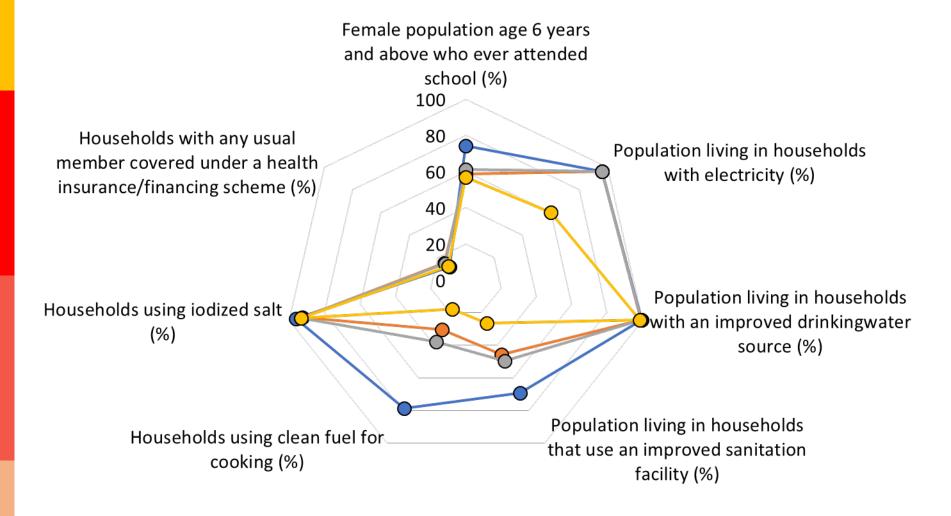


National Family and Health Survey (NFHS) – 5, 2019-20 Analysis & Visualization Bihar



Population & Household Profile

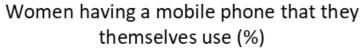




→NFHS-5 - Urban →NFHS-5 - Rural →NFHS-5 - Total →NFHS-4 - Total

- 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
- HHs covered under a health insurance needs improvement

Women Empowerment



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 (%)

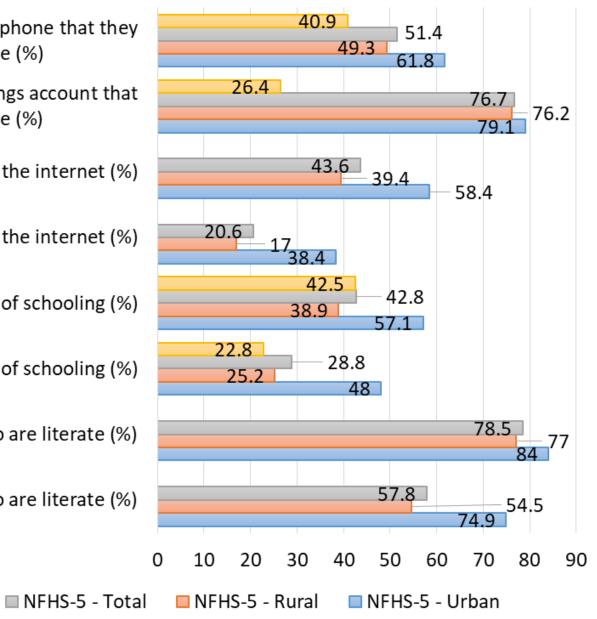
Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)

Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)

NFHS-4 - Total

Men who are literate (%)

Women who are literate (%)

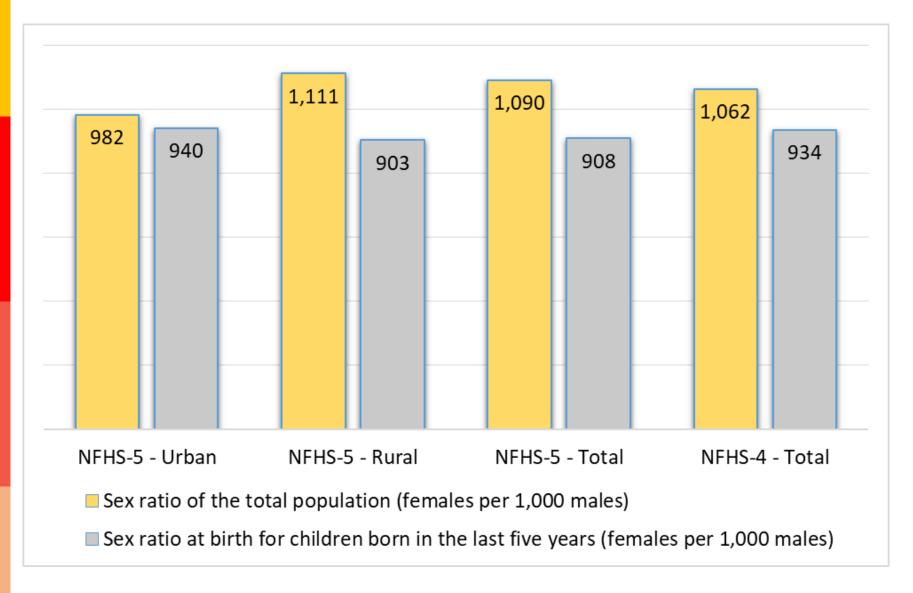




- The percentage of women who ever used internet is less than men
- The percentage of women who ever used internet in urban area is more than rural.
- There is still difference between percentage of women and men literacy

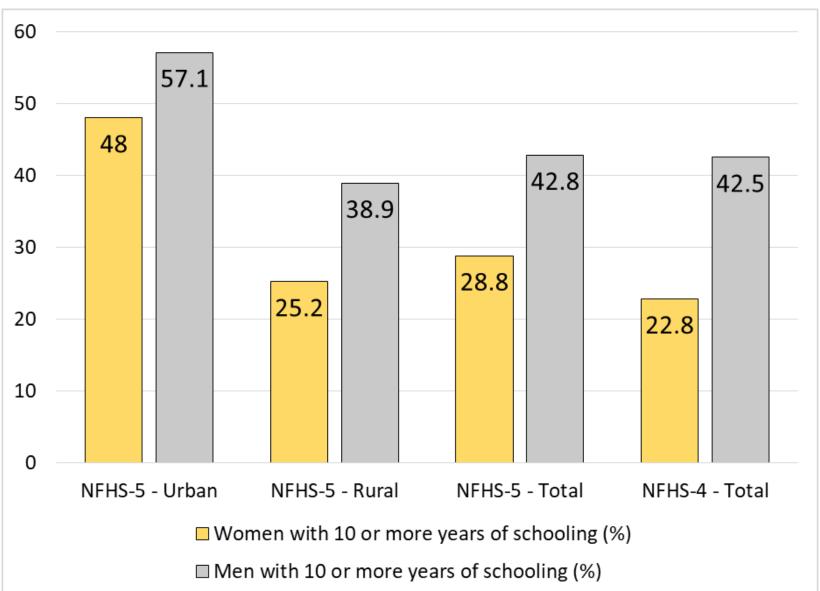
Sex Ratio





- Sex ratio of the total population has decreased from NFH-4 to 5
- Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years have increased from NFHS-4 to 5
- Sex ration in rural area has deteriorated, whereas in urban area it has increased

Schooling

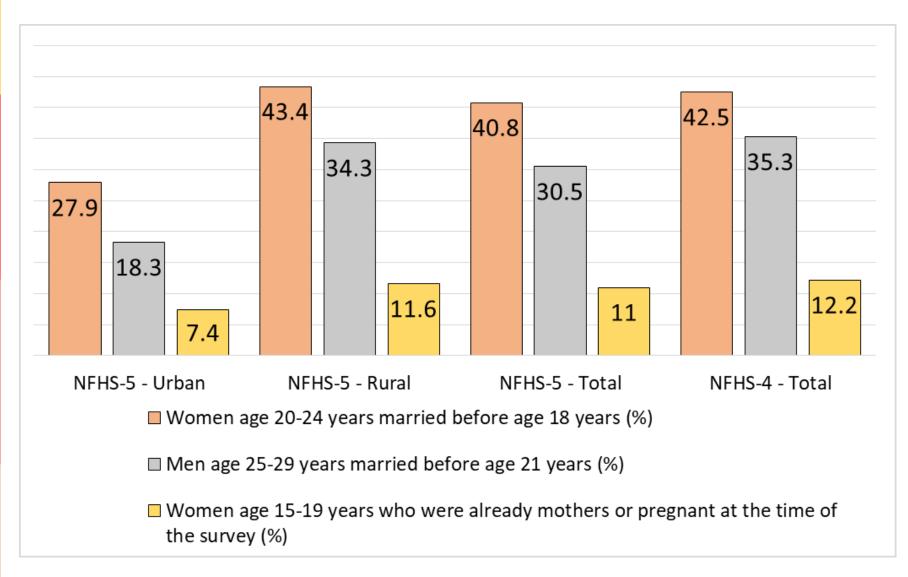




 Slight improvements is seen for women and men with 10+ years of schooling from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5. In urban area the improvement is quite significant while in the rural areas more improvement is needed

Marriage & Fertility

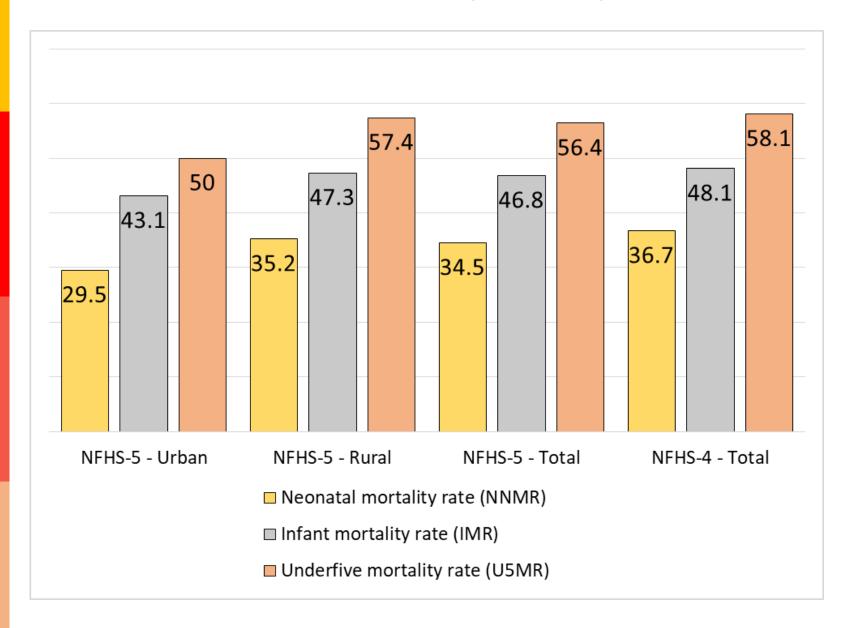




- Women age 15-19 years pregnant at the time of survey has gone down from 12.2 to 11 % in from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5
- Women age 20—24 years married before age 18 years has decreased from 42.5 to 40.8 percentage from NFHS -4 to 5.
- Urban areas are performing better as compared to rural areas.

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



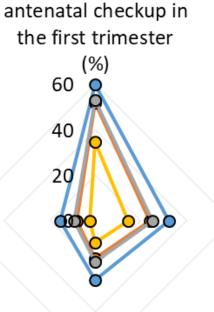


- NNMR, IMR, U5MR all have shown significant reductions from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5 and especially urban areas
- The rate of decrease from NFHS-4 to 5 is low and needs improvement

Antenatal Care



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



Mothers who had an

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

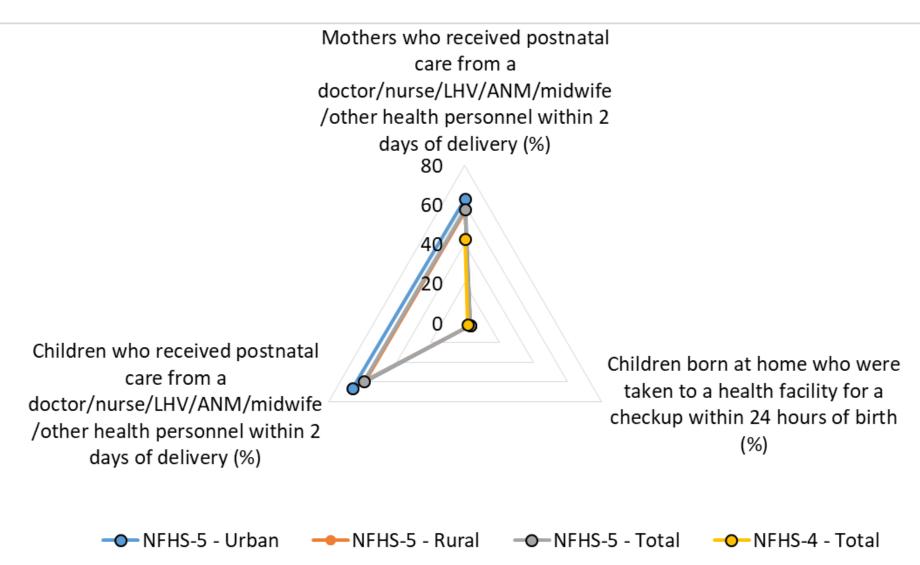
Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)

NFHS-5 - Urban NFHS-5 - Rural NFHS-5 - Total NFHS-4 - Total

 All antenatal care parameters have shown improvement from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5 with maximum improvement in mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester.

Postnatal Care

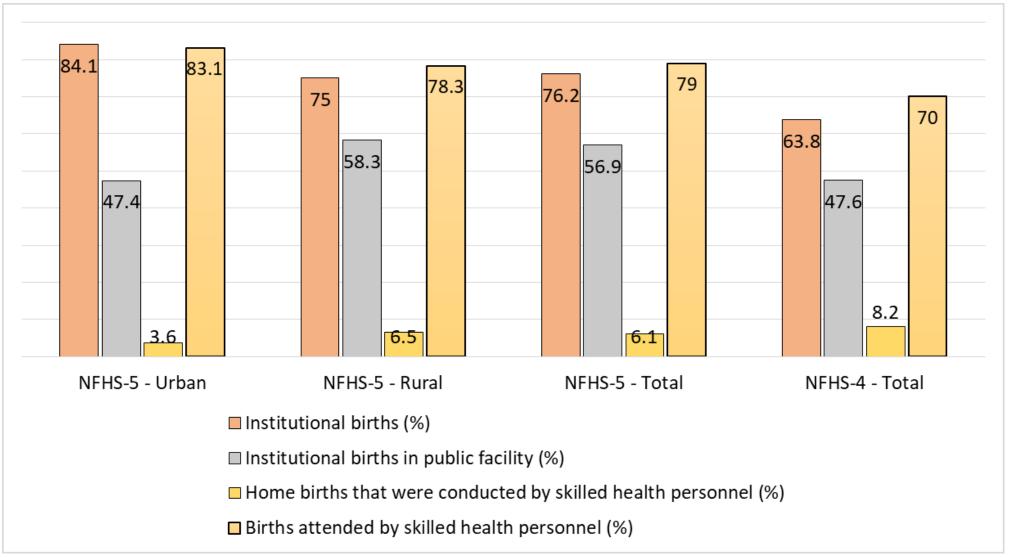




- Mothers and children who received postnatal care within 2 days of delivery have improved from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5
- Children born at home taken to a health facility within 24 hours of birth continues to remain a concern

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

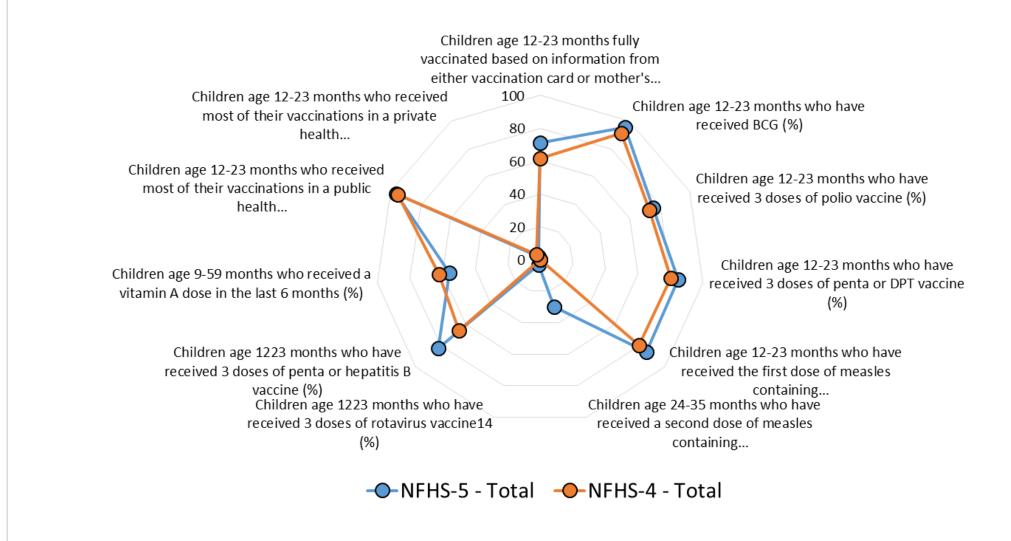




• Total Institutional births, institutional births in public facility and births attended by skilled health personnel all have shown improvements from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5. Home births conducted by skilled health personnel is a matter of concern.

Child Vaccinations & Vitamin A Supplementation





 Almost all child vaccinations and Vitamin A supplementation parameters have shown slight improvements from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5, except in doses of vitamin

Treatment of childhood Diseases (children under age 5 ve and the little of the little

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 (%)

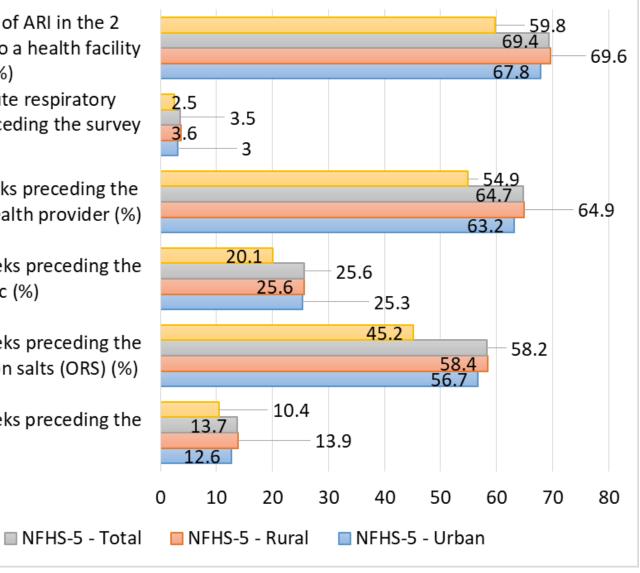
Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)

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 (%)

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

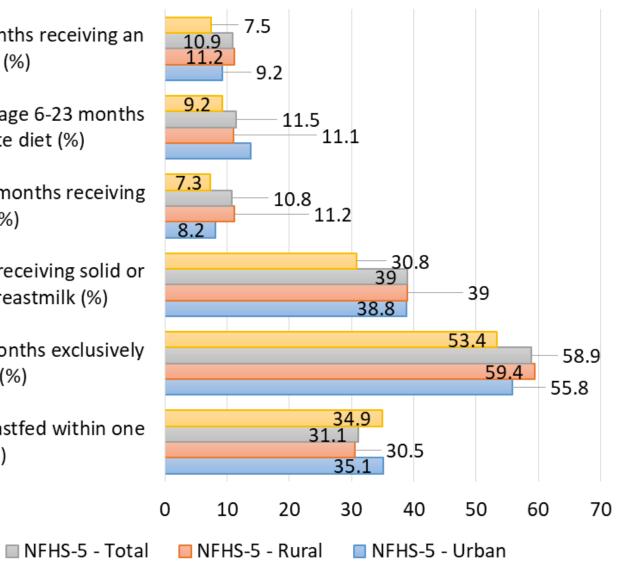
Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)

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 (%)

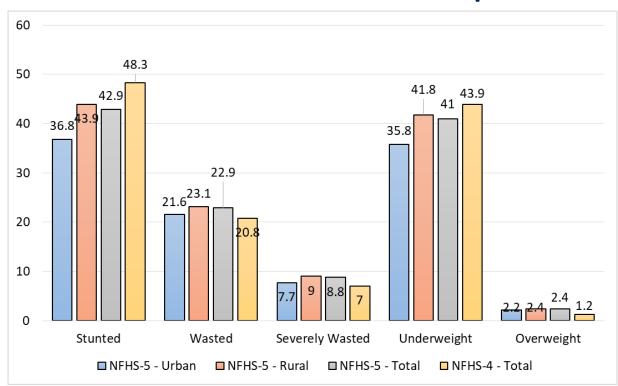
NFHS-4 - Total



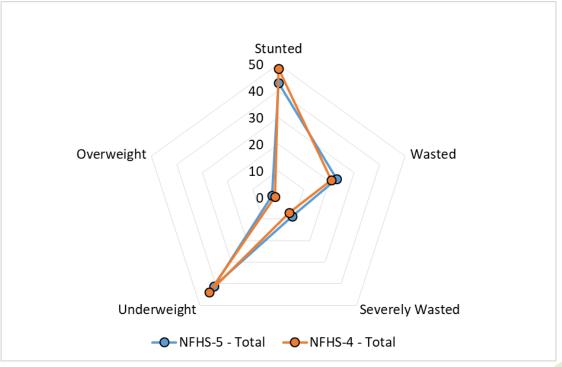
- Total Children (6-23 months) receiving an adequate diet has improved slightly
- Exclusive breastfeeding has increased
- Children breastfed within one hour has reduced.

Anthropometric Indicators



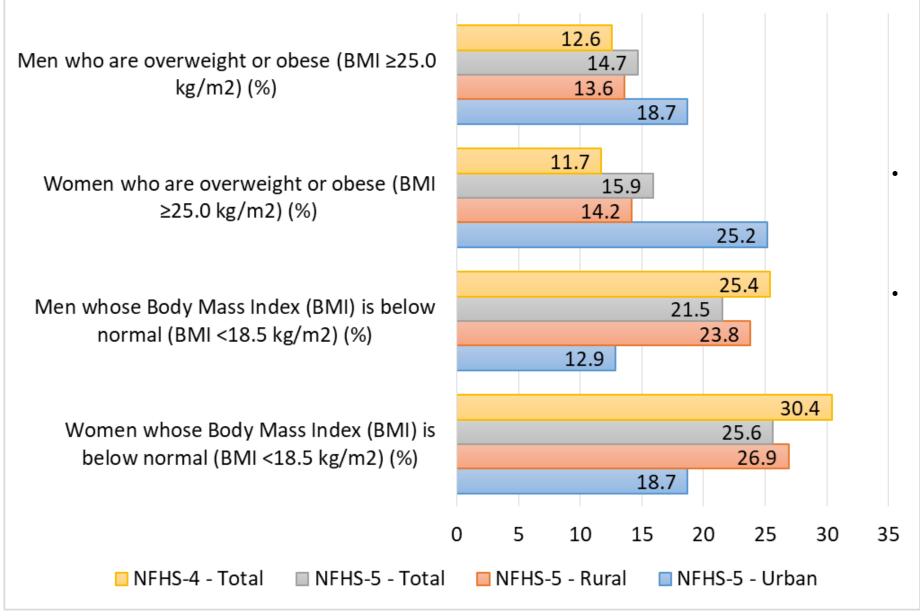


- Stunting has reduced in the state form NFHS-4 to 5
- Wasting, severe wasting and overweight has increased in the state from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5



Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)



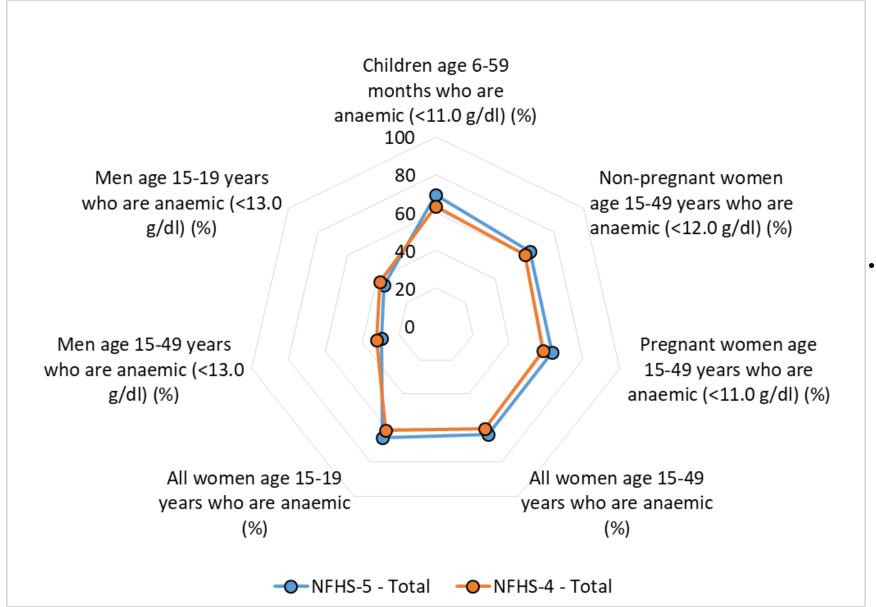


The percentage of BMI in men and women above normal has increased in the state from NFHS-4 to 5

The percentage of BMI of men and women below normal has decreased from NFHS-4 to 5

Anaemia among Children & Adults





 There not much significant variation in percentage anaemia in the state of Bihar from NFHS – 4 to 5





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