

National Family and Health Survey (NFHS) – 5, 2019-20

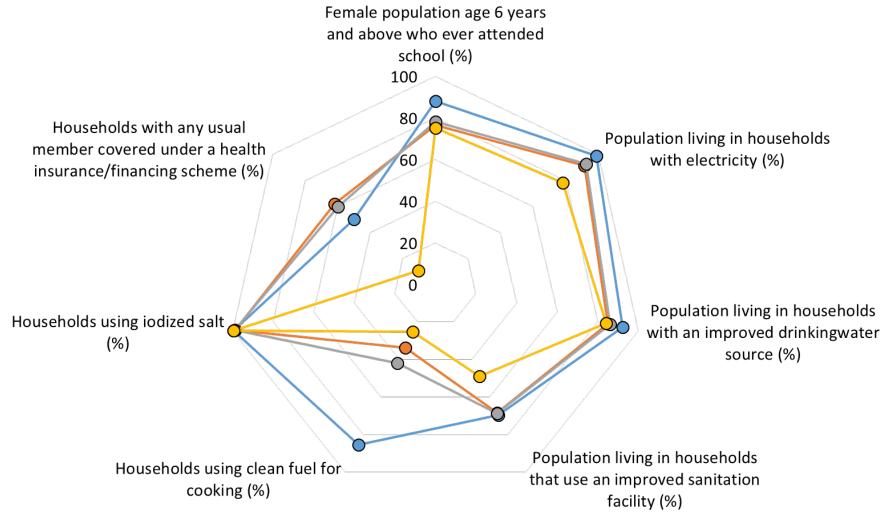
Analysis & Visualization

Assam



Population & Household Profile





- Households using clean fuel for cooking is less than 40% in rural areas and needs improvement (NFHS-5)
- More populations are now living in HHs with electricity, using an improved sanitation facility and using clean fuel for cooking as compared to NFHS-4
- Parameter that has shown extreme improvement from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5 are HHs covered under a health insurance

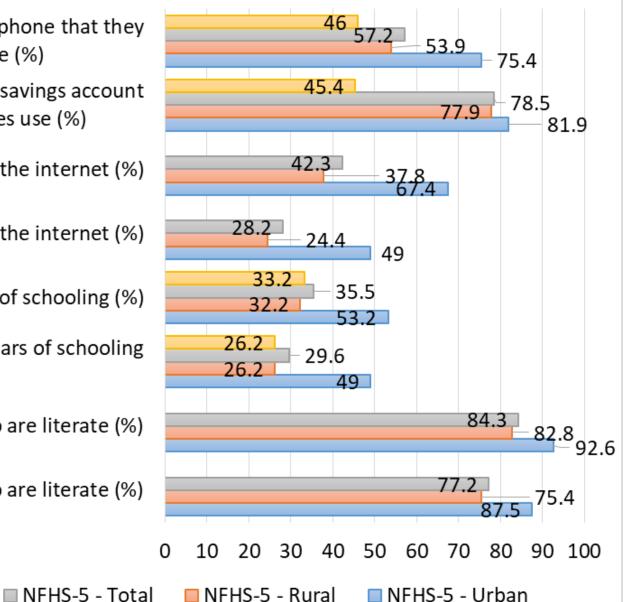
Women Empowerment



- Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)
- Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)
- Men who have ever used the internet (%)
- Women who have ever used the internet (%)
- Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)
- Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)

NFHS-4 - Total

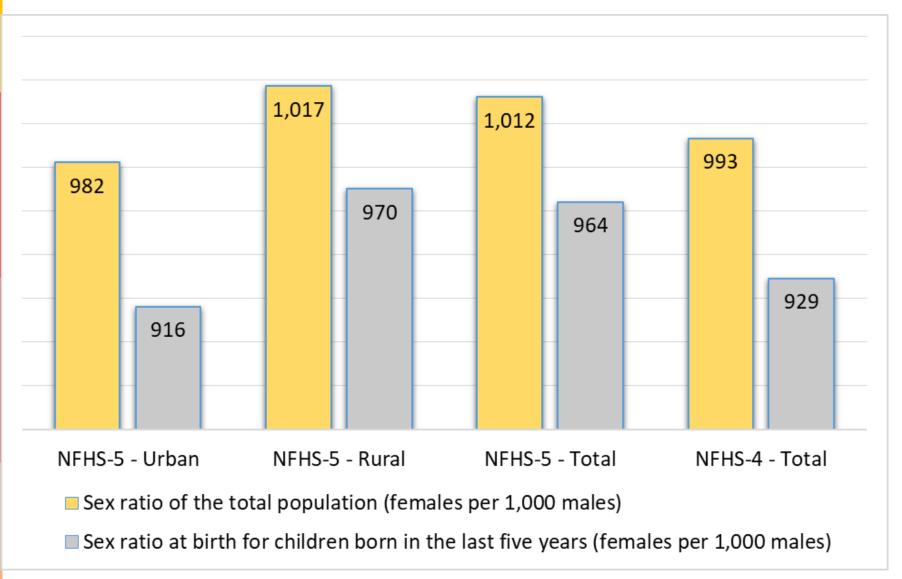
- Men who are literate (%)
- Women who are literate (%)



- The percentage of women who ever used internet is less than men
- The percentage of women who ever used internet in urban area is more than rural.
- The percentage of women and men literacy is almost similar

Sex Ratio

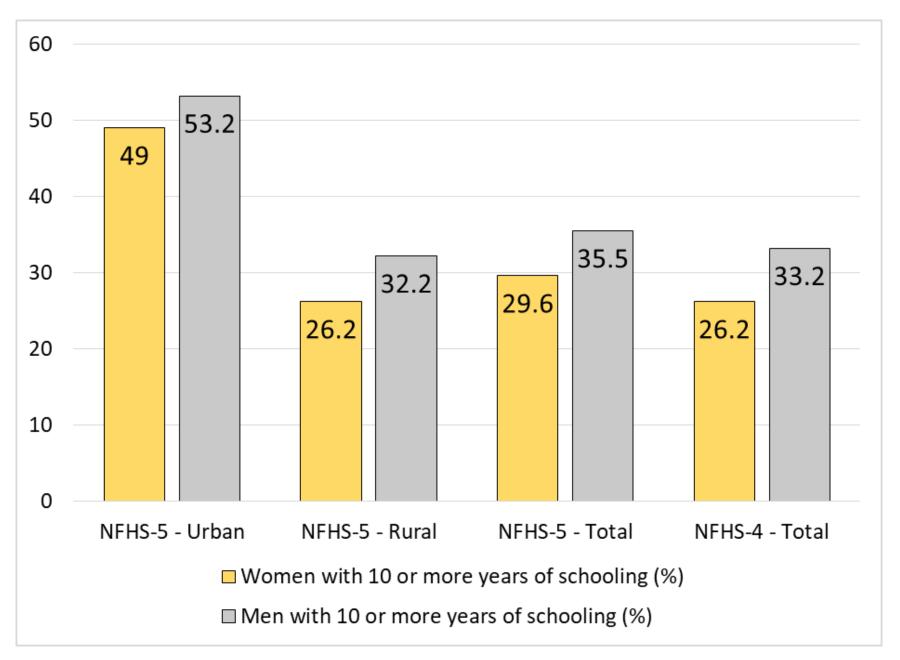




 Sex ratio of the total population and sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years have improved from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5,the improvement is attributed to the rural population

Schooling

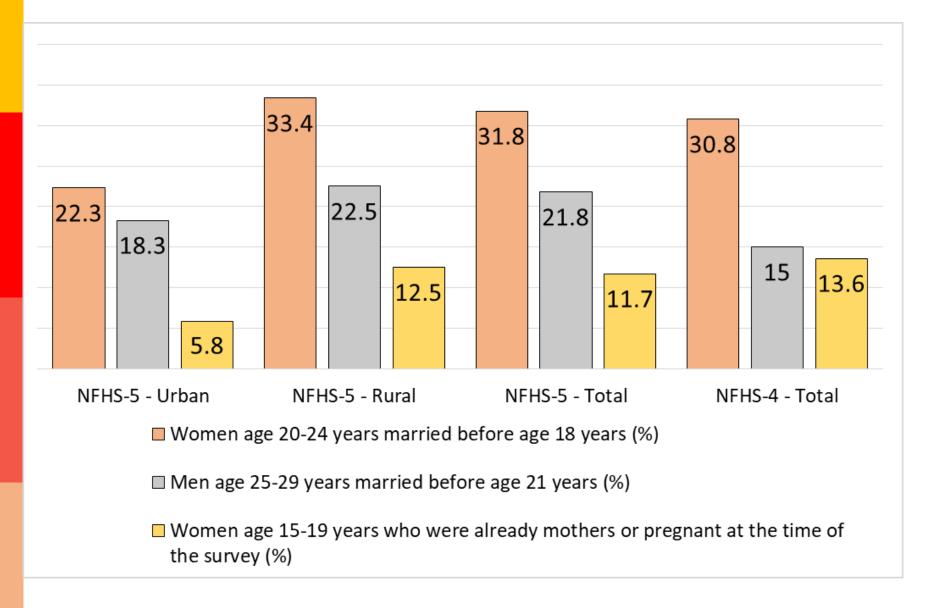




 Slight improvements is seen for women and men with 10+ years of schooling from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5. In urban the improvement is quite significant while in the rural areas more improvement is needed

Marriage & Fertility

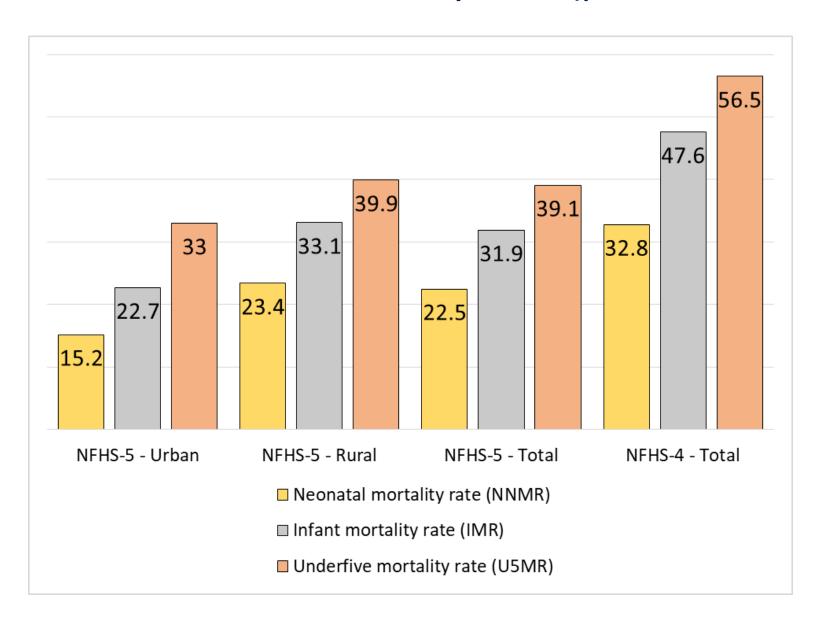




- Women age 15-19 years pregnant at the time of survey has gone down from 13.6 to 11.7 % in from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5
- Women age 20—24 years married before age 18 years has increased slightly to 31.8 (NFHS-5) from 30.8 % (NFHS-4) and needs attention

Infant and Child Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)



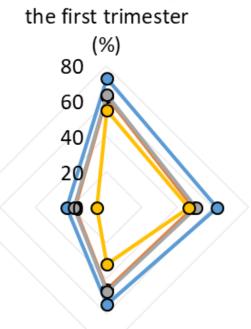


- NNMR, IMR, U5MR all have shown significant reductions from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5 and especially urban areas
- There is considerable decrease in IMR in NFHS-5 contributing to sufficient decrease in U5MR.

Antenatal Care



Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)



Mothers who had an

antenatal checkup in

Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)

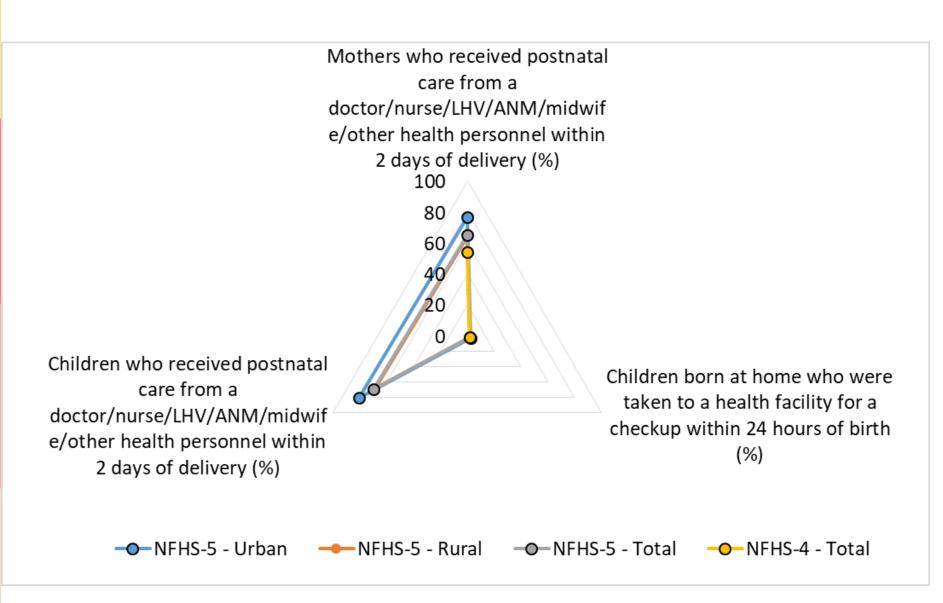
Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)

ONFHS-5 - Urban ONFHS-5 - Rural ONFHS-5 - Total ONFHS-4 - Total

All antenatal care parameters have shown improvement from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5 with maximum improvement in mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits and mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more at pregnancy.

Postnatal Care





- Mothers and children who received postnatal care within 2 days of delivery have improved from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5
- Children born at home taken to a health facility within 24 hours of birth continues to remain a concern

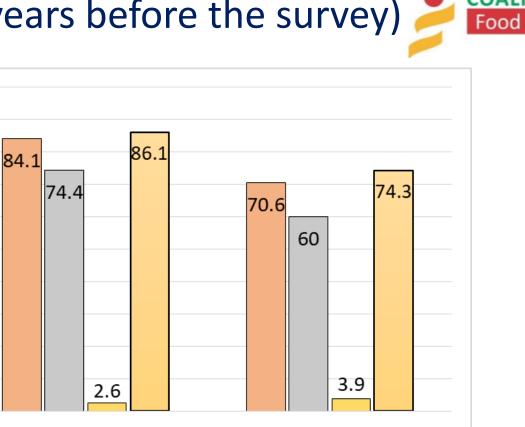
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)

85.1

94.9

93.5



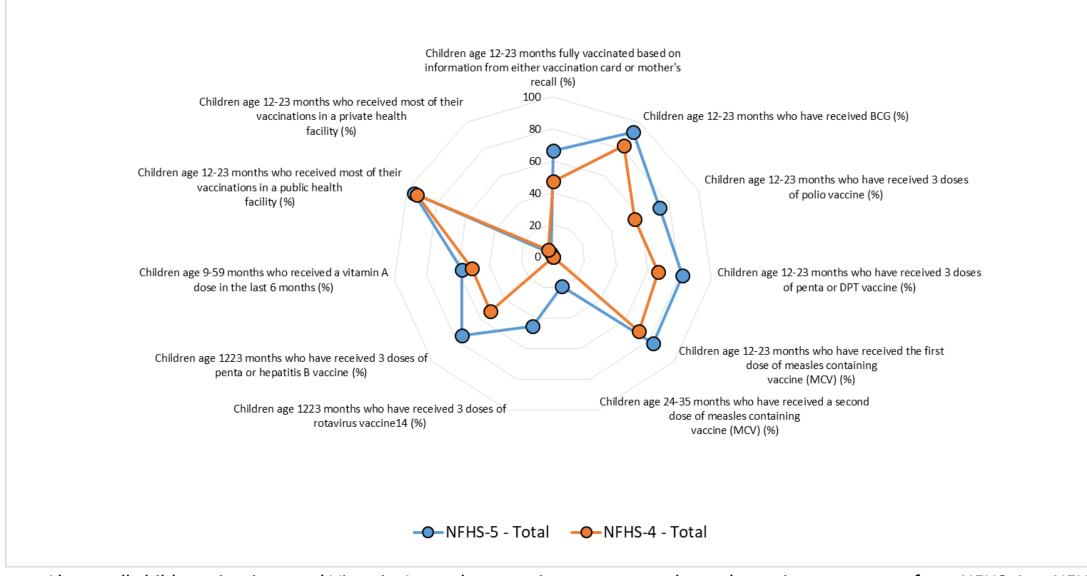


82.9 66.3 2.2 2.6 NFHS-5 - Urban NFHS-5 - Total NFHS-5 - Rural NFHS-4 - Total Institutional births (%) ■ Institutional births in public facility (%) ■ Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel (%) ☐ Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)

Total Institutional births, institutional births in public facility and births attended by skilled health personnel all have shown improvements from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5. Home births conducted by skilled health personnel is a matter of concern.

Child Vaccinations & Vitamin A Supplementation





Almost all child vaccinations and Vitamin A supplementation parameters have shown improvements from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5.
Major improvements seen in polio vaccine, second dose of measles, hepatitis B vaccine.

Treatment of childhood Diseases (children under age 5 ve control of childhood Diseases)

Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)

Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)

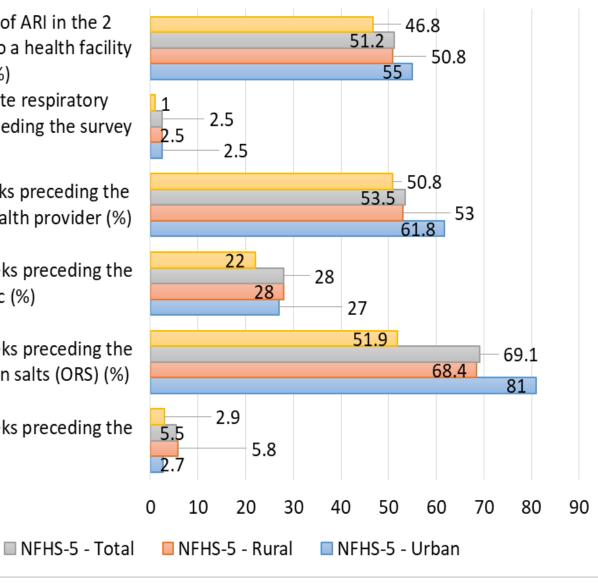
Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)

Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)

Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)

Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)

■ NFHS-4 - Total



Infant Young and Child Feeding Practices (IYCF)



Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)

Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)

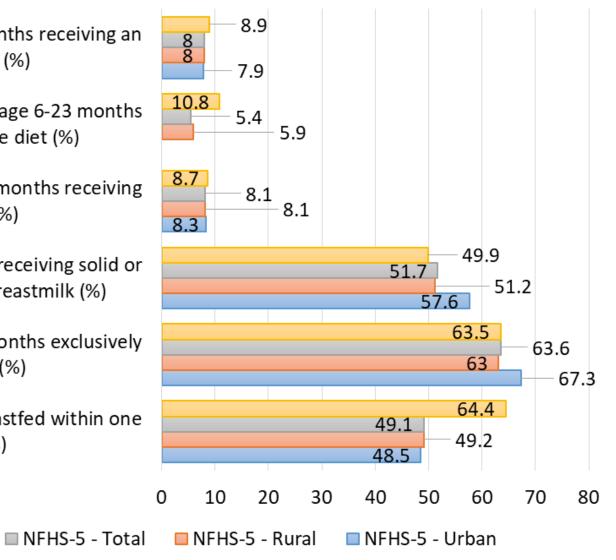
Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)

Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semisolid food and breastmilk (%)

Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed (%)

Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth (%)

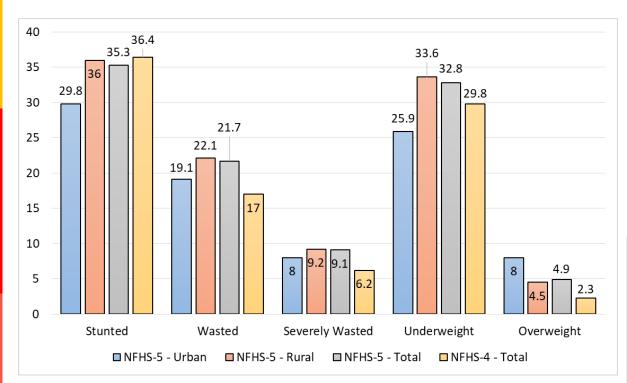
NFHS-4 - Total



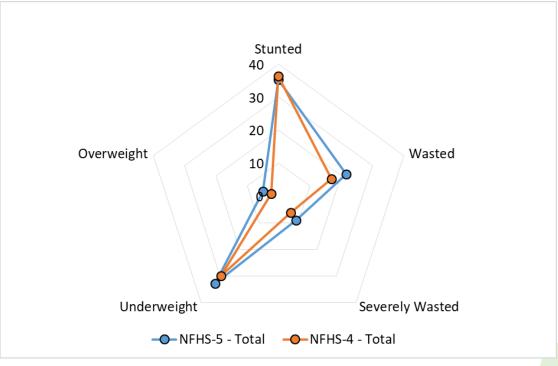
- Total Children (6-23 months) receiving an adequate diet has decreased slightly
- Exclusive breastfeeding has increased
- Children breastfed within one hour has reduced.

Anthropometric Indicators



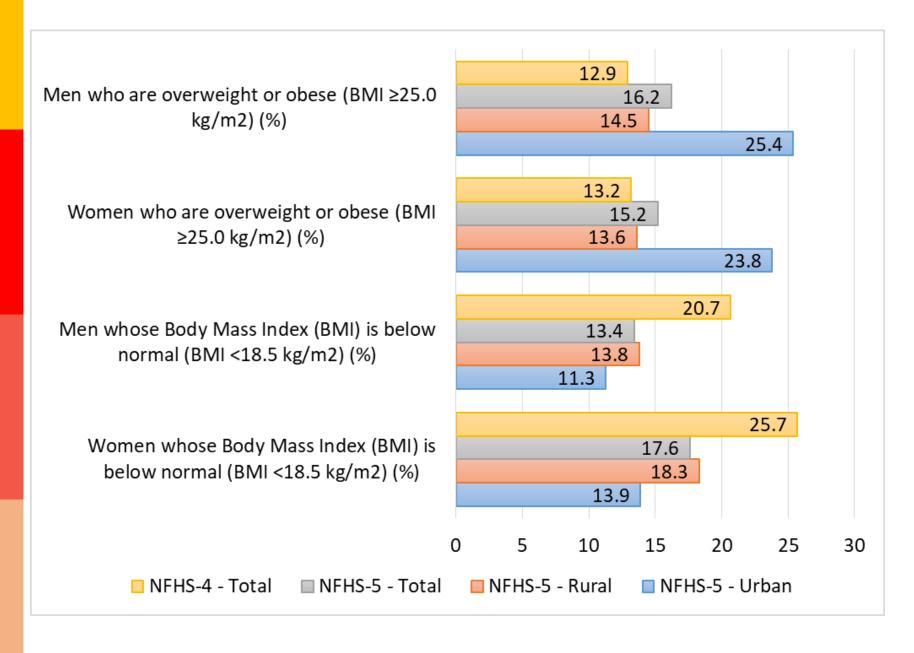


- Stunting has reduced slightly in the state form NFHS-4 to 5
- Wasting, severe wasting, underweight and overweight has increased in the state from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5
- In urban areas overweight has increased from NFHS-4 to 5



Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)

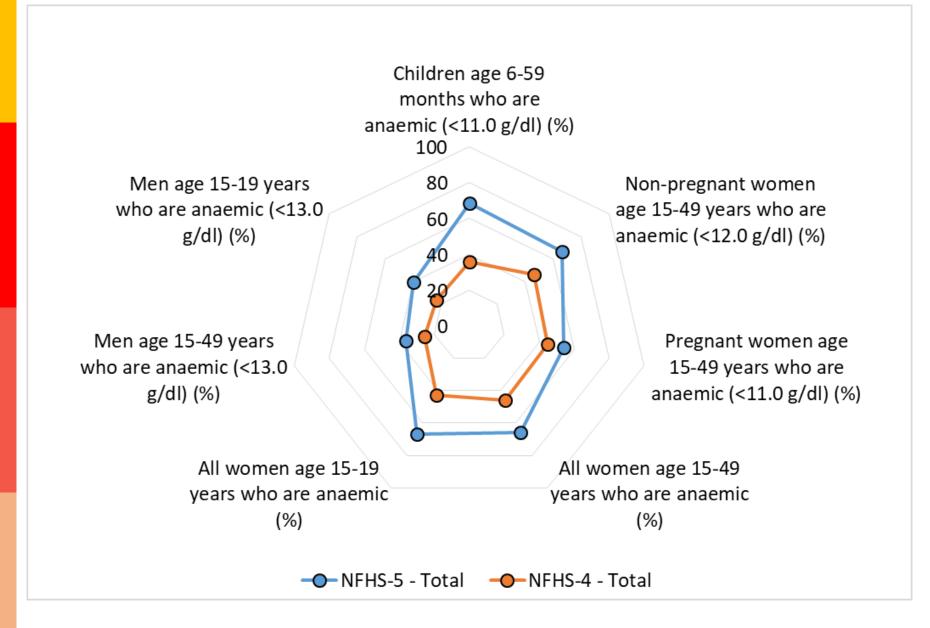




- The percentage of BMI in men and women above normal has increased in the state from NFHS-4 to 5
- The percentage of BMI of men and women below normal has decreased from NFHS-4 to 5

Anaemia among Children & Adults





The overall anaemia has increased in the state from NFHS - 4 to 5





Hold my today, I will hold your tomorrow

Please visit our website for more info www.nutritioncoalition.org.in