4.43
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.33	2.06	1.99
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.53	6.46	5.77
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.53	3.66	3.36
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.62	6.30	6.65
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.45	1.80	1.77
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.38	1.11	1.04
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.18	8.64	9.69
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.54	2.17	2.22
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	3.00	0.23	0.62
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	66.12	50.50	52.53
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	8.26	12.25	11.83
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	51.53	48.56	48.78

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Bidar, Yadgir

Karnataka



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

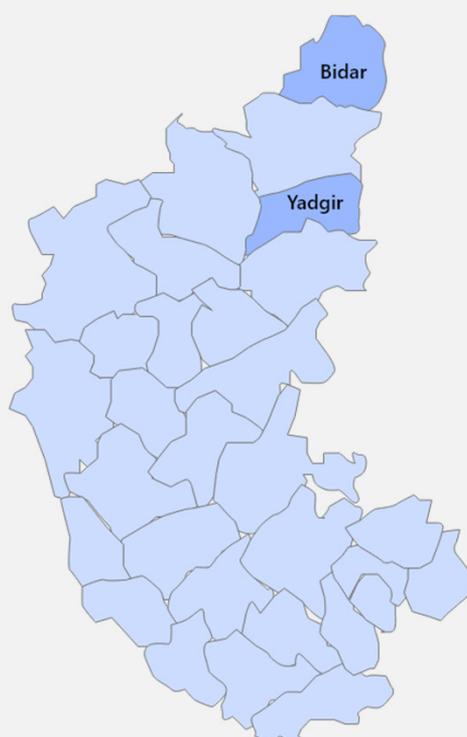
**Districts:** Bidar, Yadgir

**State:** Karnataka

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population Bidar, Yadgir districts. These two districts belong to Kalaburagi administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these two districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Bidar</b>	<b>Yadgir</b>
Total Population	1,703,300	1,174,271
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	235,822	146,849
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	13.8	12.5
Land under forest cover (%)	1.6	2.8
Number of Tehsils	5	3
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms)	313	223
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	956	989
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	969	996
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	61.6	41.1
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	51.9	32.6
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	29.3	39.5
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	38.1	44.9

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

<b>Type of Public Health Facility</b>	<b>Bidar</b>	<b>Yadgir</b>
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	275	169
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	134	138
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	58	42
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	8	6
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	4	2
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	0	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Bidar, Yadgir. Directorate of Census Operations, Karnataka, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

Districts: Bidar, Yadgir

State: Karnataka

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=243	Non-ST Population N=1354	Total Population N=1597
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	54.16	60.09	59.22
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	999	999	999
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1172	989	1017
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	95.43	90.31	91.23
5	Households with electricity (%)	97.67	97.61	97.62
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	96.68	93.75	94.20
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	21.15	23.91	23.49
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	71.12	71.69	71.60
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	23.78	27.08	26.57
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	28.79	25.92	26.36
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	81.13	79.68	79.90
12	Households have BPL card (%)	84.17	80.70	81.24
13	Households having access to internet (%)	1.20	3.24	2.92
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	87.87	88.31	88.24
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	42.54	46.95	46.27
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	51.35	51.03	51.07
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	40.79	54.14	52.09
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.44	10.92	10.69
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	4.12	6.51	6.13
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	8.58	2.71	2.29
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	(0.00)	4.10	3.70
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	(16.07)	1.42	1.27
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	189	194	193

*N = Number of households covered in NFHS4*

*'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases*

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=243	Non-ST Population N=1354	Total Population N=1597
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	52.30	62.28	60.71
25	Men who are literate (%)	67.25	79.69	77.37
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	32.29	38.71	37.70
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	87.18	84.02	84.52
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	22.09	29.17	28.04
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.72	7.84	7.98
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	53.74	56.81	56.32
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	53.94	54.96	54.80
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	53.94	52.85	53.03
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	92.14	84.45	85.68
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	9.17	8.61	8.70
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	5.90	5.03	5.17
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	76.83	74.07	74.50
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	53.81	69.23	66.75
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	34.78	39.01	38.33
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	24.04	27.80	27.19
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.28	91.38	91.86
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	22.30	21.08	21.28
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	4263	4589	4529
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	7325	8715	8483
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	*	16.53	15.77
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	83.53	68.41	70.75

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
  - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
  - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
  - Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=243	Non-ST Population N=1354	Total Population N=1597
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	96.82	94.23	94.65
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	85.10	73.33	75.25
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	2.52	2.01	2.09
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.68	15.15	14.09
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.89	12.72	11.27
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	58.77	64.99	63.99
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	*	66.86	67.34
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	42.56	63.13	60.39
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	81.93	94.86	93.14
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	58.11	84.68	81.15
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	71.00	83.88	82.16
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	65.52	75.42	73.70
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	3.74	3.50	3.54
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	72.80	72.83
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	63.86	70.15
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	52.67	43.50
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	48.90	40.39
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.68	1.46	1.33
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	15.34	14.05
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	20.73	14.63	15.65
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	64.79	67.23	66.83
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(46.19)	57.49	54.91
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	5.14	6.64	6.38
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	58.26	46.12	48.20
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	28.75	26.44	26.84
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	11.98	11.82	11.85
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	54.76	41.78	44.01

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=243	Non-ST Population N=1354	Total Population N=1597
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	29.69	25.95	26.55
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	27.56	20.72	21.99
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	8.94	15.95	14.82
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	18.90	13.73	14.69
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	77.08	70.27	71.47
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	42.90	45.94	45.45
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	43.38	48.81	48.04
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	42.92	46.08	45.58
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	3.77	5.19	4.97
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.32	2.40	2.39
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.38	8.40	7.64
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.34	2.43	2.41
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.69	7.14	7.23
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.42	2.34	2.03
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.24	0.63	0.57
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.20	14.19	14.00
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	3.14	2.55
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.30	1.06
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	62.65	53.24	54.69
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	14.33	17.61	17.09
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	39.60	54.77	52.77

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

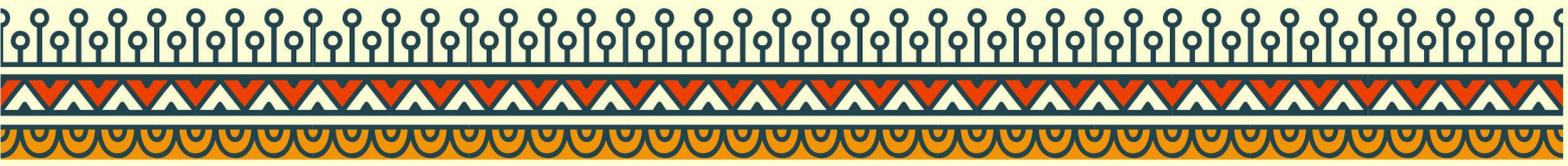
16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Koppal, Raichur

Karnataka



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

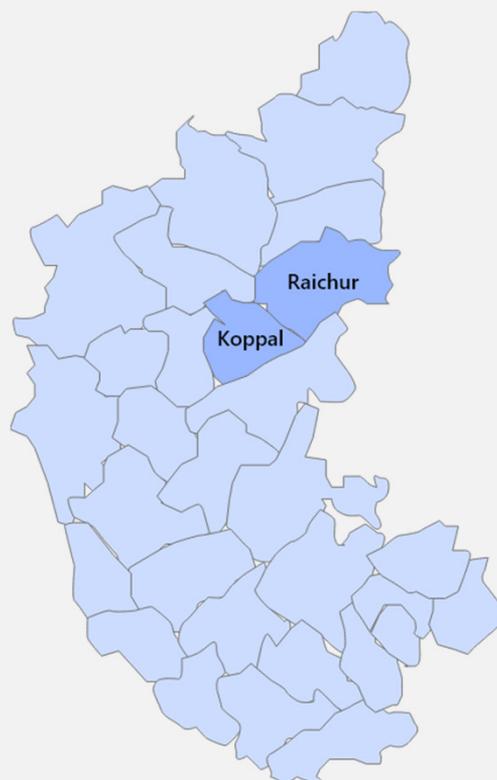
**Districts:** Koppal, Raichur

**State:** Karnataka

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the scheduled tribes (ST) population Koppal, Raichur districts. These two districts belong to Kalaburagi administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these two districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Koppal	Raichur
Total Population	1389920	1928812
Schedule Tribe (ST) Population	164271	367071
ST Population out of District Total Population (%)	11.8	19.0
Land under forest cover (%)	0.6	0.5
Number of Tehsils	4	5
Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms)	250	228
Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)	986	1000
Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)	985	1016
Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)	57.5	48.7
Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)	49.7	33.3
Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)	38.7	38.7
Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)	45.7	49.3

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Koppal	Raichur
Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)	176	213
Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)	101	100
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs	49	52
Community Health Centres (CHCs)	9	6
Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)	3	4
District Hospitals (DHs)	0	0

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of, Koppal, Raichur . Directorate of Census Operations, Karnataka, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

Districts: Koppal, Raichur

State: Karnataka

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=264	Non-ST Population N=547	Total Population N=811
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	48.25	60.40	58.47
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1066	1005	1014
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	963	1018	1009
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	90.59	93.43	92.92
5	Households with electricity (%)	97.67	97.84	97.81
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	90.85	86.66	87.33
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	14.93	40.68	36.54
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	80.21	54.85	58.92
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	11.79	33.00	29.59
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	29.98	31.76	31.47
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	68.46	74.28	73.36
12	Households have BPL card (%)	84.55	80.11	80.83
13	Households having access to internet (%)	0.60	3.65	3.16
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	82.47	88.38	87.43
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	36.23	49.90	47.70
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	62.42	49.58	51.64
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	42.22	57.86	55.44
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	9.30	10.25	10.10
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	7.55	9.98	9.65
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	12.67	4.74	5.84
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	0.00	9.46	8.03
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	10.13	7.86	8.20
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	337	135	167

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=264	Non-ST Population N=547	Total Population N=811
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	35.36	52.39	50.12
25	Men who are literate (%)	68.87	80.57	78.82
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	17.92	30.00	28.39
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	75.67	89.16	87.37
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	40.59	29.42	31.16
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.00	6.61	5.76
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	31.94	50.54	47.87
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	46.91	50.63	50.10
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	46.34	49.98	49.46
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	nca	nca	nca
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	93.13	90.15	90.56
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	10.86	9.57	9.75
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	9.52	7.28	7.60
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	67.92	67.62	67.66
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	58.64	64.35	63.50
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	51.23	40.53	42.12
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	33.13	29.86	30.35
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.91	92.87	93.18
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	25.10	26.77	26.53
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1383	1295	1309
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	1890	4766	4356
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	7.40	7.62	7.58
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	70.88	71.46	71.38

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
  - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
  - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
  - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=264	Non-ST Population N=547	Total Population N=811
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	80.29	81.97	81.71
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	71.12	62.00	63.41
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	11.05	9.15	9.44
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.66	12.49	10.96
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.00	7.44	6.14
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	62.32	54.27	55.47
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	22.98	54.35	48.99
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	64.72	69.78	68.87
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	83.14	98.33	95.58
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	70.33	84.54	81.97
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	83.14	88.87	87.83
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	78.44	77.47	77.62
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	0.00	3.11	2.63
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	nca	76.15	76.15
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	nca	66.93	66.93
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	nca	38.69	38.69
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	nca	38.69	38.69
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.00	0.20	0.17
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	nca	100.00	100.00
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	nca	nca	nca
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	14.64	13.58	13.74
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	56.69	63.68	62.59
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	(56.44)	57.19	57.01
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	3.28	4.31	4.11
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	48.74	43.58	44.51
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	32.29	31.39	31.55
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	15.47	15.15	15.20
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	50.90	43.23	44.61

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, ()-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=264	Non-ST Population N=547	Total Population N=811
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	33.39	21.87	23.38
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	18.11	14.02	14.65
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	8.32	17.73	16.50
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	16.11	25.81	24.32
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	69.18	70.53	70.33
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	58.51	51.95	52.81
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	56.25	62.54	61.46
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	58.36	52.47	53.26
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	4.68	5.75	5.61
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.50	2.19	2.10
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.83	9.88	8.68
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	0.00	5.66	4.81
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	5.62	5.51	5.53
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.44	1.05	1.11
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.64	1.00	0.95
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.30	14.32	14.02
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.97	1.59	1.65
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.48	1.26
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	52.31	49.02	49.54
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	11.51	12.42	12.30
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	55.10	41.30	43.02

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

Districts: Kannur, Kasaragod, Kozhikode, Malappuram,  
Wayanad

Kerala



# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

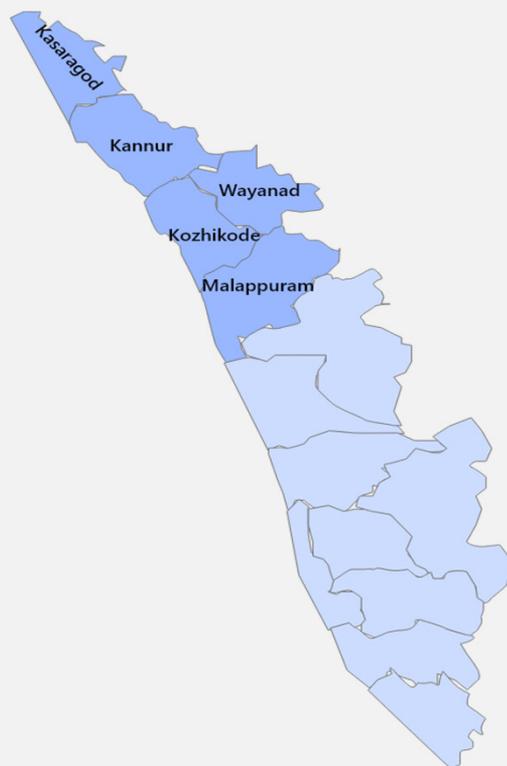
**Districts:** Kannur, Kasaragod, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Wayanad

**State:** Kerala

India's 104 million tribal population predominantly live in remote hilly, forested areas. There exists a vast disparity between the socio-economic and health outcomes of the tribal population vis-à-vis non-tribal population. Policy makers are often constrained due to lack of data and indicators specific to Tribal Communities. To fill this gap on the health aspects, the present exercise is a novel attempt to develop district level fact sheets and provide tribal specific health, demographic and social indicators using contemporary data (2015-16) from the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). The survey used four schedules (one each for Household, Woman, Man and Biomarker), in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The household schedule collected information on all members of the household, their socio-economic characteristics, water and sanitation, health insurance, deaths in the household. For women (15-49 years), information was collected on marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence etc. Among men (15-54 years), information was collected about marriage, number of children, contraception, nutrition, sexual behaviour, amongst others. Measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children, women and men; blood pressure, and random blood glucose level, a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV for women (15-49 years) and men (15-54 years) were also collected.

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE:

This fact sheet presents the indicators for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population Malappuram, Kozhikode, Wayanad, Kannur, Kasaragod districts. These five districts belong to North Kerala administrative division; and have been considered as one cluster (unit) to draw significant estimates from the NFHS-4.



The table below gives a peek into the socio-demographic profiles of these five districts<sup>1,2</sup>.

Indicators	Kannur	Kasaragod	Kozhikode	Malappuram	Wayanad
<b>Total Population</b>	2523003	1307375	3086293	4112920	817420
<b>Schedule Tribe (ST) Population</b>	41371	48857	15228	22990	151443
<b>ST Population out of District Total Population (%)</b>	1.6	3.8	0.5	0.6	18.6
<b>Land under forest cover (%)</b>	55.9	48.6	61.3	55.8	74.2
<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	3	2	3	6	3
<b>Population Density (Person/Sq. Kms)</b>	852	657	1316	1157	384
<b>Sex Ratio: Overall (Females per 1000 males)</b>	1136	1080	1098	1098	1035
<b>Sex Ratio: ST (Females per 1000 males)</b>	1054	1040	1050	1040	1033
<b>Female Literacy Rate: Overall (%)</b>	93.3	86.5	93.0	91.6	85.7
<b>Female Literacy Rate: ST (%)</b>	72.7	67.8	81.7	72.6	64.3
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: Overall (%)</b>	16.0	20.3	12.2	7.6	26.8
<b>Women Work Participation Rate: ST (%)</b>	34.7	36.9	25.1	24.8	42.1

The status of Public Health Facilities across these districts are listed out in the table below<sup>3</sup> :

Type of Public Health Facility	Kannur	Kasaragod	Kozhikode	Malappuram	Wayanad
<b>Health Sub-Centres (HSCs)</b>	414	247	401	578	182
<b>Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)</b>	11	7	13	17	4
<b>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) / APHCs</b>	77	35	61	79	20
<b>Community Health Centres (CHCs)</b>	9	6	16	21	9
<b>Sub-divisional Hospitals (SDHs)</b>	7	5	7	7	2
<b>District Hospitals (DHs)</b>	1	1	1	3	1

1 District Census Handbooks (2011) of Kannur, Kasaragod, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Wayanad,. Directorate of Census Operations, Kerala, Office of Registrar General of India.

2 India State of Forest Report (2019), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Edition 16, Vol II.

3 Rural Health Statistics (2019), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# DISTRICT FACTSHEET: SCHEDULED TRIBES

Districts: Kannur, Kasaragod, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Wayanad

State: Kerala

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=197	Non-ST Population N=3920	Total Population N=4117
<b>A. Population and household profile</b>				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	76.60	94.76	94.40
2	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1006	1030	1030
3	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	852	992	988
4	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	90.21	97.13	96.98
5	Households with electricity (%)	87.61	99.20	98.94
6	Households with an improved drinking water source <sup>4</sup> (%)	90.56	94.11	94.03
7	Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>5</sup> (%)	86.30	98.86	98.57
8	Households with no toilet facility, defecating in open space/field (%)	5.85	0.38	0.50
9	Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>6</sup> (%)	21.50	50.05	49.41
10	Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	56.37	45.05	45.31
11	Household population have an Aadhaar Card (%)	90.45	91.87	91.84
12	Households have BPL card (%)	76.90	27.74	28.85
13	Households having access to internet (%)	4.45	10.90	10.75
14	Households owning a mobile / telephone (%)	92.66	98.55	98.42
15	Households have Pucca House <sup>7</sup> (%)	74.46	88.76	88.44
16	Households owning agricultural land (%)	15.15	12.68	12.74
17	Households with presence of water and soap /detergent at handwashing place (%)	27.94	72.37	71.36
18	Households reported deaths during the last three years (%)	7.84	6.98	7.00
19	Households reported any infant death (male) (%)	nca	1.64	1.59
20	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Male) (%)	nca	3.70	3.59
21	Households reported any infant death (Female) (%)	nca	2.60	2.56
22	Households reported any death of 1 to 4 years old child (Female) (%)	nca	0.96	0.95
23	Survey population suffering from Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	990	337	350

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-)Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

4 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

5 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household.

6 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

7 Houses made with high-quality materials throughout, including the roof, walls, and floor.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=197	Non-ST Population N=3920	Total Population N=4117
<b>B. Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
24	Women who are literate (%)	78.38	98.22	97.80
25	Men who are literate (%)	75.62	98.54	98.06
26	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	38.94	68.56	67.93
27	Women with exposure to mass media – newspaper, TV, radio, watch movie in theatre (%)	84.83	95.09	94.87
<b>C. Marriage and Fertility</b>				
28	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	30.50	13.30	13.71
29	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.25	3.62	3.57
30	Menstruating woman age 15-24 years using hygienic methods <sup>8</sup> for blood stain prevention during menstruation (%)	69.14	88.86	88.33
<b>D. Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
31	Currently using Any family planning method (%)	58.64	48.83	49.00
32	Currently using Female sterilization (%)	49.74	41.98	42.12
33	Currently using Male sterilization (%)	0.50	0.02	0.03
34	Currently using modern contraceptive obtained from public health facility (%)	86.91	63.24	63.79
<b>E. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
35	Total unmet need <sup>9</sup> (%)	9.11	15.12	15.01
36	Total unmet need for spacing (%)	6.93	9.82	9.77
<b>F. Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>F.1. Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
37	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	91.12	96.70	96.58
38	Mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits (%)	90.35	93.15	93.09
39	Mothers who consumed iron & folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	62.70	70.17	70.00
40	Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>10</sup> (%)	57.90	65.39	65.22
41	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.47	82.06	82.34
42	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	42.92	17.28	17.85
43	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (INR)	1623	4150	4036
44	Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in ANY health facility (INR)	4445	12261	12086
45	Children born AT HOME within the five years preceding the survey received PNC within 24 hours of delivery (%)	*	nca	100.00
46	Women who got ANC during last pregnancy from Public Health Sector (%)	81.77	46.38	47.19

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) - Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

8 Hygienic method includes locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons.

9 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
  - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
  - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
  - Postpartum amenorrhea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
- Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

10 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=197	Non-ST Population N=3920	Total Population N=4117
<b>F.2. Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
47	Institutional births (%)	99.28	99.81	99.80
48	Institutional births in public facility (%)	79.35	36.45	37.54
49	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	0.00	0.17	0.17
50	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	28.55	28.15	28.16
51	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	31.83	26.26	26.56
<b>F.3. Postnatal care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
52	Women who had first postnatal check-up within two days (%)	89.77	91.26	91.23
53	Women who had two Post Natal Check-ups (%)	(24.72)	76.98	72.11
<b>F.4. Child Immunizations and Vitamin-A Supplementation</b>				
54	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses of Polio and DPT) (%)	79.30	76.57	76.65
55	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.00	97.59	97.66
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine (%)	92.57	86.67	86.84
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	88.87	86.11	86.19
58	Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last six months (%)	57.52	63.88	63.72
<b>F.5. Childhood Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (for children under age 5 years)</b>				
59	Children under age five years suffered from diarrhoea in the last two weeks, preceding the survey (%)	4.76	3.55	3.58
60	Advice or Treatment sought for children suffering from diarrhoea in last two weeks (%)	*	82.96	82.65
61	Among children with diarrhoea in last two weeks who received ORS (%)	*	51.94	53.57
62	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received zinc (%)	*	13.00	13.07
63	Among children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received both ORS and zinc (%)	*	8.74	8.96
64	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among children within the last two weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.54	0.79	0.81
65	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	*	89.26	89.78
66	Among children had ARI Symptoms in 2 weeks Sought medical Treatment Same/Next day (%)	*	52.92	50.35
<b>F.6. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
67	Children with low birth weight (<2500 g) (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (%)	30.93	14.16	14.56
68	Children under age three years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>11</sup> (%)	60.06	67.68	67.47
69	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	71.48	70.25
70	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>13</sup> (%)	18.06	26.34	26.09
71	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	25.53	23.39	23.43
72	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>14</sup> (%)	37.34	16.31	16.71
73	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>15</sup> (%)	8.72	6.95	6.99
74	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)	33.33	16.37	16.70

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (-) -Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

11 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

12 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

13 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

14 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

15 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
		ST Population N=197	Non-ST Population N=3920	Total Population N=4117
<b>G. Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
75	Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	24.32	10.28	10.59
76	Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	6.54	8.47	8.43
77	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)	10.58	30.55	30.11
78	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	25.51	27.98	27.93
<b>H. Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>17</sup></b>				
79	Children age 6 – 59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)	48.58	46.92	46.97
80	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	45.31	39.23	39.37
81	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	*	23.80	23.69
82	Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	55.08	61.42	61.28
<b>I. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>18</sup></b>				
83	Women age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.70	9.65	9.50
84	Women age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	2.01	5.01	4.95
85	Men age 15-49 years with high (>140 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	5.65	15.81	15.60
86	Men age 15-49 years with very high (>160 mg/dl) blood sugar level (%)	1.33	8.78	8.62
<b>J. Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
87	Women with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.62	5.32	5.37
88	Women with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.46	0.65	0.64
89	Women with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.57	0.71	0.70
90	Men with slightly above normal BP (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	31.61	7.34	7.83
91	Men with Moderately high BP (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.00	1.50	1.47
92	Men with Very high BP (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.59	0.75	0.77
<b>K. Health seeking Behaviour and Utilization of Public Health Facilities</b>				
93	Households generally seeking treatment from public health sector when household members get sick (%)	86.00	70.86	71.20
<b>L. Program outreach</b>				
94	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey (%)	40.01	43.14	43.07
95	Women age 15-49 years met AWW/ASHA/MPW in last three months before the survey at Health facility / camp (%)	12.10	15.02	14.97

N = Number of households covered in NFHS4

'nca' - No case available, (I)-Based on 5-9 unweighted cases, \* not shown; based on fewer than five unweighted cases

16 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

17 Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

18 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

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