



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Arunachal Pradesh



**National Family Health
Survey (NFHS-4)**

2015-16

India



International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-4)

INDIA

2015-16

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

JANUARY 2018

Suggested citation: International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and ICF. 2018.
National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), India, 2015-16: Arunachal Pradesh. Mumbai: IIPS.

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INTRODUCTION

The 2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. For the first time, NFHS-4 provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All four NFHS surveys have been conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. MoHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-4 was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), UNICEF, UNFPA, the MacArthur Foundation, and the Government of India. Technical assistance for NFHS-4 was provided by ICF, Maryland, USA. Assistance for the HIV component of the survey was provided by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

Four survey questionnaires—household, woman’s, man’s, and biomarker—were used to collect information in 19 languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). All women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 in the selected sample households were eligible for interviewing. In the household questionnaire, basic information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socioeconomic characteristics of the household, water and sanitation, health insurance, and number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey. Two versions of the woman’s questionnaire were used in NFHS-4. The first version (district module), which collected information on women’s characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, reproductive health, children’s immunizations, and treatment of childhood illnesses, was fielded in the entire sample of NFHS-4 households. Information on these topics is available at the district, state, and national levels. In the second version of the questionnaire (state module), four additional topics, namely, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, husband’s background and women’s work, and domestic violence, were also included. This version was fielded in a subsample of NFHS-4 households designed to provide information only at the state and national levels. The man’s questionnaire covered the man’s characteristics, marriage, number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, and lifestyle. The biomarker questionnaire covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; height, weight, haemoglobin, blood pressure, and random blood glucose for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years, and the collection of finger-stick blood for HIV testing in a laboratory. Questionnaire information and biomarkers were collected only with informed consent from the respondents.

The NFHS-4 sample was designed to provide estimates of all key indicators at the national and state levels, as well as estimates for most key indicators at the district level (for all 640 districts in India, as of the 2011 Census). The total sample size of approximately 572,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for each district and for urban and rural areas in districts in which the urban population accounted for 30-70 percent of the total district population. The rural sample was selected through a two-stage sample

design with villages as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) at the first stage (selected with probability proportional to size), followed by a random selection of 22 households in each PSU at the second stage. In urban areas, there was also a two-stage sample design with Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB) selected at the first stage and a random selection of 22 households in each CEB at the second stage. At the second stage in both urban and rural areas, households were selected after conducting a complete mapping and household listing operation in the selected first-stage units.

The figures of NFHS-4 and earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size, and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Arunachal Pradesh was conducted in all 16 districts of the state from 12 April to 1 December 2016 by Development & Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS) and collected information from 14,617 households, 14,294 women age 15-49 (including 2,449 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 2,140 men age 15-54. Survey response rates were 95 percent for households, 93 percent for women, and 89 percent for men.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-4 survey in Arunachal Pradesh, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. At the time of finalization of this report, wealth quintiles for the country as a whole were not ready. Therefore, on finalization of the national report, the breakup of key indicators by wealth quintiles for all states will be provided as an additional document and uploaded on the official website of MoHFW and IIPS.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

More than one-fourth (26%) of Arunachal Pradesh's households are in urban areas. On average, households in Arunachal Pradesh are comprised of 4.2 members. Eleven percent of households are headed by women, with 9 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

The largest percentage of households in Arunachal Pradesh have household heads who are Christian (41%). More than one-fourth (26%) of household heads are Hindu and 21 percent have household heads from “other” religions.

Almost three-fourths (73%) of households in Arunachal Pradesh have household heads who belong to a scheduled tribe, 5 percent belong to an other backward class (OBC), and a small proportion (7%) belong to a scheduled caste. Fifteen percent of household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

Thirty-two percent of Arunachal Pradesh's population is under age 15; only 3 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is only 958 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under seven years of age is even lower (936 females per 1,000 males). Seventy-one percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 7 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 84 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 8 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 8 percent live with neither parent. Births of 63 percent of children under five years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and 48 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Housing characteristics

Less than one-fourth (24%) of households in Arunachal Pradesh live in a *pucca* house and 89 percent of all households have electricity. Sixty-one percent of households use an improved sanitation facility that is not shared with other households. Only nine percent of households do not use a sanitation facility, which means that household members practice open defecation, a substantial improvement from 19 percent at the time of NFHS-3. Open defecation is much more common among rural households (12%) than urban households (1%).

Slightly more than half (51%) of households in Arunachal Pradesh have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Eighty-eight percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 51 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (68%) are more

likely than rural households (46%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Seventy-six percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable, mostly by boiling the water (62%) or using a ceramic, sand, or other water filter (28%). Less than half of households (45%) use a clean fuel for cooking.

Selected household possessions

Almost all (97%) urban households and 80 percent of rural households in Arunachal Pradesh have a mobile phone. Eighty-three percent of households have a bank or post office account. BPL cards are held by 43 percent of households, up from 28 percent in NFHS-3. Agricultural land is owned by 61 percent of rural households and 25 percent of urban households. Overall, a little over half (51%) of all households own agricultural land.

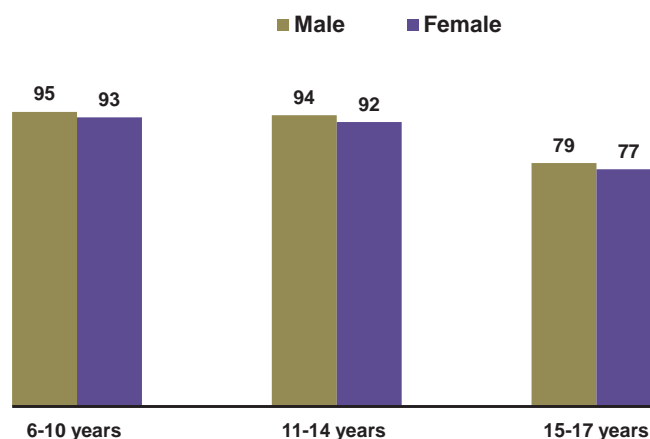
EDUCATION

School attendance among children

Eighty-eight percent of children age 6-17 years in Arunachal Pradesh attend school (90% in urban areas and 88% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (93%) at age 6-14 years, and then drops to 78 percent at age 15-17 years. There is little gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; however, in the age group 16-17 years, 62 percent of girls, compared with 69 percent of boys, are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



Literacy, educational attainment, and media exposure

In NFHS-4, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 66 percent of women age 15-49 and 85 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Only 17 percent of women age 15-49 in Arunachal Pradesh have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 27 percent of men.

Thirty-one percent of women and 16 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 17 percent of women age 15-49 have completed 12 or more years of education, compared with 27 percent of men.

Sixty-eight percent of women and 78 percent of men watch television at least once a week. Men (23%) are almost twice as likely as women (12%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Twenty percent of men and 30 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

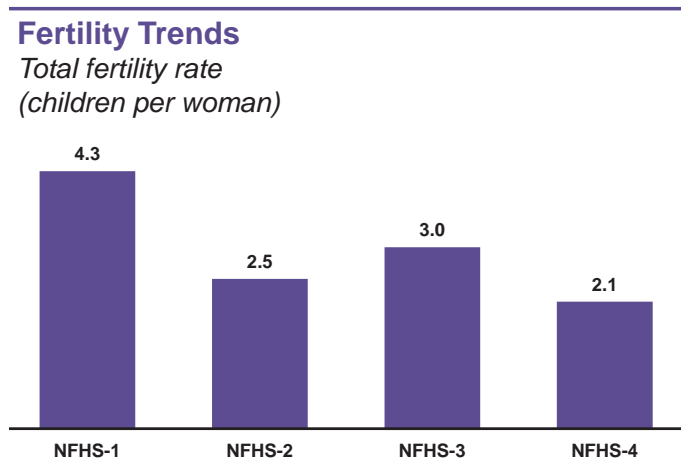
The median age at first marriage is 21.4 years among women age 25-49 years. Twenty-four percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18, down from 42 percent in NFHS-3. Less than one-fourth (23%) of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21, down from 31 percent in NFHS-3.

Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Arunachal Pradesh is 2.1 children per woman, implying that the state has reached replacement level fertility. Fertility decreased by 1.2 children in the 13 years between NFHS-1 and NFHS-3, and has decreased further by 0.9 children in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4.

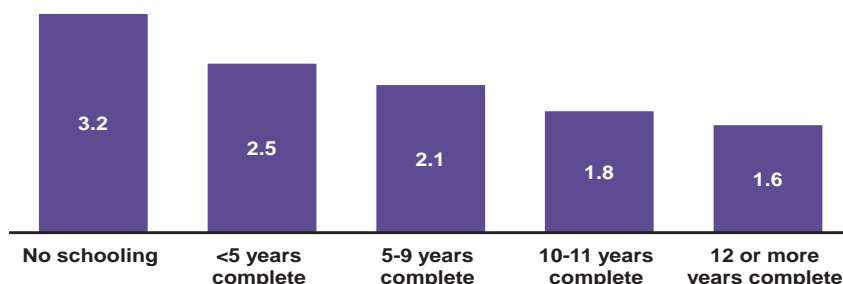
Fertility in urban areas, at 1.7 children per woman, is well below replacement level and fertility is almost at replacement level even in rural areas (2.3 children per woman). Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 22 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 36 percent in NFHS-3.

There are substantial differentials in fertility by all background characteristics. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have 1.6 children more than women who have 12 or more years of schooling (TFR of 3.2, compared with 1.6). All caste/tribe groups have a TFR below the replacement level, except for women who do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class (who have a TFR of 2.4).



How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-one percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 9 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage and abortion are the most commonly reported types of foetal wastage, accounting for 4 percent each of all pregnancies. The largest percentage of abortions were performed in the public health sector (38%), and 32 percent were performed in the private health sector. One out of eight (13%) women whose pregnancy ended in an abortion reported having complications from the abortion.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Arunachal Pradesh, 11 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, down from 15 percent in NFHS-3. One percent of women age 15 years and 4 percent of women age 16 years have started childbearing, but this proportion increases sharply to 13 percent among women age 18 years and 34 percent among women age 19 years. Young women who had no schooling are almost three times as likely to have begun childbearing as young women with 12 or more years of schooling.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Arunachal Pradesh is 36.2 months, five months longer than in NFHS-3. Eight percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth and 20 percent occur within 24 months. Half of births occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between births reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Half of births in Arunachal Pradesh occur within three years of the previous birth.

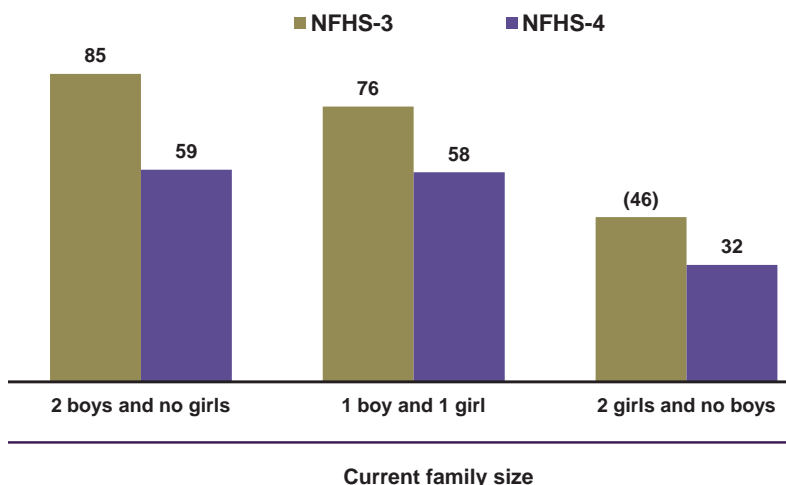
Fertility preferences

Fifty percent of currently married women and the 54 percent of currently married men want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 41 percent of women and 46 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Forty-eight percent of women and 51 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Arunachal Pradesh there is a strong preference for sons. Twenty-seven percent of women and 24 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 5 percent of women and men each want more daughters than sons. However, more than 8 in 10 women and men would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

How does son preference affect women's desire for children?

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



Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 59 percent with two sons and 58 percent with one son want no more children, compared with only 32 percent with two daughters and no sons. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has decreased from 72 percent to 54 percent in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4.

In Arunachal Pradesh, unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been considerably below replacement level, at 1.6 children per woman, instead of the current level of 2.1 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Arunachal Pradesh. However, some methods are still less well known. About half of currently married women know about male sterilization and 19 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, 43 percent know about emergency contraception. The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15-49 is 32 percent, considerably lower than in NFHS-3 (43%).

Modern method use, at 27 percent, is also down from its level in NFHS-3 (37%). Notably, the share of female sterilization in contraceptive method use increased from 44 percent in NFHS-1 to 58 percent in NFHS-2 before decreasing to 52 percent in NFHS-3 and further to 35 percent in NFHS-4. Contraceptive use in NFHS-4 increases sharply with age from 18 percent for women age 15-19 to 39 percent for women age 30-39, before decreasing to 30 percent for women age 40-49.

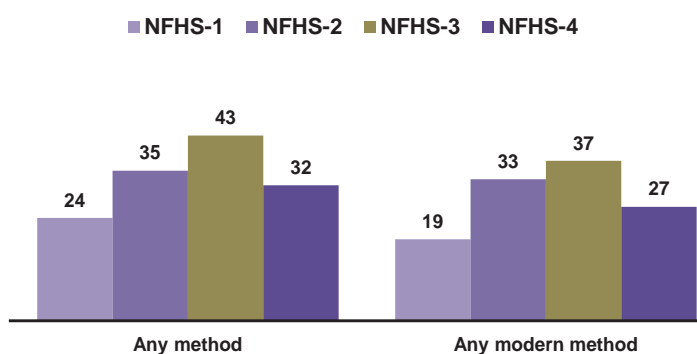
In Arunachal Pradesh, contraceptive use is higher in rural areas (33%) than in urban areas (27%). Contraceptive prevalence varies by the level of schooling, but not entirely in the expected direction; 29 percent of currently married women with no schooling use contraception, compared with 20 percent of women with 12 or more years of education. Christian women (26%) are much less likely to use contraception than Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist or Hindu women (43% each). The use of contraception among scheduled caste women is 24 percent as compared with 45 percent of other backward class women and 49 percent of women not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

Women in Arunachal Pradesh are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 36 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 30 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

The most common modern methods used by currently married women in Arunachal Pradesh are female sterilization (11%) and pills (10%).

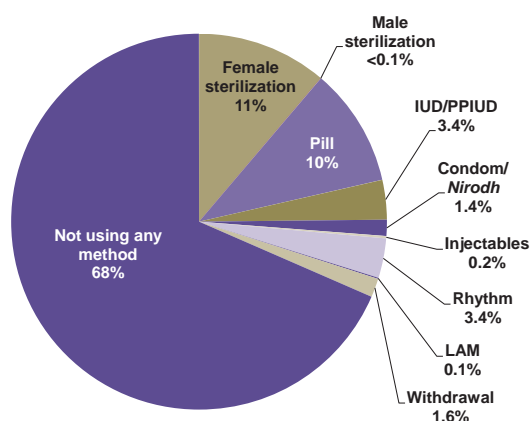
How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



Eighty-eight percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital or a CHC, rural hospital, or Block PHC. Ninety percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in the public sector.

The majority of pill and condom users get their supply from the private sector, mainly pharmacies/drugstores. Nonetheless, 24 percent of pill users and 26 percent of condom/Nirodh users get their supply from the public sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for all methods is 41 percent. Forty percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant.

Forty percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 60 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 51 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (42%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

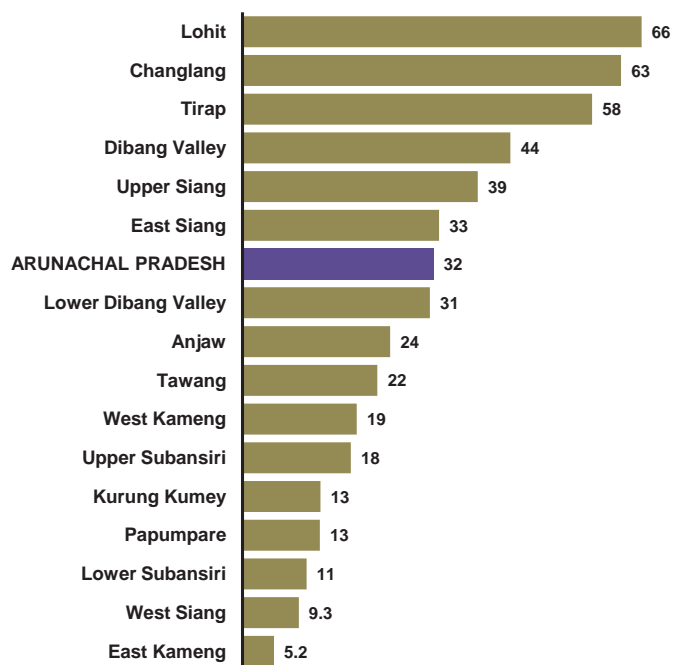
Only 60 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use.

Men's attitudes

Twenty-three percent of men age 15-49 in Arunachal Pradesh agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. Eighteen percent of men agree that women using contraception may become promiscuous. A majority of men (58%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women



Unmet need

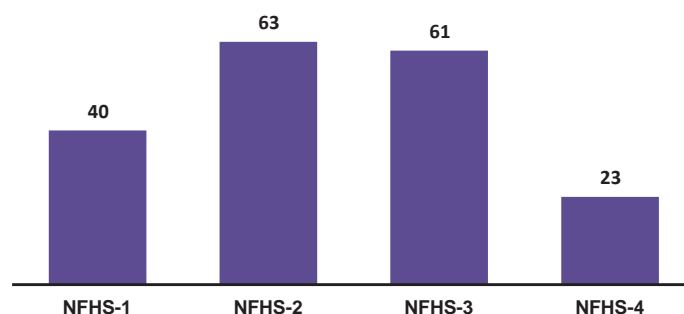
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 22 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, almost the same as in NFHS-3. Currently, 59 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied, and 50 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods. The percentage of demand for family planning that is satisfied has decreased to 59 percent from 67 percent in the 10-year period since NFHS-3.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Arunachal Pradesh in NFHS-4 is estimated at 23 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, lower than the NFHS-3 estimate of 61, the NFHS-2 estimate of 63, and the NFHS-1 estimate of 40.

Trends in Infant Mortality

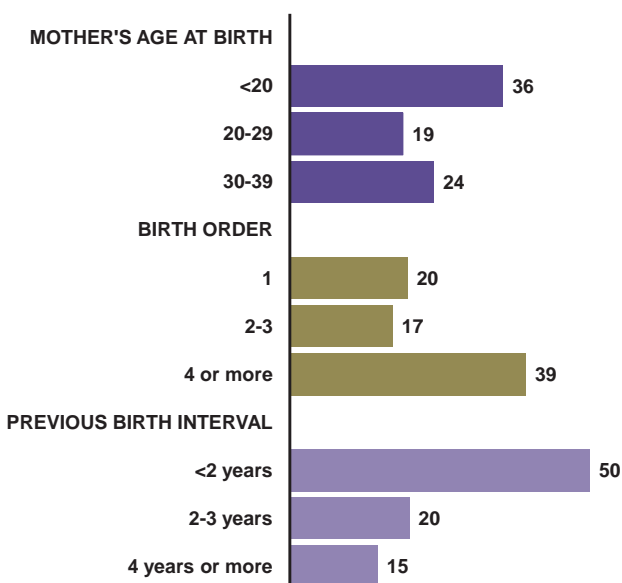
Deaths per 1,000 live births



Girls have higher mortality than boys during the neonatal period (in the first month of life), but boys have higher mortality than girls in the postneonatal period and from ages 1 year to 5 years.

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



Note: Category "Mother's age at birth 40-49" not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Children born to mothers under age 20 and age 30-39 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 36 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers and 24 for mothers age 30-39, compared with 19 for mothers age 20-29. Having children too close together is especially risky. Children born less than two years after a previous birth have a higher infant mortality rate (50 deaths per 1,000 live births) than children whose mothers waited four or more years between births (15 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Infant mortality rates are higher for Hindus than for other religions, and are lower for scheduled tribes than other caste/tribe groups.

All mortality rates are higher in rural than urban areas. The infant mortality rate is much higher for children whose mothers have no schooling (31 per 1,000 live births) than for children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of schooling (10 per 1,000 live births). The infant mortality rate is much higher for fourth and higher order births (39 per 1,000 live births) than lower order births in Arunachal Pradesh (17-20 per 1,000 live births).

Children born less than two years after a previous birth are more than three times as likely to die in infancy as children whose mothers waited for four or more years between births.

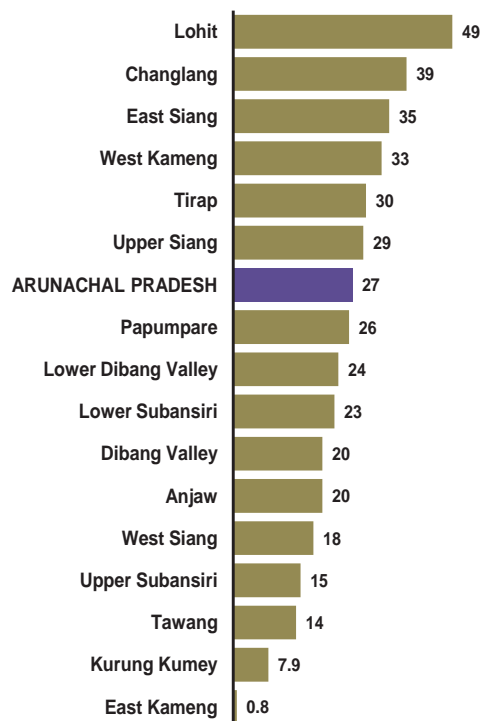
MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 58 percent received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a skilled health professional (46% from a doctor and 13% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Forty-one percent did not receive any antenatal care. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 65 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 89 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Thirty-seven percent of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Twenty-seven percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits; urban women (37%) were more likely to receive four or more antenatal visits than rural women (24%). The proportion of women who received their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last births increased from 24 percent to 37 percent in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4. For their last births, 64 percent of mothers received iron and folic acid

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District
Percentage of last births in the past five years



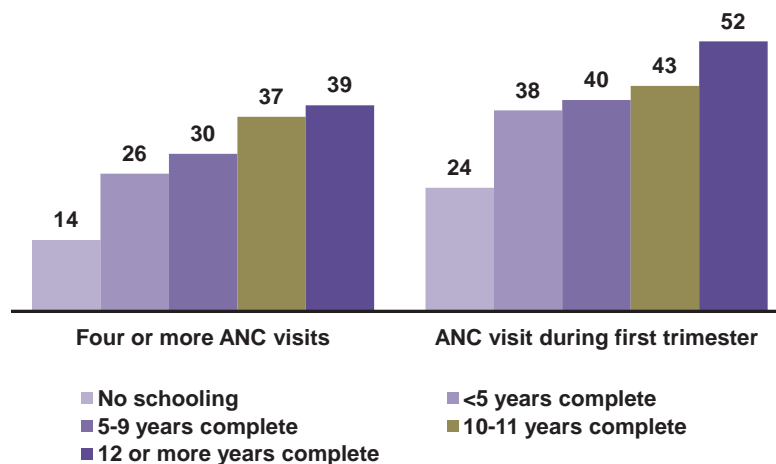
(IFA) supplements during pregnancy, but only 8 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more. Sixty-four percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Twelve percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Only 8 percent of mothers in Arunachal Pradesh consumed iron and folic acid supplements for the recommended 100 days or more during pregnancy for their last birth.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, more than half received advice on each of five different areas (61% received advice on the importance of institutional delivery, 60% on breastfeeding, 58% on keeping the baby warm, 54% on family planning, and 48% on cord care).

How does appropriate antenatal care vary with schooling?

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Arunachal Pradesh, more than 80 percent of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken and their blood pressure measured (95% each), having urine (84%) and blood samples taken (83%), and having their abdomen examined (79%).

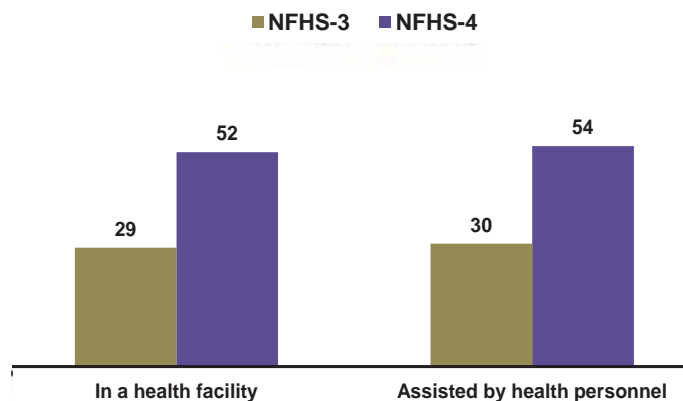
An ultrasound test was performed during 50 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 12 years of schooling (84%) were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling (28%).

Delivery care

Slightly more than half of births (52%) take place in a health facility (43% in public sector health facilities and 10% in private sector health facilities, including NGO/trust facilities). The percentage of births in a health facility increased in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, from 29 percent to 52 percent, but almost half of women (47%) still give birth at home. Institutional births are most common in urban areas (82%), among women who have had four or more antenatal care visits (82%), and women with 12 or more years of schooling (88%).

Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



For 80 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 31 percent of deliveries. Seventy-one percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Fifty-four percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider and 14 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant. Three out of every 10 births were delivered with the assistance of friends/relatives.

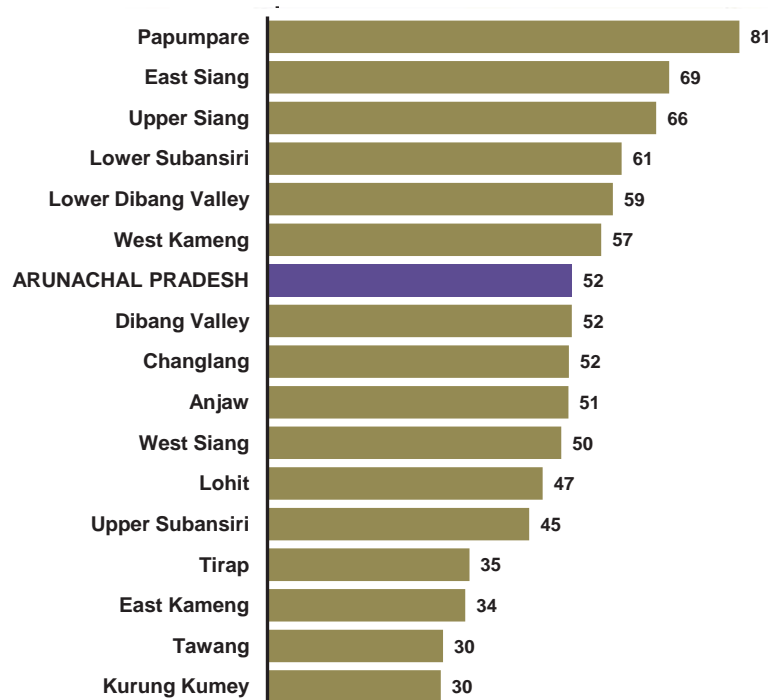
Nine percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. More than one-third (37%) of caesarean sections (3% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections. One in every five births to women in urban areas were delivered by caesarean section.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 21 percent received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) for their most recent birth in a health facility. Rural women were almost twice as likely as urban women to receive financial assistance under JSY. Only 11 percent of scheduled caste women received financial assistance under JSY, compared with 30 percent of women not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

One in every five births to women in urban areas were delivered by caesarean section.

Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Arunachal Pradesh, 40 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 30 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a health facility; 50 percent of births in public health facilities and 53 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with only 5 percent of home births.

Only 10 percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Even fewer newborns delivered at home (4%) received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Seventy-nine percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Almost two-thirds men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check-up received by the child's mother (82% in urban areas and 59% in rural areas), but only 47 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 45-59 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

More than half of fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Sixty-three percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy, 61 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility, and 55 percent were told about family planning. Only 37 percent of fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility were told about the importance of cord care, 51 percent were told about the importance of keeping the baby warm immediately after birth, and 42 percent were told about the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery.

CHILD HEALTH

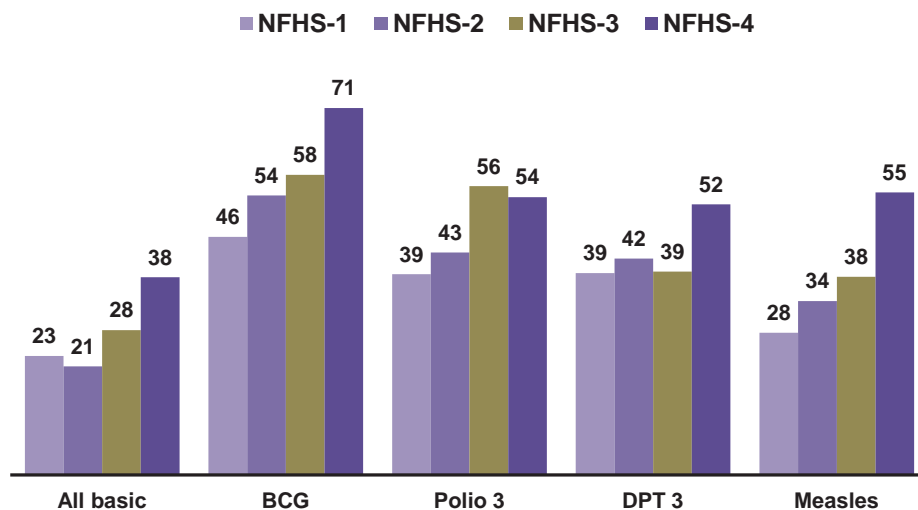
Vaccination of children

Less than two-fifths (38%) of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, 80 percent of children are at least partially vaccinated; 20 percent did not receive any vaccinations at all.

Seventy-one percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, lower percentages have received other basic vaccinations (54% have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 52% have received the three recommended doses of DPT vaccine, and 55% have been vaccinated against measles). There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 68% to 52%) and polio vaccine (from 75% to 54%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations

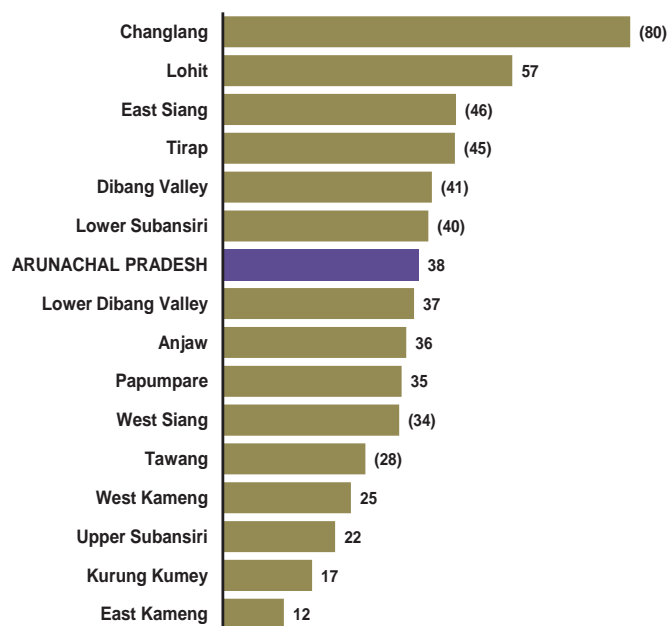


Between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, there was an increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 39% to 52%) measles (38% to 55%), and BCG (from 58% to 71%), but coverage for the third dose of polio vaccine declined from 56 percent to 54 percent. Overall, there was an improvement in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 28% to 38%). In addition, 41 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is particularly low for Christian children (29%), children from scheduled castes (29%) and scheduled tribes (33%), children with no schooling (24%), and children of birth order 4-5 (20%). There is almost no difference in coverage with all basic vaccinations by the sex of the child. Children in urban areas (44%) are somewhat more likely than children in rural areas (36%) to have received all basic vaccinations.

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Note: Percentage not shown for Upper Siang district since there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is particularly low for children of birth order 4-5 and children whose mothers have no schooling.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 2 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, Fifty-one percent were taken to a health facility or health provider for treatment.

Eleven percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 37 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 7 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Forty-five percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Eighty-one percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 66 percent of children with diarrhoea

were given ORS. Forty percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and nearly three-fourths (74%) were given some type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Thirty-six percent were given zinc supplements. Antibiotic drugs were administered to 22 percent of children with diarrhoea. Seventeen percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

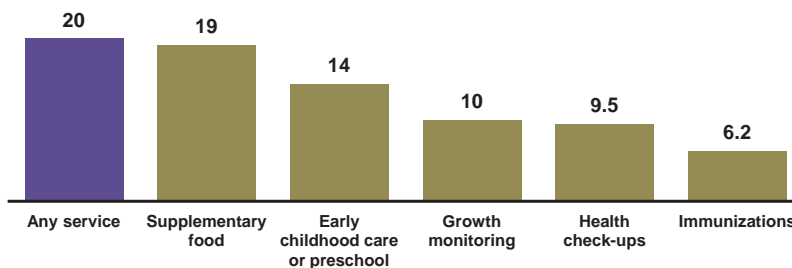
To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Arunachal Pradesh only 11 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only about one-fourth (26%) of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, 57 percent of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only 36 percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age six years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-5 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres.

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



Only one-fifth of children under 6 years receive some kind of services from an *anganwadi* centre. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food (19%), growth monitoring (10%), health check-ups (10%), and immunizations (6%). Forty-three percent of the mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, only 13 percent of their mothers received some benefits from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and 15 percent received some service while breastfeeding. Only six percent of breastfeeding mothers received health and nutrition education from these centres.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Arunachal Pradesh, only 58 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-three percent were put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 61 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While the initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth shows a slight improvement since NFHS-3, almost two-fifths (39%) of infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly, because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and expose the baby to the risk of infection. However, almost one-fifth (19%) of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 87 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and 83 percent continue breastfeeding after two years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 31.0 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months only 54 percent of children receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. Less than one-third (29%) of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and only 36 percent are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 14 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In Arunachal Pradesh, 40 percent of children age 9-59 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months (up from 16% in NFHS-3), and 66 percent of children age 9-23 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Only 47 percent of children age 9-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey (up from 30% in NFHS-3), but 21 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey (up from 4% in NFHS-3).

Children's nutritional status

Twenty-nine percent of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Seventeen percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 8 percent are severely wasted. Nineteen percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Five percent of children are overweight. Even during the first six months of life, when almost all babies are breastfed, 15 percent of children are stunted, 16 percent are underweight, and 24 percent are wasted.

Children's nutritional status in Arunachal Pradesh has improved substantially since NFHS-3 by some measures, but not by all measures. Stunting decreased from 43 percent to 29 percent in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, and the percentage of children who are underweight decreased from 33 percent to 19 percent. However, in the same period, wasting increased slightly (from 15% to 17%). Despite the improvements in stunting and underweight, child malnutrition is still a major problem in Arunachal Pradesh.

The level of undernutrition is lower among children in urban areas than rural areas.

Interestingly, girls are doing slightly better than boys on all the indicators of malnutrition. The differences in nutritional status are pronounced for all other background characteristics. Undernutrition generally decreases with increasing mother's schooling, better nutritional status of the mother, and larger child's size at birth. The level of undernutrition is relatively high for Christian children and children of higher birth orders.

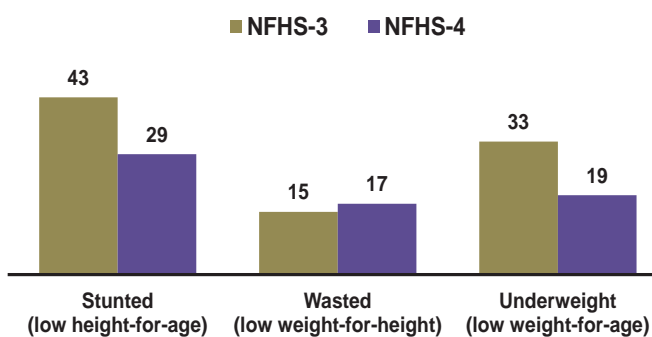
Adults' nutritional status

More than one-fourth (27%) of women and 29 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. Women and men are more than twice as likely to be overweight or obese as thin, which is the opposite of the pattern in NFHS-3. Nine percent of women and 8 percent of men are too thin, and 19 percent of women and 21 percent of men are overweight or obese. Less than three-fourths of women and men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups and among other backward classes and those who do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and those with 12 or more years of schooling.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years

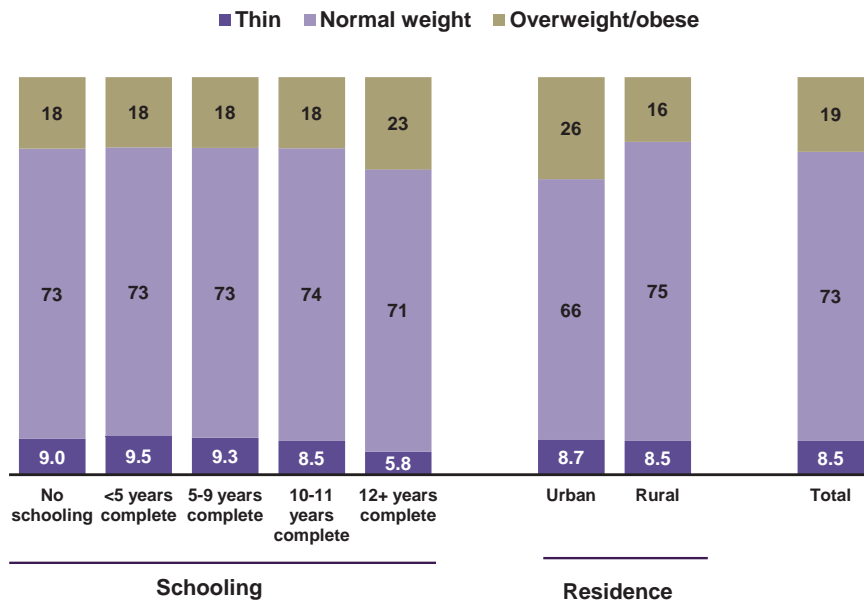


Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO International Reference Population

The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Almost all (99%) of Arunachal Pradesh’s households were using iodized salt at the time of the survey, which was the same as in NFHS-3.

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

Percent distribution of women



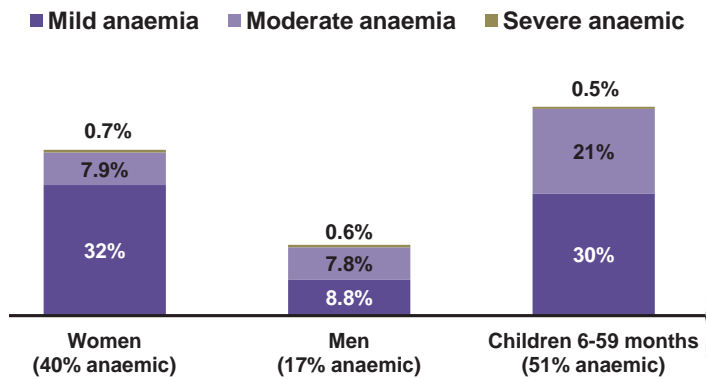
Anaemia

Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for about half of all anaemia globally, but anaemia can also be caused by malaria, hookworm and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Anaemia is a major health problem in Arunachal Pradesh, especially among women and children.

More than half (51%) of children between the ages of 6 and 59 months are anaemic. This includes 30 percent who are mildly anaemic, 21 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 1 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Anaemia decreases steadily from 73 percent in children age 6-11 months to 38 percent among children age 48-59 months. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to other background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Almost half of children are anaemic even if their mother has 10 or more years of schooling.

Forty percent of women in Arunachal Pradesh have anaemia, including 32 percent with mild anaemia, 8 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high for women who are breastfeeding, but anaemia exceeds 35 percent for every group of women except those who are pregnant and those belonging to “other” religions. One-sixth (17%) of men are anaemic. Men under age 20 and above age 40 are particularly likely to be anaemic. The proportion of both women and men

Anemia among women, men, and children



having anaemia is particularly high among other backward classes and those who do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Arunachal Pradesh, 799 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is higher among men (970) than among women (619).

Eighty-seven percent of women and 85 percent of men have heard of tuberculosis, but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 59 percent of women and 74 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. About half of women and 60 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 81 percent of women and 89 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 8 percent of women and 23 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 1,184 women age 15-49 and 1,155 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 1,195 women and 297 men per 100,000 have asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women is higher among older age groups and those who have no schooling. Goitre or any other thyroid disorder is somewhat less common than asthma among women (933 per 100,000 women) and equally common among men. The prevalence of any heart disease is much higher among women (1,403 per 100,000) than among men (812 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 122 women per 100,000 and 171 men per 100,000 reportedly suffering from cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Seventeen percent of women age 15-49 in Arunachal Pradesh have hypertension, including 10 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 3 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 2 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. A little less than half (49%) of women have normal blood pressure, including 1 percent of women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women. Twenty-three percent of men in Arunachal Pradesh have hypertension, including 16 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 4 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 2 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Twenty-nine percent of men have normal blood pressure, including 0.2 percent of men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension tends to increase substantially with age.

Blood glucose

NFHS-4 included measurement of random blood glucose among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. Three percent of women age 15-49 in Arunachal Pradesh have high blood glucose levels, and an additional 2 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 4 percent and 3 percent of men age 15-49 have high and very high blood glucose levels. Older women and men, and men with no schooling have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Health examinations

In Arunachal Pradesh, only 9 percent of women have ever undergone an examination of the cervix, 6 percent have ever undergone a breast examination, and 18 percent have ever undergone an examination of the oral cavity.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Sixty percent of men and 18 percent of women age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Men are much more likely to smoke cigarettes (33%) than to use other types of tobacco. About one out of every five men use *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (21%), use *khaini* (21%), or smoke *bidis* (18%). Women are most likely to chew *paan* with tobacco (8%) or to use *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (6%). Among men and women, the use of any form of tobacco is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Most men who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* smoked 5 or fewer cigarettes or *bidis* in the past 24 hours. Men are equally likely to drink alcohol (59%) as to use tobacco, and more than one-fourth (26%) of women say that they drink alcohol. Among men who drink alcohol, more than three-fourths (77%) drink alcohol at least once a week.

Source of health care

The public health sector is the main source of health care for 88 percent of households. Household members are most likely to go to government or municipal hospitals (47%) and community health centres, rural hospitals, or Block Primary Health Centres (21%) when they get sick.

Health insurance

Fifty-eight percent of households in Arunachal Pradesh have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is somewhat more common in rural areas (60%) than in urban areas (54%). Ninety-three percent of the households that are covered by health insurance are covered by the State Health Insurance Scheme (93%).

Half of women and men age 15-49 years in Arunachal Pradesh are covered by any health scheme or health insurance.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

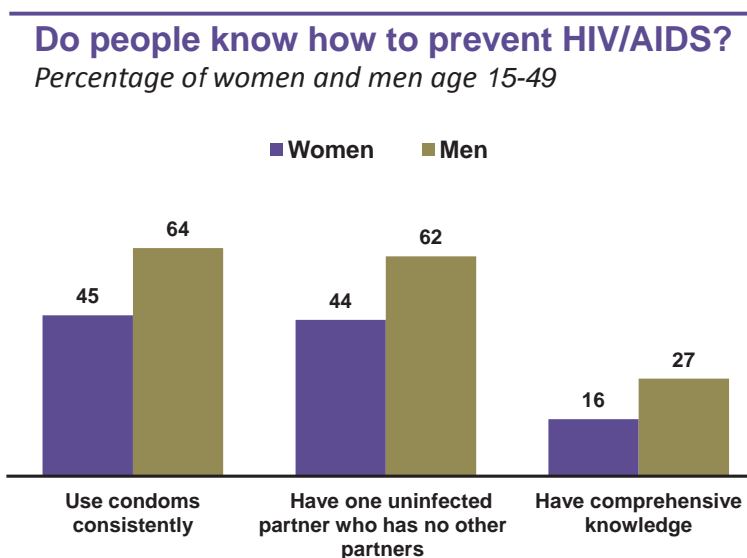
Seventy-eight percent of women in Arunachal Pradesh have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 90 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 74 percent in rural areas. Young women age 15-24 years are more likely (85%) than older women age 40-49 (67%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women having no schooling (59%) and women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted (56%) are least likely to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Men are much more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Eighty-seven percent of men in Arunachal Pradesh have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 97 percent in urban areas.

Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 45 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 64 percent of men, and 44 percent of women know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 62 percent of men.

Only 16 percent of women and 27 percent of men in Arunachal Pradesh have 'comprehensive knowledge' about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.



HIV-related stigma

Almost two-thirds (65%) of women and three-fourths (74%) of men in Arunachal Pradesh would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A similar proportion of women (68%) and men (75%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. More than half (52%) of women and 65 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Fifty-seven percent of women and 61 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-4, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 14 percent of women and 13 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. Women and men in urban areas are much more likely than rural women and men to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. Almost one-sixth (16%) of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (19%) are slightly more likely than rural women (16%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

Almost one-sixth (16%) of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

In Arunachal Pradesh, men (12%) are somewhat more likely than women (7%) to have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are slightly more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (26% of women, compared with 24% of men).

For almost nine-tenths of adults who received an injection in the past 12 months, a disposable syringe was used.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-4 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, higher-risk intercourse, and condom use. In addition, men were asked whether they had paid for sex in the past year. These questions are sensitive and subject to reporting bias, so the results should be interpreted with caution.

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, 3 percent of women and 16 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men

who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is more than twice as high in urban areas as in rural areas. Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months (0.2% of women and 5% of men).

Only 42 percent of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex.

Two percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year. About half (47%) of the men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months used a condom the last time they paid for sexual intercourse.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-4, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Arunachal Pradesh, 63 percent use sanitary napkins, 45 percent use cloth, 13 percent use locally prepared napkins, and less than 1 percent use tampons. Overall, 73 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection. Women with at least 10 years of schooling are much more likely to be using a hygienic method than women with no schooling or less than five years of schooling. Among the caste/tribe groups, use of a hygienic method of menstrual protection is lowest among women belonging to scheduled castes (62%).

Employment and earnings

Only 34 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey; in the same period, 74 percent of all men age 15-49 were employed. Among employed women, 51 percent earned cash, including 10 percent whose earnings were both in cash and in-kind, and 47 percent were not paid at all. More than three-fourths (77%) of men who were employed earned cash and only 16 percent were not paid at all. Forty-seven percent of employed women worked in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 53 percent of employed men.

Only 34 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 89 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Almost half (45%) of women who work for cash say that they earn more or about the same as their husbands. Seventy-eight percent of currently married men whose wives have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used and 33 percent of men who have cash

earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more or about the same as them.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Women are almost equally likely to participate in decisions about their own health care as in decisions about major household purchases and visits to their own family and relatives (83-85%). Overall, 77 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 11 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing from 65 percent among women age 15-19 to 80 percent among women age 40-49.

Currently married men were also asked who makes decisions about their own health care and major household purchases. Men were more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wife participated in both these decisions: 86 percent participated in making decisions about their own health care and 93 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Forty-one percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control increases sharply with age, and is highest among women who are employed for cash (63%) and women with 12 or more years of education (55%) than any other group of women. However, this proportion is the same among women in urban and rural areas (41%).

More than half (57%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

More than half (57%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 86 percent, among women who have 12 or more years of schooling. Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Twenty-two percent of women know of a microcredit programme in the area, but only 4 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Only 38 percent of women are allowed to go by themselves to all three of the following places: the market, a health facility, and places outside the village/community. The highest proportion of women allowed to go to all three places alone are employed women who earn cash and women who have 12 or more years of schooling.

Ownership of assets

Fifty-nine percent of women and 80 percent of men own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 50 percent of women and 77 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Ownership of land is more common in rural than urban areas for both women and men; however, ownership of a house is more common among women in urban than rural areas. More men own a house in rural areas (83%) than in urban areas (72%).

Fifty-nine percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 50 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

Sixty percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, three in four (75%) can read SMS messages. Eighty-two percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 52 percent of rural women.

Sixty percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Slightly more than half of women believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to believe that wife beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (36%), followed by if she neglects the house or children (33%), and if her husband suspects her of being unfaithful (21%). Men are slightly less likely to agree: 41 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (31%) or if the husband suspects his wife is unfaithful (24%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 57 percent of women and 42 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Half of women and men each believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Two-thirds of men agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to get angry and reprimand her, to refuse to give her financial support, to use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or to have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49, 27 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 7 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 29 percent of women in Arunachal Pradesh have experienced physical or sexual violence. Among those who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator for ever-married women was the husband (95%), and for never-married women, it was a mother/step-mother, father/step-father, or sister/brother.

Twenty-nine percent of women age 15-49 in Arunachal Pradesh have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

Two percent of women who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies.

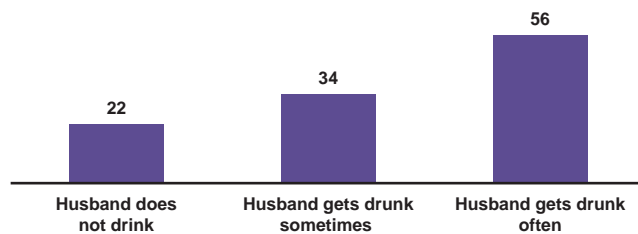
Spousal violence

Twenty-two percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; 8-15 percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; having their arm twisted or hair pulled; being punched; or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up. Two percent each experienced being choked or burned on purpose or being threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or any other weapon. Seven percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to, and 5 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 31 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Sixteen percent report spousal emotional violence. Few ever-married women (7%) have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is higher among women with no schooling, more than 1 in 4 (27%) women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are twice as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves. Women whose husbands consume alcohol are much more likely than women whose husbands do not

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of currently married women experiencing violence



Note: Category "Husband drinks, but never gets drunk" not shown since there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

consume alcohol to experience spousal violence, especially if the husband often gets drunk. However, 22 percent of even women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

More than one-fifth (21%) of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence, and among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence this proportion rises to 29 percent. The most common type of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches.

Help seeking

Only 9 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help. Over three-fourths (78%) of women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Abused women who have sought help most often seek help from their own families or from friends. Only 2 percent of abused women who sought help for the violence sought help from the police.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	3,652	12,432	16,084
Households occupied	3,399	11,916	15,315
Households interviewed	3,171	11,446	14,617
Household response rate ¹	93.3	96.1	95.4
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	3,404	11,916	15,320
Number of eligible women interviewed	3,123	11,171	14,294
Eligible women response rate ²	91.7	93.7	93.3
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	546	1,870	2,416
Number of eligible men interviewed	467	1,673	2,140
Eligible men response rate ²	85.5	89.5	88.6

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

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate ¹	Number of eligible women interviewed			Eligible women response rate ²	Number of eligible men interviewed			Eligible men response rate ²
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Anjaw	44	840	884	95.7	36	751	787	95.4	8	128	136	93.8
Changlang	111	767	878	96.5	122	823	945	92.6	24	125	149	90.3
Dibang Valley	251	628	879	96.9	235	507	742	96.4	34	80	114	92.7
East Kameng	167	658	825	94.1	166	617	783	86.8	24	91	115	81.0
East Siang	243	617	860	94.8	233	610	843	96.7	33	92	125	86.8
Kurung Kumei	41	868	909	97.3	35	867	902	97.6	9	122	131	90.3
Lohit	204	689	893	98.2	246	775	1,021	97.3	36	126	162	91.5
Lower Dibang Valley	182	692	874	96.1	198	693	891	94.8	20	116	136	85.5
Lower Subansiri	132	713	845	94.1	83	651	734	91.1	19	90	109	89.3
Papumpare	800	849	1,649	93.4	810	969	1,779	90.5	107	134	241	84.3
Tawang	170	630	800	91.1	147	542	689	87.8	17	68	85	88.5
Tirap	161	758	919	99.5	187	859	1,046	96.1	40	132	172	94.5
Upper Siang	157	701	858	94.6	132	617	749	95.5	24	88	112	87.5
Upper Subansiri	141	759	900	98.3	175	741	916	95.8	30	109	139	95.9
West Kameng	158	637	795	92.3	149	555	704	88.8	18	81	99	84.6
West Siang	209	640	849	95.6	169	594	763	90.8	24	91	115	82.1
Arunachal Pradesh	3,171	11,446	14,617	95.4	3,123	11,171	14,294	93.3	467	1,673	2,140	88.6

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 3 Household population by age, schooling, residence, and sex

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by residence and sex, according to age and schooling; and the percentage of individuals who have an Aadhaar card, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	8.3	7.8	8.1	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.1	8.9	9.0
5-9	9.5	9.6	9.5	11.4	11.6	11.5	10.9	11.1	11.0
10-14	10.1	13.4	11.8	11.3	11.9	11.6	11.1	12.3	11.7
15-19	11.0	11.3	11.1	9.5	8.6	9.1	9.9	9.3	9.6
20-24	10.4	10.2	10.3	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.4	8.5	8.4
25-29	10.0	11.9	10.9	7.8	9.1	8.5	8.3	9.8	9.0
30-34	8.2	8.2	8.2	6.6	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.6	7.3
35-39	7.9	8.6	8.3	7.1	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.9	7.6
40-44	6.1	5.2	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
45-49	6.7	4.3	5.5	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.2	5.5	5.9
50-54	4.8	5.5	5.1	5.3	6.2	5.7	5.2	6.0	5.6
55-59	4.2	1.9	3.0	4.7	3.1	3.9	4.6	2.8	3.7
60-64	1.6	0.8	1.2	3.3	2.2	2.8	2.9	1.9	2.4
65-69	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.4
70-74	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9
75-79	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
80 +	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aadhaar card									
Percentage with an Aadhaar card	70.8	69.0	70.0	71.8	69.6	70.7	71.6	69.5	70.5
Number	7,225	7,031	14,255	23,402	22,312	45,713	30,626	29,343	59,969
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	973	na	na	953	na	na	958
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	920	na	na	940	na	na	936
Schooling²									
No schooling	9.6	18.2	13.8	23.5	37.3	30.2	20.2	32.7	26.3
<5 years complete	15.4	16.5	16.0	21.6	20.3	20.9	20.1	19.4	19.7
5-9 years complete	28.6	29.2	28.9	31.4	27.9	29.7	30.7	28.2	29.5
10-11 years complete	14.3	12.7	13.5	10.3	7.4	8.9	11.3	8.7	10.0
12 or more years complete	31.6	23.0	27.3	13.0	7.0	10.1	17.4	10.9	14.2
Don't know	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,498	6,373	12,870	20,794	19,846	40,640	27,292	26,218	53,510
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.5	7.0	7.9	4.7	2.3	3.7	5.7	3.5	4.6

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males

² Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	85.0	89.9	88.6	91.5
Female	15.0	10.1	11.4	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	3.8	4.3	4.2	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	67.0	67.7	67.5	57.8
Non-nuclear	33.0	32.3	32.5	42.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	38.2	22.1	26.3	24.8
Christian	30.2	44.8	41.0	43.2
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	5.6	14.4	12.1	12.1
Other	26.0	18.8	20.7	19.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	14.3	4.4	7.0	6.3
Scheduled tribe	58.5	77.5	72.5	73.4
Other backward class	7.2	4.1	4.9	4.8
Other	18.7	13.3	14.7	14.6
Don't know	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.1	85.0	88.7	88.2
No	0.9	15.0	11.3	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	94.7	85.0	87.5	86.0
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	67.5	45.5	51.2	48.2
Public tap/standpipe	15.4	18.2	17.4	17.6
Tube well or borehole	5.8	16.7	13.8	15.2
Other improved ²	6.0	4.7	5.0	5.1
Unimproved source ³	5.2	14.9	12.4	13.9
Other source	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	95.5	81.6	85.3	83.6
Less than 30 minutes	3.9	14.3	11.6	12.7
Thirty minutes or longer	0.3	3.2	2.4	2.9
Don't know	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Water treatment prior to drinking⁴				
Boil	71.0	58.7	61.9	62.2
Strain through cloth	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	43.0	23.3	28.4	28.4
Electronic purifier	9.6	1.9	3.9	3.9
Other treatment	3.3	4.1	3.9	4.0
No treatment	11.2	28.6	24.1	24.2
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁵	88.1	69.1	74.1	74.0
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared facility	73.3	57.1	61.3	61.2
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	67.2	40.2	47.3	45.8
Pit latrine with slab	5.3	15.7	13.0	14.5
Other ⁶	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.9
Shared facility ⁷	18.1	7.5	10.2	9.0
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	16.5	5.7	8.5	7.4
Pit latrine with slab	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5
Other ⁶	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unimproved	8.7	35.4	28.4	29.8
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	3.8	5.0	4.7	4.7
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	2.9	14.3	11.3	12.8
Other unimproved facility ⁸	1.0	3.5	2.8	2.7
No facility/open space/field	0.9	12.2	9.2	9.1
Other	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house⁹				
<i>Kachha</i>	6.6	33.9	26.8	28.5
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	34.6	46.7	43.6	44.0
<i>Pucca</i>	53.8	13.3	23.9	21.8
Missing	5.0	6.1	5.8	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.2
LPG/natural gas	85.5	28.5	43.4	40.7
Biogas	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kerosene	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.2
Coal/lignite	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Charcoal	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Wood	11.3	68.9	53.8	56.8
No food cooked in the household	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹⁰	87.4	30.0	45.0	42.2
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹¹	11.4	69.3	54.2	57.2

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	58.8	46.5	49.7	50.7
In the house, no separate room	31.7	41.2	38.7	35.9
In a separate building	8.9	11.9	11.1	12.9
Outdoors	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,810	10,807	14,617	60,903
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹¹				
Stove	3.1	0.5	0.6	0.6
<i>Chullah</i>	85.5	81.2	81.4	82.7
Open fire	11.4	18.3	17.9	16.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	435	7,490	7,925	34,820
Frequency of smoking in the house¹²				
Daily	19.3	30.8	27.8	29.3
Weekly	13.6	15.4	15.0	15.1
Monthly	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1
Less than monthly	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1
Never	58.8	45.7	49.1	47.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,810	10,807	14,617	60,903

na = Not applicable

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individual.² Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant³ Surface water, unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank, tanker truck, bottled water⁴ Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of purification⁵ Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and electronic purifying⁶ Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine and twin pit/composting toilet⁷ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households⁸ Includes dry toilet⁹ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called *kachha* houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called *semi-pucca* houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called *pucca* houses.¹⁰ Electricity, LPG/natural gas, or biogas¹¹ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes¹² Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Household possessions and land ownership

Percentage of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population possessing various household goods, means of transport, agricultural land, a house, and farm animals and having a bank/post office account, health scheme/health insurance, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De Jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	86.5	70.5	74.7	74.8
Pressure cooker	93.4	56.7	66.3	65.4
Chair	94.2	70.4	76.6	77.1
Cot or bed	93.6	74.8	79.7	80.3
Table	94.2	70.7	76.8	77.6
Electric fan	82.5	43.1	53.4	53.8
Radio or transistor	4.5	5.7	5.4	5.5
Television (black and white)	1.3	1.9	1.8	2.0
Television (colour)	85.2	58.9	65.7	67.9
Any television	85.5	59.9	66.5	68.8
Sewing machine	8.4	3.3	4.7	5.1
Mobile telephone	96.6	79.8	84.2	86.0
Landline telephone	3.0	1.3	1.7	1.9
Internet	31.9	11.0	16.5	17.0
Computer	21.4	4.6	9.0	9.0
Refrigerator	42.0	13.5	20.9	22.2
Air conditioner/cooler	2.8	0.7	1.2	1.3
Washing machine	10.9	3.2	5.2	5.3
Watch or clock	76.7	63.4	66.9	69.1
Water pump	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.1
Thresher	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Tractor	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.2
None of the above	0.2	5.1	3.8	3.2
Means of transport				
Bicycle	15.1	22.9	20.8	23.8
Motorcycle or scooter	36.9	26.5	29.2	31.2
Animal-drawn cart	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.9
Car	23.5	10.3	13.7	15.1
None of the above	41.9	52.4	49.6	45.8
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	74.6	39.4	48.6	44.5
Agricultural land	25.4	60.6	51.4	55.5
Irrigated land only	5.5	13.1	11.1	11.9
Non-irrigated land only	8.7	25.6	21.2	24.2
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	4.4	10.1	8.6	9.0
Irrigation not determined	6.8	11.9	10.5	10.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	47.1	70.7	64.6	67.8
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	22.8	68.3	56.4	61.0
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	92.1	79.7	82.9	84.4
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ³	54.3	59.7	58.3	60.1
Percentage having a BPL card	24.3	49.0	42.6	45.2
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	1.8	4.5	3.8	4.3
Number	3,810	10,807	14,617	60,903

BPL = Below poverty line

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

² Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household has a bank account/post office account

³ Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household is covered by a health scheme/health insurance

Table 6 School attendance

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2014-15 school year by sex and residence, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	96.9	94.5	95.0	92.1	93.5	93.2	94.3	94.0	94.1
6-13 (Elementary)	96.7	93.9	94.5	92.5	92.2	92.3	94.4	93.1	93.4
11-13 (Upper primary)	96.4	93.0	93.7	93.2	90.1	90.9	94.5	91.5	92.3
14-15 (Secondary)	91.7	84.1	86.1	87.6	83.8	85.0	89.6	84.0	85.5
16-17 (Higher secondary)	75.3	66.6	68.9	72.1	57.9	62.2	73.7	62.7	65.8
11-14 years	96.5	93.2	93.9	92.4	91.4	91.7	94.3	92.3	92.8
15-17 years	83.9	76.5	78.5	81.4	74.2	76.5	82.6	75.5	77.5
6-14 years	96.3	93.2	93.8	91.4	91.7	91.6	93.6	92.4	92.7
6-17 years	91.9	88.3	89.1	88.5	86.6	87.1	90.1	87.5	88.1
Religion									
Hindu	89.0	80.6	83.1	90.9	82.7	85.3	89.9	81.6	84.2
Christian	92.9	91.1	91.5	87.7	88.8	88.6	90.0	90.0	90.0
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	94.3	87.2	87.7	91.7	85.5	86.2	92.7	86.3	86.9
Other	93.8	91.8	92.4	86.4	86.5	86.5	89.8	89.2	89.4
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	87.6	85.7	86.6	90.9	85.8	88.4	89.2	85.8	87.4
Scheduled tribe	93.9	91.2	91.7	88.5	88.9	88.8	90.9	90.1	90.3
Other backward class	88.8	72.5	77.0	95.0	80.8	85.3	91.9	76.3	80.9
Other	88.9	79.7	81.8	85.7	78.3	80.2	87.2	79.0	81.0
Don't know	*	(85.2)	86.1	(74.5)	(65.4)	69.4	80.3	76.0	77.7

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2014-15 school year (assumed here to be April 2014).

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children
Age							
<5 years	92.6	5.0	1.1	1.2	100.0	1.8	5,392
5-9 years	88.5	4.6	1.7	5.2	100.0	4.3	6,641
10-14 years	79.9	5.8	3.3	11.0	100.0	8.7	7,081
15-17 years	70.8	8.5	3.6	17.1	100.0	13.1	3,646
Residence							
Urban	75.2	7.3	2.5	15.0	100.0	7.8	5,216
Rural	86.6	5.2	2.3	5.9	100.0	6.1	17,543
Sex							
Male	85.6	5.7	2.3	6.4	100.0	5.9	11,516
Female	82.3	5.7	2.4	9.7	100.0	7.1	11,243
Total age <15 years	86.5	5.2	2.1	6.3	100.0	5.2	19,113
Total age <18 years	84.0	5.7	2.4	8.0	100.0	6.5	22,759

¹ Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both parents dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered		Total registered	<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate		
Age				
<2 years	42.4	19.2	61.6	1,909
2-4 years	50.2	13.4	63.6	3,482
Sex				
Male	46.9	15.6	62.5	2,778
Female	48.0	15.4	63.4	2,613
Residence				
Urban	66.1	13.8	80.0	1,149
Rural	42.4	15.9	58.3	4,242
Total	47.5	15.5	62.9	5,392

Table 9 Birth registration of children under age five by district

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Anjaw	60.1	14.4	74.5	84
Changlang	72.1	14.1	86.1	608
Dibang Valley	18.8	33.2	52.0	14
East Kameng	28.1	7.7	35.7	430
East Siang	50.4	22.2	72.6	223
Kurung Kumey	15.8	16.4	32.1	447
Lohit	61.3	17.9	79.2	680
Lower Dibang Valley	40.2	27.4	67.6	214
Lower Subansiri	40.4	14.8	55.2	218
Papumpare	61.7	14.0	75.7	856
Tawang	20.2	9.7	29.9	149
Tirap	51.5	12.1	63.7	404
Upper Siang	28.2	49.0	77.2	59
Upper Subansiri	33.4	10.7	44.1	350
West Kameng	46.9	15.4	62.4	343
West Siang	35.7	19.5	55.2	311
Arunachal Pradesh	47.5	15.5	62.9	5,392

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	16.6	17.3	2,368	2,233	337	322
20-24	15.9	13.7	2,280	2,212	266	246
25-29	18.0	15.8	2,566	2,558	308	300
30-34	14.1	13.5	2,017	2,084	263	276
35-39	14.6	15.4	2,094	2,078	299	311
40-44	10.4	11.8	1,482	1,522	231	237
45-49	10.4	12.5	1,488	1,607	242	238
Residence						
Urban	26.4	27.8	3,779	3,123	542	437
Rural	73.6	72.2	10,515	11,171	1,405	1,493
Schooling						
No schooling	31.3	16.2	4,469	4,793	316	340
<5 years complete	6.8	7.5	965	881	147	131
5-9 years complete	31.0	31.5	4,433	4,318	613	621
10-11 years complete	13.7	17.8	1,956	1,930	347	339
12 or more years complete	17.3	26.9	2,470	2,372	523	499
Literacy						
Literate ¹	65.6	84.5	9,377	9,167	1,645	1,621
Not literate	34.1	14.8	4,876	5,091	288	295
Not measured	0.3	0.7	41	36	13	14
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	11.7	22.5	1,675	1,401	439	376
Watches television at least once a week	67.7	77.6	9,678	9,416	1,509	1,425
Listens to the radio at least once a week	5.3	9.4	760	829	182	184
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	5.1	7.6	724	604	148	116
Not regularly exposed to any media	30.1	20.2	4,299	4,567	393	460
Marital status						
Never married	24.9	36.5	3,565	3,434	711	682
Currently married	71.1	62.2	10,157	10,226	1,210	1,219
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.1	0.6	12	16	13	10
Widowed	3.1	0.6	437	484	11	16
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.9	0.1	122	134	1	3
Religion						
Hindu	25.5	26.0	3,647	3,530	505	499
Christian	43.0	44.0	6,149	5,864	857	782
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	12.3	13.4	1,755	1,650	261	226
Other	19.2	16.6	2,743	3,250	323	423

Continued...

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents—Continued

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	6.9	6.8	988	932	131	125
Scheduled tribe	71.7	72.4	10,254	10,970	1,409	1,480
Other backward class	5.3	3.7	761	654	73	75
Other	15.3	16.6	2,190	1,640	323	243
Don't know	0.7	0.5	101	98	11	7
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	14,294	14,294	1,946	1,930
Age 50-54	na	9.1	na	na	194	210
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	2,140	2,140
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	33.9	74.3	832	866	1,447	1,446
In agricultural occupation	17.9	35.3	438	490	687	755
In non-agricultural occupation	13.2	34.6	324	318	673	609
Don't know	2.8	4.4	69	58	87	82
Not employed	66.1	25.7	1,618	1,583	500	484
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	2,449	2,449	1,946	1,930
Age 50-54	na	9.1	na	na	194	210
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	2,140	2,140

na = Not applicable

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

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-4 and NFHS-3 by residence, and total for NFHS-2 and NFHS-1, Arunachal Pradesh

Age	NFHS-4			NFHS-3			NFHS-2	NFHS-1
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Total	Total
15-19	0.037	0.064	0.057	0.078	0.067	0.070	0.066	0.115
20-24	0.093	0.147	0.131	0.154	0.190	0.178	0.160	0.246
25-29	0.107	0.120	0.116	0.165	0.166	0.165	0.129	0.194
30-34	0.056	0.071	0.067	(0.105)	0.117	0.113	0.068	0.139
35-39	0.033	0.032	0.032	(0.000)	0.069	0.053	0.043	0.081
40-44	0.012	0.018	0.017	*	(0.033)	0.026	(0.013)	(0.039)
45-49	0.000	0.006	0.005	*	(0.000)	(0.000)	*	*
TFR(15-49)	1.69	2.29	2.12	(2.51)	3.21	3.03	2.52	4.25
CBR	17.0	18.2	17.9	(26.3)	23.4	24.1	22.6	34.6

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1990-92 for NFHS-1, 1996-98 for NFHS-2, 2003-05 for NFHS-3, and 2013-15 for NFHS-4). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

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

* Based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility rate, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.69	3.9	2.9	1.26
Rural	2.29	5.2	3.5	1.79
Schooling				
No schooling	3.17	3.7	3.6	2.38
<5 years complete	2.45	5.5	3.5	1.90
5-9 years complete	2.14	5.5	3.2	1.75
10-11 years complete	1.76	5.9	2.5	1.44
12 or more years complete	1.56	4.9	2.3	1.33
Religion				
Hindu	2.02	4.6	3.3	1.58
Christian	2.28	5.5	3.5	1.80
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.34	4.5	3.5	1.73
Other	1.79	4.0	3.1	1.35
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.85	4.0	3.1	1.35
Scheduled tribe	2.09	5.1	3.3	1.63
Other backward class	2.08	4.6	3.3	1.56
Other	2.35	4.1	3.7	1.80
Don't know	2.73	5.3	*	1.89
Total	2.12	4.9	3.4	1.64

* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.6	0.2	0.9	517
16	2.6	1.5	4.1	531
17	5.5	2.4	7.9	428
18	10.0	2.7	12.7	525
19	27.0	6.6	33.5	366
Residence				
Urban	6.9	2.9	9.8	702
Rural	8.6	2.2	10.8	1,666
Schooling				
No schooling	18.2	3.8	22.0	176
<5 years complete	26.4	2.2	28.7	70
5-9 years complete	8.2	2.4	10.6	1,233
10-11 years complete	3.8	2.4	6.2	677
12 or more years complete	6.5	1.7	8.2	210
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,997
Currently married	51.5	15.6	67.1	367
Religion				
Hindu	10.2	2.0	12.2	562
Christian	8.2	2.5	10.7	1,027
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	9.2	1.2	10.4	321
Other	4.4	3.7	8.1	457
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	8.3	2.3	10.5	159
Scheduled tribe	6.7	2.6	9.3	1,661
Other backward class	10.0	0.0	10.0	123
Other	13.1	2.6	15.7	410
Total	8.1	2.4	10.5	2,368

Note: Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	87.1	10.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	175
20-29	39.4	33.8	15.9	11.0	100.0	1,761
30-39	11.6	20.4	22.1	45.9	100.0	780
40-49	2.5	10.6	18.4	68.5	100.0	126
Residence						
Urban	38.7	30.9	16.3	14.2	100.0	646
Rural	31.4	26.7	17.0	24.9	100.0	2,197
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	18.0	22.3	21.1	38.7	100.0	983
<5 years complete	28.8	27.1	18.9	25.2	100.0	206
5-9 years complete	36.6	31.5	15.6	16.2	100.0	887
10-11 years complete	47.1	28.6	10.7	13.6	100.0	328
12 or more years complete	51.3	31.1	13.7	3.9	100.0	439
Religion						
Hindu	38.4	29.8	17.0	14.8	100.0	729
Christian	30.3	25.3	16.1	28.3	100.0	1,310
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	37.4	28.2	16.5	17.9	100.0	356
Other	29.1	30.5	19.2	21.3	100.0	449
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	44.9	32.3	10.1	12.7	100.0	188
Scheduled tribe	30.4	27.1	17.6	24.9	100.0	1,989
Other backward class	33.6	30.3	14.3	21.8	100.0	149
Other	39.6	27.6	16.0	16.9	100.0	492
Total	33.1	27.6	16.9	22.4	100.0	2,843
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	26.9	21.9	15.0	36.2	100.0	490

Note: Total includes information on births to women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
15-19	(17.6)	(28.5)	(45.5)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(5.6)	100.0	34	(24.8)
20-29	8.7	15.0	34.4	17.7	11.0	13.3	100.0	1,680	32.4
30-39	7.2	9.3	24.7	19.1	12.7	27.0	100.0	1,386	41.2
40-49	6.1	7.5	22.9	12.3	14.9	36.3	100.0	275	48.7
Residence									
Urban	8.6	8.7	23.8	15.7	15.0	28.3	100.0	651	42.0
Rural	7.8	13.0	31.0	18.1	11.1	18.9	100.0	2,724	35.1
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	8.3	13.3	29.8	16.6	11.4	20.6	100.0	1,440	35.3
<5 years complete	6.9	11.0	34.1	18.1	10.6	19.3	100.0	294	35.4
5-9 years complete	8.3	11.9	31.4	18.3	10.7	19.5	100.0	1,022	35.0
10-11 years complete	8.6	11.2	26.0	19.6	10.2	24.3	100.0	292	38.4
12 or more years complete	5.4	9.8	22.5	18.3	20.5	23.3	100.0	326	44.3
Religion									
Hindu	5.4	10.1	28.6	16.9	14.1	24.8	100.0	762	39.7
Christian	9.1	14.1	31.3	17.4	10.4	17.7	100.0	1,653	33.8
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3.6	11.1	29.7	18.5	12.6	24.5	100.0	398	40.3
Other	10.9	9.9	26.0	19.1	12.5	21.6	100.0	562	38.6
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	10.4	14.8	23.5	14.0	12.6	24.8	100.0	170	37.7
Scheduled tribe	8.4	12.2	30.4	17.8	11.3	19.9	100.0	2,508	35.5
Other backward class	4.8	11.5	26.5	13.8	13.6	29.6	100.0	167	41.6
Other	5.8	12.0	27.9	19.3	14.3	20.7	100.0	498	39.5
Don't know	(5.9)	(3.6)	(42.1)	(23.3)	(6.8)	(18.3)	100.0	31	(34.7)
Birth order									
2-3	7.1	11.9	29.0	17.9	12.5	21.6	100.0	2,272	37.1
4-6	8.8	12.1	31.0	17.4	10.6	20.1	100.0	977	35.3
7+	17.4	17.0	30.5	15.2	10.5	9.4	100.0	126	30.8
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	7.1	12.1	28.6	18.4	12.6	21.3	100.0	1,630	37.5
Female	8.8	12.2	30.6	17.0	11.2	20.2	100.0	1,744	35.4
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	7.3	11.9	29.7	17.9	12.0	21.3	100.0	3,258	36.7
Dead	26.9	18.0	28.4	11.5	9.2	6.1	100.0	117	25.4
Total	7.9	12.2	29.6	17.7	11.9	20.7	100.0	3,374	36.2

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	34.5	17.2	8.0	4.6	2.7	2.5	0.9	10.1
Want another later ³	11.2	26.8	8.2	3.4	1.5	1.5	0.5	9.6
Want another, undecided when	6.6	7.7	3.4	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	3.5
Undecided	21.9	25.0	20.2	16.2	14.0	14.3	12.4	19.0
Want no more	12.3	15.8	43.4	46.8	51.6	56.8	57.7	38.3
Sterilized ⁴	0.3	1.2	10.4	20.1	19.4	14.4	12.6	11.2
Declared infecund	13.3	6.3	6.2	7.3	10.2	10.0	15.0	8.2
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	873	2,061	2,716	2,188	1,305	582	432	10,157
MEN								
Want another soon ²	18.4	25.7	10.4	2.8	2.8	2.4	3.8	11.6
Want another later ³	10.7	37.7	12.6	4.8	6.1	3.6	3.0	13.8
Want another, undecided when	8.4	9.6	1.9	3.5	0.7	1.3	1.6	4.6
Undecided	23.0	12.1	12.6	10.9	16.9	5.9	24.6	14.5
Want no more	36.1	14.5	60.7	72.4	70.2	83.5	64.6	52.6
Sterilized ⁴	1.3	0.0	0.6	3.5	3.3	3.3	0.0	1.6
Declared infecund	2.0	0.4	1.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	208	224	304	248	115	62	49	1,210

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

⁴ For women: Includes both female and male sterilization and women who have had a hysterectomy

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

Table 17 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16, and by number of living children, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children ¹					Total	Men: Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+		0	1	2	3	4+	
Age												
15-24	5.1	6.8	32.9	49.1	(46.9)	15.6	*	(0.0)	*	*	*	9.9
25-34	12.1	13.8	47.7	57.6	65.1	42.5	28.0	7.2	43.4	66.8	(68.7)	36.0
35-49	28.7	42.6	69.0	75.7	73.3	68.3	54.1	31.6	73.3	79.2	76.4	68.7
Residence												
Urban	5.3	20.1	60.4	66.9	69.6	46.8	(26.6)	21.2	65.6	(76.8)	(85.0)	51.8
Rural	15.6	15.7	51.5	66.9	71.1	50.4	41.0	10.9	59.7	75.7	73.3	54.9
Schooling												
No schooling	28.6	28.1	54.4	66.2	69.5	57.7	46.1	*	58.6	78.1	72.5	61.0
<5 years complete	(13.8)	11.6	62.5	70.9	78.4	60.7	*	*	(85.2)	(81.9)	(70.5)	71.7
5-9 years complete	10.6	15.7	54.3	69.3	71.9	48.9	46.3	10.8	62.7	71.5	80.0	57.5
10-11 years complete	6.6	9.3	56.0	64.2	75.1	39.5	(38.4)	(13.1)	(47.4)	(72.8)	*	42.8
12 or more years complete	3.1	13.2	44.6	58.8	58.0	28.4	22.9	15.3	62.1	78.3	(86.8)	44.1
Religion												
Hindu	10.0	21.3	69.7	81.1	85.1	58.9	40.5	24.2	66.9	80.6	(77.6)	59.4
Christian	15.7	12.0	42.1	57.9	62.2	42.7	34.8	10.8	60.5	73.6	69.8	51.3
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	12.5	20.6	60.9	76.7	88.7	60.0	(46.2)	*	(65.3)	*	(86.7)	57.7
Other	8.1	18.4	46.3	60.6	67.7	44.9	(31.4)	16.1	48.1	72.3	77.1	50.5
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	4.4	15.3	61.7	77.7	74.8	49.4	*	*	(89.7)	*	*	59.8
Scheduled tribe	13.5	15.9	46.8	60.3	65.7	45.3	36.7	13.4	55.8	74.9	70.8	51.8
Other backward class	(2.6)	24.5	72.0	85.3	89.6	64.3	*	*	*	*	*	(61.5)
Other	10.4	19.0	70.3	87.3	88.0	62.6	(41.7)	*	(64.0)	(80.4)	*	60.9
Number of living sons²												
0	12.6	12.1	32.3	47.3	54.0	19.5	37.4	13.0	28.1	*	*	30.9
1	na	21.6	57.9	65.1	71.9	51.1	na	15.6	66.5	78.2	(59.3)	53.8
2	na	na	58.6	73.1	72.3	68.6	na	na	69.5	77.2	83.0	77.0
3	na	na	na	61.7	69.8	67.9	na	na	na	*	80.2	78.0
4+	na	na	na	na	na	71.6	na	na	na	na	na	(78.9)
Total	12.6	17.0	53.9	66.9	70.9	49.5	37.4	14.5	61.4	75.9	75.2	54.1
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	3.4	20.6	72.2	81.2	85.8	63.8	(0.0)	19.5	70.3	70.2	81.6	58.5

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Total includes women and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 18 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16, and percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
WOMEN									
0	14.2	8.6	8.2	8.5	7.7	7.7	12.1	10.2	1.4
1	4.3	8.3	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	3.4
2	43.2	47.4	46.6	18.7	9.6	6.3	5.2	34.5	36.6
3	21.7	20.0	24.5	37.7	17.1	14.7	10.9	23.5	22.9
4	11.7	10.3	12.9	28.2	50.6	35.7	32.2	19.8	22.0
5	0.7	1.6	2.2	2.8	6.6	17.2	9.9	3.1	4.0
6+	0.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	4.5	11.6	22.7	2.6	3.5
Non-numeric responses	3.8	2.5	2.9	2.3	3.7	6.8	7.0	3.4	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,486	2,177	2,871	2,310	1,377	622	452	14,294	1,647
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.5	3.9	4.1	2.6	3.0
Number of all respondents	4,317	2,123	2,789	2,258	1,326	579	421	13,813	1,546
Currently married respondents	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.5	3.9	4.0	2.8	3.1
Number of currently married respondents	856	2,012	2,636	2,139	1,256	543	403	9,844	1,059
MEN									
0	5.7	1.2	5.4	4.5	6.7	2.7	10.2	5.1	0.3
1	3.9	8.4	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.4
2	49.6	49.1	58.2	19.8	7.8	10.9	5.3	42.1	42.2
3	18.1	23.5	15.8	45.0	26.0	20.8	6.8	22.1	23.9
4	13.9	11.7	11.0	21.5	42.5	28.0	43.0	17.1	20.3
5	1.6	2.8	2.8	2.1	3.8	20.6	9.0	2.9	4.1
6+	1.5	0.5	0.3	1.4	7.4	6.5	17.9	2.2	2.4
Non-numeric responses	5.8	2.8	4.9	4.5	5.1	10.5	7.9	5.3	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	927	228	308	252	115	63	53	1,946	665
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.0	3.6	3.8	4.5	2.7	2.9
Number of all respondents	873	222	293	241	109	57	49	1,843	643
Currently married respondents	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.9	3.6	3.8	4.3	2.8	3.1
Number of currently married respondents	191	218	289	237	109	55	45	1,144	377

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

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

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters; percentage who want more daughters than sons; percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women				Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Age									
15-19	19.9	4.4	77.3	75.4	21.5	1.9	85.1	82.0	308
20-29	27.8	4.2	85.1	82.3	22.7	5.2	88.7	86.2	554
30-39	28.8	4.6	85.7	83.4	26.6	6.2	87.4	84.5	535
40-49	29.5	4.9	84.8	82.8	25.6	5.2	89.7	87.8	438
Residence									
Urban	22.7	5.4	80.3	77.4	20.5	6.3	87.5	85.9	504
Rural	28.8	4.1	85.3	83.2	25.7	4.4	88.1	85.2	1,330
Schooling									
No schooling	30.6	4.1	84.5	82.2	31.3	3.6	88.5	81.2	300
<5 years complete	30.1	2.8	89.0	88.0	25.9	7.1	88.0	89.1	137
5-9 years complete	26.2	4.0	83.8	81.2	22.0	6.1	86.4	84.5	572
10-11 years complete	22.7	5.8	81.9	79.6	19.7	3.6	91.6	88.6	325
12 or more years complete	25.1	5.5	83.0	80.4	25.3	4.7	87.0	85.8	501
Marital status									
Never married	21.6	4.6	77.3	75.0	20.7	2.1	85.6	82.7	685
Currently married	28.9	4.3	86.4	84.0	26.6	6.6	89.3	86.9	1,137
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	29.6	6.2	82.2	80.4	*	*	*	*	12
Religion									
Hindu	25.1	3.0	83.7	79.9	20.8	7.3	83.6	82.6	482
Christian	28.8	4.5	84.4	82.9	25.7	3.9	87.9	84.1	794
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	26.1	4.5	83.3	80.3	19.7	4.6	90.0	89.3	254
Other	26.9	6.3	83.8	82.0	30.3	4.2	93.1	89.9	304

Continued...

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference—Continued

Background characteristic	Women				Men				Number of men	
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	18.9	5.2	75.3	74.6	974	20.1	14.8	82.7	85.0	122
Scheduled tribe	28.2	5.1	84.1	82.2	9,820	25.8	4.4	88.8	86.1	1,317
Other backward class	25.9	3.6	82.5	79.2	747	14.5	5.5	92.7	90.0	71
Other	26.5	1.9	87.5	82.9	2,157	22.4	3.5	85.6	81.7	314
Don't know	28.6	0.7	87.8	79.4	96	*	*	*	*	11
Total	27.2	4.5	83.9	81.6	13,793	24.3	4.9	87.9	85.4	1,834
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	28.3	5.0	87.7	85.2	1,546	30.3	3.2	89.3	84.6	643

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters.

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

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	96.8	97.9	94.6	93.9	94.7	92.8
Any modern method	96.8	97.9	94.6	93.9	94.7	92.8
Female sterilization	82.5	85.7	76.3	66.8	74.8	56.9
Male sterilization	54.4	59.2	45.0	56.6	65.2	45.8
IUD or PPIUD	70.7	77.4	57.0	39.9	48.3	29.4
Injectables	60.4	67.0	46.5	42.4	45.1	39.4
Pill	89.6	92.4	83.9	79.0	83.1	73.8
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	92.4	93.2	91.7	92.3	94.1	90.2
Female condom	28.4	28.4	29.3	34.7	34.9	34.4
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	7.9	8.9	5.9	11.4	15.3	6.6
Emergency contraception	51.7	56.2	44.1	55.1	61.0	48.0
Other modern method	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	68.3	75.0	55.4	39.7	48.3	29.0
Any traditional method	45.2	52.7	30.2	54.0	59.3	47.5
Rhythm	27.5	33.6	15.1	32.7	40.1	23.7
Withdrawal	41.5	49.0	26.5	48.1	52.3	42.9
Other	3.9	4.3	2.7	4.4	5.6	2.9
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.1	6.6	5.2	5.6	6.2	4.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	3,779	2,427	1,200	542	301	238
RURAL						
Any method	92.5	93.2	91.4	94.4	95.9	91.6
Any modern method	92.4	93.1	91.3	93.9	95.0	91.6
Female sterilization	79.8	81.3	76.6	71.1	75.8	61.8
Male sterilization	46.2	49.2	38.6	57.8	62.7	48.2
IUD or PPIUD	64.7	69.9	49.4	47.3	52.9	36.5
Injectables	51.0	55.1	39.3	36.8	38.2	34.2
Pill	84.5	86.9	78.7	81.7	83.4	78.0
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	81.2	81.5	82.7	91.8	92.5	90.2
Female condom	16.0	16.0	17.2	21.4	20.9	22.4
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	7.0	8.0	4.2	7.7	9.7	4.2
Emergency contraception	40.1	42.2	35.0	42.5	44.8	37.8
Other modern method	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	59.2	63.8	46.1	46.1	51.5	35.7
Any traditional method	49.9	56.6	30.2	57.4	61.9	48.6
Rhythm	34.3	39.0	20.5	31.9	37.4	21.3
Withdrawal	46.5	54.1	23.6	53.4	58.1	44.0
Other	4.4	5.2	2.1	4.6	5.1	3.7
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.6	5.9	4.7	5.5	5.8	4.8
Number of respondents age 15-49	10,515	7,730	2,377	1,405	909	486

Continued...

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	TOTAL					
Any method	93.6	94.3	92.5	94.3	95.6	92.0
Any modern method	93.5	94.2	92.4	93.9	94.9	92.0
Female sterilization	80.5	82.3	76.5	69.9	75.6	60.2
Male sterilization	48.4	51.6	40.8	57.4	63.3	47.4
IUD or PPIUD	66.3	71.7	52.0	45.3	51.8	34.2
Injectables	53.5	57.9	41.7	38.4	39.9	35.9
Pill	85.8	88.2	80.4	80.9	83.3	76.6
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	84.2	84.3	85.7	91.9	92.9	90.2
Female condom	19.3	19.0	21.3	25.1	24.4	26.4
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	7.2	8.2	4.7	8.8	11.1	5.0
Emergency contraception	43.2	45.5	38.1	46.0	48.8	41.2
Other modern method	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	61.6	66.5	49.2	44.3	50.7	33.5
Any traditional method	48.7	55.7	30.2	56.5	61.2	48.2
Rhythm	32.5	37.7	18.7	32.1	38.1	22.1
Withdrawal	45.1	52.9	24.6	51.9	56.7	43.6
Other	4.3	5.0	2.3	4.5	5.2	3.4
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.7	6.0	4.9	5.5	5.9	4.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	14,294	10,157	3,577	1,946	1,210	724

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method			Number of women	
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	LAM	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using		Total
Age															
15-19	17.5	14.2	0.0	0.0	9.0	3.3	0.0	1.4	0.5	3.2	1.5	1.7	82.5	100.0	367
20-24	22.2	15.9	0.6	0.0	9.6	3.3	0.0	2.2	0.2	6.3	4.3	2.0	77.8	100.0	1,315
25-29	29.9	24.6	4.5	0.0	13.6	3.8	0.3	2.4	0.0	5.4	3.1	2.2	70.1	100.0	2,126
30-39	38.8	33.6	15.2	0.1	12.3	4.6	0.2	1.1	0.1	5.2	3.6	1.6	61.2	100.0	3,777
40-49	29.5	25.2	17.9	0.0	4.9	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	4.3	3.3	1.0	70.5	100.0	2,572
Residence															
Urban	26.5	23.4	8.3	0.0	9.3	3.5	0.0	2.3	0.1	3.0	1.8	1.3	73.5	100.0	2,427
Rural	33.3	27.6	12.1	0.1	10.5	3.4	0.2	1.2	0.1	5.7	3.9	1.8	66.7	100.0	7,730
Schooling															
No schooling	29.1	24.8	11.0	0.1	10.4	2.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	4.4	2.8	1.6	70.9	100.0	3,884
<5 years complete	44.4	37.0	20.6	0.0	12.0	3.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	7.4	4.6	2.8	55.6	100.0	832
5-9 years complete	37.6	31.2	13.0	0.0	11.6	4.6	0.1	1.7	0.1	6.4	4.7	1.7	62.4	100.0	3,039
10-11 years complete	28.1	24.2	8.4	0.0	9.8	3.7	0.0	2.1	0.2	3.9	2.7	1.3	71.9	100.0	1,072
12 or more years complete	20.4	16.8	4.1	0.0	5.9	3.4	0.2	3.3	0.0	3.6	2.2	1.4	79.6	100.0	1,330
Religion															
Hindu	42.5	34.7	15.0	0.1	14.2	3.8	0.1	1.5	0.1	7.8	5.2	2.5	57.5	100.0	2,712
Christian	26.4	22.5	10.5	0.0	7.7	2.7	0.3	1.2	0.1	3.9	2.8	1.1	73.6	100.0	4,333
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	42.9	34.2	10.7	0.0	16.4	4.5	0.4	1.9	0.3	8.7	6.1	2.6	57.1	100.0	1,223
Other	20.8	19.4	7.7	0.0	6.3	3.8	0.1	1.5	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.9	79.2	100.0	1,889
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	24.0	20.4	8.1	0.0	9.3	1.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	3.5	1.9	1.7	76.0	100.0	719
Scheduled tribe	27.5	23.6	10.5	0.0	8.0	3.3	0.3	1.4	0.1	3.9	2.7	1.2	72.5	100.0	7,195
Other backward class	44.9	36.5	14.5	0.0	13.3	6.5	0.2	2.0	0.0	8.3	5.8	2.5	55.1	100.0	568
Other	49.1	39.1	15.0	0.2	19.1	3.4	0.0	1.1	0.2	10.0	6.5	3.5	50.9	100.0	1,609
Don't know	29.8	28.1	4.6	0.0	16.5	2.3	0.0	4.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	70.2	100.0	66

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method				Number of women
	Any method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	LAM	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using	Total		
Number of living children															
No children	10.7	8.0	0.2	0.0	3.6	0.7	0.1	3.4	0.0	2.7	1.6	1.0	89.3	100.0	1,118
1 child	23.2	17.6	1.2	0.0	10.5	3.6	0.0	2.2	0.1	5.7	3.6	2.0	76.8	100.0	2,005
1 son	22.8	17.2	1.4	0.0	9.4	3.5	0.0	2.7	0.1	5.6	3.8	1.7	77.2	100.0	1,147
No sons	23.8	18.0	0.9	0.0	12.0	3.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	5.8	3.4	2.4	76.2	100.0	858
2 children	35.4	29.6	10.6	0.0	13.1	4.4	0.1	1.3	0.1	5.8	3.7	2.1	64.6	100.0	2,670
1 or more sons	36.3	30.9	11.7	0.0	13.2	4.5	0.1	1.3	0.0	5.4	3.7	1.7	63.7	100.0	2,278
No sons	30.1	22.1	4.3	0.0	12.6	3.9	0.0	0.9	0.5	8.0	3.6	4.4	69.9	100.0	392
3 children	41.1	36.8	20.8	0.0	10.9	3.9	0.4	0.7	0.1	4.3	3.0	1.2	58.9	100.0	2,121
1 or more sons	41.7	37.3	21.8	0.0	10.5	3.8	0.3	0.8	0.2	4.4	3.2	1.1	58.3	100.0	1,954
No sons	33.3	30.6	8.8	0.0	15.0	5.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.4	2.4	66.7	100.0	167
4+ children	36.3	30.7	17.3	0.1	9.3	3.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	5.6	4.1	1.4	63.7	100.0	2,244
1 or more sons	36.3	30.6	17.3	0.1	9.3	2.9	0.3	0.6	0.1	5.7	4.3	1.5	63.7	100.0	2,180
No sons	35.1	35.1	18.4	2.6	10.0	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.9	100.0	64
Total	31.6	26.6	11.2	0.0	10.2	3.4	0.2	1.4	0.1	5.1	3.4	1.6	68.4	100.0	10,157
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	43.2	37.3	22.5	0.1	8.1	3.4	0.4	2.8	na	5.9	2.4	3.2	56.8	100.0	1,128

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table.

na = Not available

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

Table 22 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years using any contraceptive method, any modern method, female sterilization, male sterilization, any modern spacing method, and any traditional method, according to district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Anjaw	24.4	23.7	7.8	0.0	16.0	0.7	173
Changlang	62.6	47.7	22.3	0.0	25.3	14.9	1,242
Dibang Valley	44.3	44.3	13.9	0.0	30.5	0.0	23
East Kameng	5.2	5.0	0.8	0.0	4.2	0.2	567
East Siang	32.5	31.2	17.3	0.0	14.0	1.3	576
Kurung Kumey	12.9	11.9	5.5	0.0	6.4	1.0	629
Lohit	66.0	51.8	23.4	0.3	28.1	14.2	1,177
Lower Dibang Valley	31.0	28.2	9.7	0.0	18.5	2.8	436
Lower Subansiri	10.6	10.0	4.8	0.0	5.1	0.6	491
Papumpare	12.8	12.6	4.7	0.0	7.9	0.2	1,624
Tawang	22.3	21.9	4.2	0.0	17.7	0.4	236
Tirap	57.8	44.0	18.9	0.1	25.0	13.7	878
Upper Siang	38.9	38.2	11.0	0.0	27.2	0.7	164
Upper Subansiri	17.9	17.6	7.1	0.0	10.5	0.3	610
West Kameng	18.9	18.5	3.3	0.0	15.2	0.4	609
West Siang	9.3	9.3	4.2	0.0	5.1	0.0	720
Arunachal Pradesh	31.6	26.6	11.2	0.0	15.3	5.1	10,157

¹ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)

² Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 23 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Place of hysterectomy (%)			Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
			Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Elsewhere or don't know where it was performed		
Age							
<30	0.3	7,214	*	*	*	100.0	19
30-39	2.7	4,111	72.0	27.1	0.9	100.0	110
40-49	4.5	2,970	69.4	30.6	0.0	100.0	134
Residence							
Urban	1.7	3,779	64.3	34.2	1.5	100.0	66
Rural	1.9	10,515	72.6	27.4	0.0	100.0	198
Schooling							
No schooling	2.4	4,469	82.4	17.6	0.0	100.0	107
<5 years complete	3.5	965	(71.2)	(28.8)	(0.0)	100.0	34
5-9 years complete	1.5	4,433	67.3	32.7	0.0	100.0	67
10-11 years complete	1.2	1,956	(66.1)	(29.9)	(4.0)	100.0	24
12 or more years complete	1.3	2,470	(38.9)	(61.1)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Religion							
Hindu	1.6	3,647	66.2	33.8	0.0	100.0	58
Christian	2.1	6,149	82.7	17.3	0.0	100.0	128
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.1	1,755	*	*	*	100.0	20
Other	2.1	2,743	62.3	37.7	0.0	100.0	57
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	3.6	988	(73.3)	(26.7)	(0.0)	100.0	36
Scheduled tribe	1.9	10,254	72.4	27.1	0.5	100.0	195
Other backward class	1.2	761	*	*	*	100.0	9
Other	1.0	2,190	(46.8)	(53.2)	(0.0)	100.0	23
Don't know	0.0	101	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Total	1.8	14,294	70.5	29.1	0.4	100.0	263

nc = No cases

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method				Number of men						
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm		Withdrawal	Other	Not used at last sex	Total		
Type of sexual partner																
Currently married	20.7	12.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	6.6	1.0	0.8	0.0	7.8	2.8	4.6	0.3	79.3	100.0	1,210
Wife	38.0	22.9	8.2	0.0	0.0	11.3	1.6	1.7	0.0	15.2	5.9	9.3	0.0	62.0	100.0	585
Other	4.4	3.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.6	95.6	100.0	625
Not currently married	54.0	45.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	0.0	31.8	2.7	8.8	0.0	8.8	0.0	46.0	100.0	54
Age																
20-24	24.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	6.1	0.0	11.4	4.8	6.6	0.0	76.0	100.0	80
25-29	27.1	14.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	5.6	1.3	6.0	0.0	12.9	4.8	7.6	0.4	72.9	100.0	204
30-34	21.4	13.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	7.7	1.3	1.3	0.6	8.3	4.2	3.4	0.7	78.6	100.0	228
35-39	21.3	11.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	7.5	1.3	0.3	0.0	9.4	3.6	5.2	0.5	78.7	100.0	273
40-44	22.5	18.9	7.4	0.1	1.1	9.1	1.1	1.3	0.0	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	77.5	100.0	223
45-49	17.2	12.8	9.8	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.6	3.8	0.0	82.8	100.0	235
Residence																
Urban	21.0	15.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.5	3.0	0.4	5.4	0.0	4.4	0.9	79.0	100.0	323
Rural	22.5	13.8	4.6	0.0	0.0	6.3	1.1	1.8	0.0	8.7	3.7	4.9	0.1	77.5	100.0	941
Schooling																
No schooling	18.1	11.7	4.6	0.1	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	6.4	2.2	4.2	0.0	81.9	100.0	256
<5 years complete	32.9	19.5	5.1	0.0	0.0	12.0	1.6	0.8	0.0	13.4	5.7	7.7	0.0	67.1	100.0	114
5-9 years complete	21.9	14.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	6.3	1.9	1.4	0.0	7.4	2.4	4.9	0.0	78.1	100.0	379
10-11 years complete	21.4	16.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.7	3.7	0.0	5.1	1.9	2.4	0.8	78.6	100.0	176
12 or more years complete	22.1	13.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.5	3.6	0.4	8.9	2.9	5.3	0.7	77.9	100.0	338
Marital status																
Never married	55.0	45.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	32.8	2.8	9.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	45.0	100.0	52
Currently married	20.7	12.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	6.6	1.0	0.8	0.0	7.8	2.8	4.6	0.3	79.3	100.0	1,210
Religion																
Hindu	27.7	19.8	5.7	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.9	4.0	0.0	7.9	2.7	5.1	0.0	72.3	100.0	334
Christian	18.4	11.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.7	1.4	0.0	7.3	2.5	4.7	0.2	81.6	100.0	563
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	36.7	22.8	7.6	0.0	0.0	12.2	1.2	1.7	0.0	13.9	6.4	7.5	0.0	63.3	100.0	164
Other	11.2	7.0	0.7	0.1	1.5	2.7	1.5	1.4	0.7	4.2	0.4	2.4	1.5	88.8	100.0	204

Continued...

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse—Continued

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method				Number of men			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm		With-drawal	Other	Not used at last sex
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	10.7	8.9	4.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	89.3	100.0
Scheduled tribe	19.2	12.2	3.8	0.0	5.6	0.9	1.8	0.2	7.0	2.0	4.5	0.4	80.8	100.0
Other backward class	(15.4)	(9.6)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(84.6)	100.0
Other	44.6	29.0	7.1	0.1	15.9	1.8	4.1	0.0	15.7	8.2	7.4	0.0	55.4	100.0
Total age 15-49	22.1	14.3	4.3	0.0	6.8	0.9	2.1	0.1	7.8	2.7	4.8	0.3	77.9	100.0
Age 50-54	20.4	13.6	7.7	0.0	4.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	6.8	2.1	4.2	0.0	79.6	100.0
Total age 15-54	21.9	14.2	4.7	0.0	6.5	1.0	1.9	0.1	7.7	2.6	4.7	0.3	78.1	100.0

Note: Total includes men age 15-19, widowed/divorced/separated/deserted men, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
URBAN						
Public health sector	83.4	21.4	78.0	*	(23.2)	52.3
Government/municipal hospital	51.7	10.7	57.3	*	(12.8)	32.6
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0
Government dispensary	12.5	4.8	4.2	*	(5.1)	7.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	18.6	4.8	16.2	*	(1.6)	11.1
PHC/Additional PHC	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	0.0	0.3	*	(0.0)	0.0
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.9	0.0	*	(1.1)	0.5
Camp	0.6	0.0	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.2
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0
ASHA	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.2	0.0	*	(2.6)	0.4
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.3	0.9	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.8
Private health sector	15.2	77.3	22.0	*	(76.8)	46.7
Private hospital	14.7	5.1	11.8	*	(11.9)	10.4
Private doctor/clinic	0.5	3.3	7.7	*	(9.5)	3.6
Private mobile clinic	0.0	1.5	0.0	*	(7.0)	1.3
Traditional healer	0.0	0.7	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.3
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	66.7	2.6	*	(48.4)	31.2
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0
Other source	0.0	0.5	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.2
Husband	0.0	0.5	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.2
other	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	208	226	86	1	57	578

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL						
Public health sector	88.9	24.5	93.7	*	27.4	62.1
Government/municipal hospital	36.3	7.6	49.5	*	6.1	25.6
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	7.9	2.5	2.8	*	2.7	5.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.4	0.2	0.0	*	1.7	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	34.6	5.8	28.8	*	3.6	21.2
PHC/Additional PHC	8.4	3.5	11.6	*	0.2	6.6
Sub-centre/ANM	0.1	1.1	0.1	*	0.0	0.4
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.4	0.1	*	1.5	0.2
Camp	1.2	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.5
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
ASHA	0.0	3.1	0.3	*	10.7	1.7
Other public health sector	0.1	0.2	0.3	*	0.9	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.3	0.2	0.5	*	1.6	0.8
Private health sector	9.3	74.0	5.7	*	69.0	36.3
Private hospital	7.8	2.3	4.8	*	3.1	5.1
Private doctor/clinic	0.6	2.4	0.6	*	9.2	1.7
Private mobile clinic	0.2	1.6	0.0	*	0.7	0.7
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	67.7	0.3	*	55.9	28.4
Other private health sector	0.7	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.3
Other source	0.3	1.3	0.0	*	2.0	0.7
Husband	0.0	1.3	0.0	*	2.0	0.6
other	0.3	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.2
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	958	817	263	19	94	2,156

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL						
Public health sector	88.0	23.8	89.9	(53.6)	25.8	60.1
Government/municipal hospital	39.0	8.3	51.4	(31.0)	8.6	27.1
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	8.8	3.0	3.2	(12.7)	3.6	5.7
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.3	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	1.1	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	31.7	5.6	25.7	(0.0)	2.8	19.1
PHC/Additional PHC	6.9	2.8	8.8	(2.9)	0.1	5.2
Sub-centre/ANM	0.1	0.8	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.4
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.5	0.1	(0.0)	1.3	0.3
Camp	1.1	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.5
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS</i> centre	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
ASHA	0.0	2.4	0.3	(6.9)	6.6	1.4
Other public health sector	0.1	0.2	0.2	(0.0)	1.6	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.3	0.4	0.4	(0.0)	1.0	0.8
Private health sector	10.3	74.7	9.7	(46.4)	71.9	38.5
Private hospital	9.0	2.9	6.5	(12.8)	6.4	6.2
Private doctor/clinic	0.6	2.6	2.3	(8.2)	9.3	2.1
Private mobile clinic	0.2	1.6	0.0	(0.0)	3.1	0.8
Traditional healer	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	67.5	0.9	(25.4)	53.1	29.0
Other private health sector	0.5	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.2
Other source	0.3	1.1	0.0	(0.0)	1.3	0.6
Husband	0.0	1.1	0.0	(0.0)	1.3	0.5
other	0.3	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,167	1,043	349	20	151	2,734

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status. All modern methods includes users of male sterilization, who are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

AYUSH = Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, *Unani, Siddha* and Homeopathy; UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

¹ Excludes standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and "other" modern methods

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 26 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning they could use, by method, according to residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Method	Percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects	Percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Number of women
URBAN				
Female sterilization ¹	(58.8)	(53.8)	(63.8)	37
Pill	49.9	43.1	56.6	145
IUD or PPIUD	50.1	41.2	47.7	52
Total	51.3	44.4	55.8	235
RURAL				
Female sterilization ¹	54.6	43.5	49.2	168
Pill	45.6	35.5	61.2	503
IUD or PPIUD	62.8	53.7	70.4	182
Total	51.0	41.0	60.8	853
TOTAL				
Female sterilization ¹	55.3	45.4	51.8	205
Pill	46.5	37.2	60.2	648
IUD or PPIUD	59.9	50.9	65.3	235
Total	51.1	41.7	59.7	1,088

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

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 27 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Method	Reason for discontinuation								Switched to another method ⁴	Number of episodes of use ⁵
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason ¹	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason ²	Other reason	Any reason ³		
Female sterilization	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	244
Pill	2.0	10.7	4.3	12.2	1.4	4.0	3.1	37.7	2.9	1,376
IUD or PPIUD	1.4	4.8	0.4	5.5	0.3	3.7	2.2	18.2	1.5	338
Condom/Nirodh	1.4	20.0	6.2	9.2	1.2	8.8	16.9	63.7	4.3	366
Rhythm	7.4	18.4	3.9	0.9	0.9	10.3	5.4	47.4	4.3	525
Other ⁶	9.9	18.5	5.8	1.0	1.3	12.8	12.8	62.1	10.0	432
All modern spacing methods ⁷	1.9	11.8	3.9	10.5	1.3	4.7	5.3	39.5	3.0	2,123
All spacing methods ⁸	3.9	13.6	4.2	7.6	1.2	6.9	6.5	43.8	4.2	3,037
All methods	3.6	12.6	4.0	7.0	1.1	6.4	6.0	40.6	3.8	3,284

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that began 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods includes male sterilization, which is not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation

² Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use

³ Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total in this column

⁴ The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within two months of discontinuation.

⁵ Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation

⁶ Includes injectables, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, LAM, withdrawal, and other modern and traditional methods that are not shown separately

⁷ Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

⁸ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 28 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/ unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	12.8	13.1	46.4	13.9	1.7	38.1	100.0	337
20-24	24.4	18.0	65.0	19.9	0.9	14.2	100.0	266
25-29	23.4	20.1	65.6	22.4	2.0	10.0	100.0	308
30-34	23.7	21.8	60.2	23.3	3.2	13.3	100.0	263
35-39	26.4	17.9	62.0	24.6	1.9	11.4	100.0	299
40-44	26.6	18.8	52.0	27.5	0.1	20.4	100.0	231
45-49	29.5	17.1	52.6	22.9	1.2	23.2	100.0	242
Residence								
Urban	30.1	21.2	64.1	16.0	2.7	17.2	100.0	542
Rural	20.7	16.7	55.2	23.9	1.2	19.7	100.0	1,405
Schooling								
No schooling	17.8	14.4	35.2	27.9	2.6	34.2	100.0	316
<5 years complete	21.4	11.2	53.3	28.3	0.4	18.0	100.0	147
5-9 years complete	21.7	16.8	54.5	19.3	2.2	24.0	100.0	613
10-11 years complete	21.8	19.8	64.3	19.8	1.1	14.9	100.0	347
12 or more years complete	30.1	22.2	71.8	20.1	1.1	6.9	100.0	523
Religion								
Hindu	24.9	14.4	61.9	21.4	2.9	13.7	100.0	505
Christian	23.7	23.0	57.0	21.3	1.4	20.3	100.0	857
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	12.4	5.2	48.1	27.4	0.4	24.1	100.0	261
Other	28.8	20.5	60.6	18.7	1.1	19.6	100.0	323
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	45.8	14.7	51.4	19.4	0.2	29.0	100.0	131
Scheduled tribe	23.1	20.0	58.4	21.0	1.3	19.3	100.0	1,409
Other backward class	14.8	16.5	48.7	33.3	5.3	12.7	100.0	73
Other	16.1	10.6	58.7	23.6	2.0	15.7	100.0	323
Total age 15-49	23.3	18.0	57.7	21.7	1.6	19.0	100.0	1,946
Age 50-54	21.9	16.5	42.7	21.9	0.6	34.8	100.0	194
Total age 15-54	23.2	17.8	56.3	21.7	1.5	20.4	100.0	2,140

Note: Total includes men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes missing values and those who have never heard of male condoms

Table 29 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	34.0	4.7	38.7	17.3	0.2	17.5	51.3	4.9	56.2	31.1	25.3	367
20-24	28.2	6.5	34.8	16.7	5.5	22.2	44.9	12.1	57.0	39.0	27.9	1,315
25-29	19.5	9.7	29.2	15.9	14.0	29.9	35.4	23.7	59.2	50.6	41.5	2,126
30-34	11.6	10.8	22.3	9.6	27.5	37.1	21.1	38.3	59.5	62.5	53.6	1,822
35-39	5.5	11.5	17.0	4.0	36.3	40.3	9.4	47.8	57.2	70.4	61.5	1,955
40-44	3.1	8.5	11.6	1.5	34.2	35.7	4.7	42.7	47.3	75.5	65.4	1,326
45-49	1.7	5.0	6.7	0.3	22.5	22.8	2.0	27.4	29.5	77.4	64.7	1,247
Residence												
Urban	15.9	9.5	25.4	8.7	17.8	26.5	24.6	27.3	51.9	51.1	45.2	2,427
Rural	11.7	8.7	20.4	8.9	24.4	33.3	20.6	33.1	53.7	61.9	51.3	7,730
Schooling												
No schooling	8.0	9.7	17.8	5.1	24.0	29.1	13.1	33.8	46.9	62.1	52.8	3,884
<5 years complete	7.7	9.9	17.6	8.2	36.2	44.4	15.9	46.1	62.0	71.6	59.7	832
5-9 years complete	13.9	8.1	22.0	11.1	26.4	37.6	25.1	34.5	59.6	63.0	52.4	3,039
10-11 years complete	16.7	8.5	25.2	11.6	16.5	28.1	28.3	25.1	53.4	52.7	45.4	1,072
12 or more years complete	23.5	8.0	31.5	12.7	7.7	20.4	36.2	15.7	51.9	39.3	32.4	1,330
Religion												
Hindu	8.9	9.6	18.5	10.6	31.9	42.5	19.5	41.5	61.0	69.6	56.9	2,712
Christian	14.7	8.3	23.0	8.5	17.9	26.4	23.2	26.2	49.4	53.4	45.5	4,333
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	10.6	10.7	21.2	10.1	32.8	42.9	20.7	43.5	64.1	66.9	53.3	1,223
Other	15.0	8.2	23.2	6.3	14.5	20.8	21.3	22.7	44.0	47.3	44.2	1,889

Continued...

Table 29 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women—Continued

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³ of women	
	planning		Total	spacing		Total	spacing		Total		Percentage of demand satisfied ²
	For spacing	For limiting		For spacing	For limiting		For spacing	For limiting			
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	14.5	11.1	25.6	7.2	16.8	24.0	21.7	27.9	49.6	41.2	719
Scheduled tribe	14.0	8.5	22.4	8.5	19.0	27.5	22.4	27.5	49.9	55.1	7,195
Other backward class	7.3	10.9	18.2	9.2	35.7	44.9	16.4	46.6	63.0	71.2	568
Other	8.2	8.9	17.1	11.0	38.1	49.1	19.2	47.0	66.2	74.2	1,609
Don't know	13.8	18.4	32.2	9.1	20.8	29.8	22.9	39.2	62.1	48.1	66
Total	12.7	8.9	21.6	8.8	22.8	31.6	21.5	31.7	53.3	59.4	10,157

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. 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 amenorrhoeic 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 amenorrhoeic 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 and unmet need for limiting.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand

³ Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, standard days method, diaphragm, foam/jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 30 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16 and total for NFHS-3

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Anjaw	25.1	14.7	10.4	173
Changlang	10.7	5.6	5.1	1,242
Dibang Valley	15.4	12.6	2.7	23
East Kameng	30.7	18.2	12.5	567
East Siang	19.6	14.8	4.8	576
Kurung Kumey	21.3	14.1	7.2	629
Lohit	10.6	4.3	6.3	1,177
Lower Dibang Valley	17.2	10.3	6.9	436
Lower Subansiri	22.8	12.2	10.5	491
Papumpare	32.6	20.4	12.1	1,624
Tawang	31.8	16.9	14.9	236
Tirap	10.6	5.0	5.6	878
Upper Siang	13.3	8.2	5.0	164
Upper Subansiri	24.4	15.2	9.2	610
West Kameng	35.6	18.6	17.1	609
West Siang	27.6	17.5	10.1	720
Arunachal Pradesh	21.6	12.7	8.9	10,157
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	21.2	8.4	12.8	1,128

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. 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 amenorrhoeic 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 amenorrhoeic 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 and unmet need for limiting.

Table 31 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	90.2	5.1	4.4	0.4	100.0	205
20-29	92.1	3.9	3.6	0.5	100.0	2,320
30-39	89.4	4.1	5.7	0.8	100.0	1,354
40-49	91.1	3.1	4.6	1.2	100.0	241
Residence						
Urban	90.1	4.6	5.0	0.3	100.0	973
Rural	91.3	3.8	4.2	0.7	100.0	3,148
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	93.4	2.5	3.4	0.8	100.0	1,305
<5 years complete	86.7	6.4	5.0	1.9	100.0	328
5-9 years complete	90.8	4.2	4.5	0.5	100.0	1,363
10-11 years complete	88.7	5.9	4.9	0.6	100.0	479
12 or more years complete	90.8	3.9	5.2	0.1	100.0	646
Religion						
Hindu	88.4	6.6	4.6	0.5	100.0	1,061
Christian	92.3	2.6	4.2	0.8	100.0	1,833
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	91.9	4.2	3.9	0.0	100.0	520
Other	91.1	3.5	4.6	0.8	100.0	706
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	89.5	7.2	2.4	1.0	100.0	286
Scheduled tribe	91.6	3.6	4.3	0.6	100.0	2,919
Other backward class	87.2	6.1	4.8	1.9	100.0	219
Other	90.6	3.9	5.3	0.3	100.0	665
Don't know	(94.6)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Total	91.0	4.0	4.4	0.6	100.0	4,121

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 32 Characteristics of abortions

Among women age 15-49 whose last pregnancy in the last five years ended in an abortion, percent distribution by place of abortion and person who performed the abortion, and percentage who had complications from the abortion, according to residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	(49.1)	34.1	38.2
Private health sector ¹	(38.3)	29.3	31.7
At home	(12.6)	36.6	30.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	(75.9)	57.0	62.1
Nurse/ANM/LHV	(5.5)	2.7	3.5
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	(0.0)	1.6	1.2
Family member/relative/friend	(2.9)	2.5	2.6
Self	(15.7)	36.2	30.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	(9.2)	14.7	13.2
Number of women with abortions	45	119	164
Number of women who sought treatment	4	15	19

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

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 33 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sexual intercourse according to current age, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	4.3	na	na	na	na	84.3	2,368	a	a	a
20-24	7.4	23.5	38.9	na	na	41.7	2,280	a	a	a
25-29	10.4	26.7	40.6	46.8	65.2	15.5	2,566	21.6	20.2	21.2
30-34	13.7	32.4	45.8	51.7	67.8	6.2	2,017	20.7	19.6	20.4
35-39	11.7	28.3	43.1	50.1	68.3	2.6	2,094	21.0	19.8	20.7
40-44	11.8	27.4	40.2	46.5	63.1	2.2	1,482	21.7	20.5	21.6
45-49	9.2	22.1	36.5	40.8	57.0	1.4	1,488	23.0	21.3	22.7
20-49	10.6	26.8	41.0	na	na	13.3	11,926	a	a	a
25-49	11.4	27.6	41.6	47.6	64.8	6.5	9,647	21.4	20.1	21.1
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	96.8	337	a	a	a
20-24	0.7	4.2	9.2	na	na	76.9	266	a	a	a
25-29	2.1	7.3	18.0	22.6	41.5	38.2	308	a	a	24.6
30-34	2.5	8.5	16.1	20.8	45.5	14.9	263	26.5	23.7	23.9
35-39	1.7	5.2	12.1	18.6	43.9	7.2	299	26.5	24.6	25.6
40-44	1.2	11.0	17.0	19.0	36.6	3.8	231	27.9	24.5	26.0
45-49	3.1	10.6	17.6	25.3	42.9	2.2	242	26.8	24.8	26.3
20-49	1.9	7.6	14.9	na	na	24.7	1,609	a	a	a
25-49	2.1	8.3	16.1	21.2	42.2	14.3	1,343	a	24.6	a

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 34 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-3, by residence, and total for 0-4 years before NFHS-2 and NFHS-1, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)
URBAN					
0-4	9.1	9.5	18.6	6.5	25.0
5-9	9.4	3.3	12.6	1.6	14.2
10-14	11.3	11.3	22.6	4.0	26.4
NFHS-3 (0-4)	(55.2)	*	*	*	*
RURAL					
0-4	12.5	11.5	24.0	11.1	34.8
5-9	17.6	8.8	26.4	14.8	40.9
10-14	14.5	12.5	27.0	15.4	42.0
NFHS-3 (0-4)	26.4	23.8	50.2	27.6	76.4
TOTAL					
0-4	11.8	11.1	22.8	10.2	32.8
5-9	16.0	7.8	23.8	12.3	35.8
10-14	13.9	12.2	26.1	13.1	38.9
NFHS-3 (0-4)	34.0	26.7	60.7	28.8	87.7
NFHS-2 (0-4)	41.8	21.3	63.1	37.4	98.1
NFHS-1 (0-4)	17.5	22.5	40.0	33.3	72.0

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

() Based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

* Rate not shown; based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Table 35 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	9.1	9.5	18.6	6.5	25.0
Rural	12.5	11.5	24.0	11.1	34.8
Schooling					
No schooling	14.6	15.9	30.5	14.9	45.0
<10 years complete	11.2	12.6	23.8	9.0	32.7
10 or more years complete	8.7	1.0	9.7	3.5	13.2
Religion					
Hindu	17.7	12.7	30.4	7.4	37.6
Christian	11.3	13.0	24.3	13.0	36.9
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	11.4	9.8	21.3	5.9	27.0
Other	4.9	4.1	9.0	9.7	18.7
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	(11.2)	(13.0)	(24.2)	(10.9)	(34.8)
Scheduled tribe	9.8	11.2	21.0	10.4	31.1
Other ²	21.7	13.5	35.2	10.8	45.7
Child's sex					
Male	9.6	13.4	23.0	11.7	34.4
Female	14.1	8.6	22.7	8.6	31.0
Mother's age at birth					
<20	14.0	21.6	35.6	4.1	39.6
20-29	11.8	7.1	18.9	10.1	28.8
30-39	8.9	15.2	24.0	12.9	36.6
Birth order					
1	11.5	8.1	19.6	3.8	23.3
2-3	9.0	8.1	17.1	8.2	25.2
4+	18.0	21.5	39.4	23.7	62.2
Previous birth interval³					
<2 years	19.6	30.5	50.1	19.3	68.4
2-3 years	12.1	7.8	19.9	11.5	31.2
4 years or more	6.9	7.7	14.6	10.7	25.1
Total	11.8	11.1	22.8	10.2	32.8

Note: Total includes children belonging to other backward class and children with mother's age at birth 40-49, who are not shown separately.

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

² Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or other backward class

³ Excludes first-order births

() Based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Table 36 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	33.1	1.0	33.7 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	28.5	1.1	8.5
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	4.9	2.4	0.5
Mother's age >34	3.3	0.0	14.3
Birth interval <24 months	7.7	2.0	6.3
Birth order >3	12.5	2.8	9.8
Subtotal	28.4	2.2	30.8
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.5	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.3	*	0.2
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	4.4	2.6	22.2
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.0	7.8	1.1
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	3.9	6.4	3.4
Subtotal	10.1	4.4	27.0
In any avoidable high-risk category	38.5	2.8	57.8
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	5,063	na	10,157

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

na = Not applicable

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

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

^a Includes sterilized women

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 37 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Community/ village health worker	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	ASHA	Other	No one	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth											
<20	50.6	13.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.7	34.2	100.0	510	63.7
20-34	46.6	12.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	39.6	100.0	3,007	59.2
35-49	29.7	10.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	59.4	100.0	372	40.0
Birth order											
1	55.9	11.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	31.1	100.0	1,223	67.4
2-3	47.4	14.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	37.2	100.0	1,794	61.7
4+	26.9	10.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	61.9	100.0	870	37.1
Residence											
Urban	52.5	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	40.9	100.0	897	58.4
Rural	43.4	14.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.2	40.8	100.0	2,991	57.8
Schooling											
No schooling	28.2	12.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	58.3	100.0	1,253	40.5
<5 years complete	47.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	35.9	100.0	310	62.8
5-9 years complete	53.1	12.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	32.7	100.0	1,285	66.0
10-11 years complete	52.5	13.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	33.2	100.0	440	65.8
12 or more years complete	59.2	9.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	29.8	100.0	600	69.1
Religion											
Hindu	57.5	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	26.7	100.0	991	72.1
Christian	40.7	9.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	48.7	100.0	1,750	50.2
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	43.8	23.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	32.4	100.0	498	66.8
Other	41.2	9.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.2	47.5	100.0	649	50.6
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	51.3	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.9	37.1	100.0	275	60.3
Scheduled tribe	42.4	10.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	45.4	100.0	2,755	53.3
Other backward class	51.4	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	31.9	100.0	202	67.0
Other	53.9	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	25.8	100.0	626	73.9
Don't know	(57.7)	(12.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.5)	100.0	30	(70.5)
Total	45.5	12.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	40.8	100.0	3,888	58.0

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table.

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services;

ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, and lady health visitor

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 38 Antenatal care services and information received

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector	Both public and private health sector ¹	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	95.3	95.2	96.0	94.3	(100.0)	80.6	95.2
Blood pressure measured	96.5	95.1	95.7	96.7	(100.0)	86.9	95.4
Urine sample taken	93.9	81.0	84.0	84.9	(91.8)	83.3	83.9
Blood sample taken	95.5	79.5	82.3	92.5	(93.2)	83.9	83.2
Abdomen examined	87.6	76.6	78.9	85.8	(92.0)	70.5	79.1
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	45.8	39.1	41.7	39.6	(62.8)	29.4	40.6
Convulsions	42.1	34.7	37.5	36.4	(63.3)	25.9	36.4
Prolonged labour	47.9	43.4	44.8	44.9	(59.4)	43.3	44.5
Severe abdominal pain	47.8	45.2	46.6	42.8	(61.4)	44.1	45.8
High blood pressure	51.1	52.0	52.6	53.2	(89.0)	47.2	51.8
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	47.7	49.9	49.9	51.5	(82.2)	47.8	49.4
Number of women	530	1,771	2,017	242	43	82	2,301

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 39 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who had full antenatal care ²	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Age at birth									
<20	30.5	41.7	60.5	67.0	66.1	7.2	2.4	11.1	510
20-34	27.7	37.6	58.5	66.3	66.1	8.7	3.9	12.0	3,007
35-49	13.6	25.0	35.2	41.2	44.1	6.3	2.5	9.7	372
Birth order									
1	37.6	46.6	66.5	71.6	74.6	11.1	5.9	13.8	1,223
2-3	27.3	38.8	59.1	68.5	67.4	8.5	3.4	11.9	1,794
4+	10.3	19.4	37.4	43.9	42.0	4.0	0.5	8.1	870
Residence									
Urban	37.3	39.2	67.4	74.9	78.2	11.1	3.9	11.9	897
Rural	23.6	36.2	53.3	60.7	59.7	7.5	3.4	11.6	2,991
Schooling									
No schooling	13.6	23.8	39.6	45.3	42.8	3.8	1.0	6.7	1,253
<5 years complete	26.3	38.4	58.2	64.8	61.3	6.1	1.6	6.7	310
5-9 years complete	30.1	40.4	63.8	72.0	70.7	8.3	3.4	13.7	1,285
10-11 years complete	37.2	43.1	68.9	75.5	80.7	12.9	5.9	17.6	440
12 or more years complete	39.4	51.6	66.6	77.0	82.9	15.4	8.4	15.9	600
Religion									
Hindu	38.5	49.5	68.9	76.9	76.9	13.4	6.1	14.4	991
Christian	21.5	30.0	49.9	56.9	56.8	6.3	2.4	9.7	1,750
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	27.4	44.1	57.3	61.0	56.9	8.1	4.5	8.0	498
Other	22.2	30.9	55.1	65.7	69.2	6.0	1.9	15.8	649
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	33.9	41.0	61.7	68.7	75.9	11.7	5.5	11.7	275
Scheduled tribe	24.1	33.3	52.1	59.6	60.3	7.4	3.2	10.3	2,755
Other backward class	32.3	41.9	66.2	72.6	69.0	9.6	4.0	15.8	202
Other	33.8	48.9	70.8	78.1	72.5	10.1	4.1	15.4	626
Don't know	(20.9)	(45.7)	(59.4)	(71.4)	(79.8)	(7.6)	(2.5)	(34.4)	30
Total	26.7	36.9	56.6	64.0	64.0	8.3	3.5	11.7	3,888

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth

² Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 40 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, and among women with registered pregnancies, percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who had full antenatal care ¹	Number of women	Percentage of women who received an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
Anjaw	20.2	28.8	4.5	65.2	2.0	65	81.9	38
Changlang	38.9	48.2	11.1	75.1	7.2	445	92.9	398
Dibang Valley	20.3	44.7	24.0	54.0	7.3	10	94.6	6
East Kameng	0.8	4.1	1.8	30.9	0.0	286	66.5	73
East Siang	35.0	38.4	6.8	70.2	4.6	168	94.7	124
Kurung Kumey	7.9	17.9	2.6	33.9	0.4	261	96.0	75
Lohit	49.2	62.9	14.1	74.5	7.6	487	98.4	428
Lower Dibang Valley	23.6	27.7	10.9	57.9	2.0	157	94.2	96
Lower Subansiri	22.7	33.6	9.6	33.5	3.0	144	86.1	75
Papumpare	26.0	33.2	11.7	62.3	2.3	665	80.6	470
Tawang	14.1	29.5	8.5	33.1	2.6	110	73.8	28
Tirap	29.8	37.9	9.3	57.5	5.2	312	94.1	238
Upper Siang	29.2	41.6	8.5	66.3	6.1	47	94.9	36
Upper Subansiri	15.1	22.1	1.7	53.2	0.0	237	82.9	106
West Kameng	33.3	58.7	6.8	49.4	4.1	262	82.5	188
West Siang	18.0	34.2	1.3	44.7	1.3	231	90.1	137
Arunachal Pradesh	26.7	36.9	8.3	56.6	3.5	3,888	89.2	2,516

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

Table 41 Advice received during pregnancy

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, percentage who received different types of advice, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy ¹
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breast-feeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Age at birth						
<20	69.1	51.9	66.9	70.6	60.0	102
20-34	59.4	47.6	59.3	56.6	52.7	690
35-49	61.8	46.7	60.7	54.7	56.8	62
Birth order						
1	67.5	55.5	68.7	69.9	61.8	294
2-3	60.1	48.7	60.5	55.3	52.3	418
4+	48.8	31.0	42.5	42.4	42.1	142
Residence						
Urban	59.7	51.9	66.9	69.3	59.6	106
Rural	60.9	47.5	59.4	56.6	53.0	749
Schooling						
No schooling	53.8	45.1	59.3	55.7	54.0	208
<5 years complete	62.1	51.2	62.1	55.9	56.8	77
5-9 years complete	60.5	46.9	56.8	53.9	50.6	348
10-11 years complete	64.2	49.3	59.2	63.0	52.8	112
12 or more years complete	70.4	54.3	73.4	73.3	63.0	109
Religion						
Hindu	68.2	56.3	70.0	68.4	59.1	245
Christian	54.5	43.8	54.4	51.4	51.8	366
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	48.9	34.6	52.5	46.9	42.8	130
Other	78.6	59.7	67.5	70.9	62.1	113
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	(74.2)	(63.1)	(71.9)	(75.0)	(58.3)	36
Scheduled tribe	58.4	47.6	59.2	56.9	52.7	585
Other backward class	(37.5)	(37.6)	(50.6)	(49.3)	(36.6)	37
Other	69.8	48.2	63.1	60.5	59.3	192
Total	60.8	48.1	60.3	58.2	53.8	854

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Community health worker includes auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), *anganwadi* worker, and other community health worker

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 42. Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	50.2	1,054	44.5	44.6	2.6	8.3	100.0	530
20-34	51.6	4,587	46.4	39.6	3.7	10.3	100.0	2,367
35-49	32.6	490	38.8	38.3	6.5	16.4	100.0	160
Residence								
Urban	71.8	1,352	47.9	38.6	4.7	8.8	100.0	971
Rural	43.6	4,780	44.6	41.2	3.2	10.9	100.0	2,086
Antenatal care visits²								
None	39.3	1,836	49.1	40.5	2.1	8.3	100.0	722
1-3	49.2	1,446	44.3	40.3	4.1	11.3	100.0	712
4+	68.4	1,366	47.4	38.2	4.6	9.7	100.0	935
Don't know	83.1	150	50.1	37.0	5.9	7.1	100.0	124
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	28.1	2,005	44.8	45.0	3.0	7.3	100.0	563
<5 years complete	32.9	494	48.8	42.4	0.8	8.0	100.0	163
5-9 years complete	53.1	2,011	46.8	40.3	2.9	10.1	100.0	1,068
10-11 years complete	70.3	722	43.0	39.3	4.7	13.1	100.0	508
12 or more years complete	83.9	899	45.9	37.5	5.4	11.2	100.0	755
Religion								
Hindu	50.8	1,539	44.2	40.5	4.9	10.4	100.0	781
Christian	46.5	2,837	45.5	40.7	3.5	10.3	100.0	1,319
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	40.3	733	44.3	41.3	2.3	12.1	100.0	296
Other	64.5	1,024	48.4	39.2	3.3	9.1	100.0	660
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	61.5	406	51.7	33.4	5.4	9.5	100.0	250
Scheduled tribe	50.6	4,401	45.2	41.1	3.5	10.2	100.0	2,227
Other backward class	44.9	312	47.1	38.7	4.1	10.0	100.0	140
Other	42.5	963	42.3	43.1	3.5	11.1	100.0	410
Don't know	(59.9)	50	(73.3)	(17.1)	(2.5)	(7.2)	100.0	30

Continued...

Table 42. Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	61.3	2,080	46.9	39.6	3.2	10.4	100.0	1,276
1 child	53.3	1,677	46.5	39.7	3.7	10.1	100.0	894
0 sons	52.9	809	46.1	40.2	4.1	9.6	100.0	428
1 son	53.7	869	46.8	39.4	3.3	10.5	100.0	466
2 children	42.9	1,153	44.7	40.7	3.2	11.4	100.0	495
0 sons	41.9	323	48.7	41.1	2.2	8.0	100.0	135
1 or more sons	43.3	830	43.3	40.5	3.6	12.6	100.0	360
3 children	38.1	648	40.9	43.9	6.0	9.2	100.0	247
0 sons	50.3	108	(58.1)	(23.7)	(12.6)	(5.6)	100.0	55
1 or more sons	35.6	540	36.0	49.6	4.2	10.2	100.0	192
4+ children	25.2	573	41.9	44.8	5.6	7.7	100.0	144
0 sons	(41.5)	42	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
1 or more sons	23.9	531	45.3	41.6	4.6	8.5	100.0	127
Total	49.8	6,132	45.7	40.4	3.7	10.2	100.0	3,056

¹ For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth

² Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 43 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, the percentage by the timing of the registration and the percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration		Percentage of mothers given an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later		
Mother's age at birth						
<20	71.0	510	69.1	27.1	87.9	362
20-34	66.4	3,007	70.7	27.3	89.6	1,998
35-49	41.9	372	66.3	30.7	87.0	156
Birth order						
1	76.8	1,223	76.5	21.5	91.3	940
2-3	67.1	1,794	69.3	28.3	88.9	1,205
4+	42.6	870	57.3	39.9	85.0	371
Residence						
Urban	75.2	897	74.5	23.0	85.8	675
Rural	61.5	2,991	68.6	29.1	90.5	1,841
Schooling						
No schooling	44.0	1,253	64.7	32.2	86.5	552
<5 years complete	66.4	310	61.1	35.2	88.5	206
5-9 years complete	72.5	1,285	70.0	28.4	90.0	931
10-11 years complete	80.3	440	71.0	26.6	89.0	353
12 or more years complete	78.9	600	80.4	17.5	91.2	473
Religion						
Hindu	79.4	991	77.5	20.1	90.8	787
Christian	55.3	1,750	66.8	30.9	87.4	968
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	66.2	498	68.9	28.8	93.4	329
Other	66.4	649	65.5	32.1	87.1	431
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	72.8	275	75.8	21.0	80.2	200
Scheduled tribe	58.7	2,755	69.7	28.0	88.4	1,618
Other backward class	77.6	202	71.5	28.5	90.7	157
Other	82.7	626	69.6	28.3	94.2	518
Don't know	(78.0)	30	*	*	*	23
Total	64.7	3,888	70.2	27.5	89.2	2,516

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by a skilled health provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	81.5	44.2	52.3
Public sector	59.5	38.0	42.7
NGO/trust	2.3	0.9	1.2
Private sector	19.7	5.2	8.4
At home	18.0	55.4	47.3
Own home	16.7	52.0	44.3
Parent's home	1.3	3.2	2.8
Other home	0.0	0.2	0.2
Other ¹	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	61.7	31.6	38.2
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	20.7	13.6	15.1
Other health personnel	0.4	0.5	0.5
Dai (TBA)	4.1	16.4	13.7
Friends/relatives	11.4	35.4	30.1
Other	0.4	1.2	1.0
No one	1.2	1.2	1.2
Don't know	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	82.8	45.7	53.8
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	1.7	2.2	2.1
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	20.1	5.8	8.9
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	6.2	2.5	3.3
Number of births	1,099	3,933	5,032
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	34.0	30.6	30.9
Clean blade used to cut the cord	83.5	79.1	79.5
Either of the above	86.2	80.5	81.0
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	81.0	69.6	70.6
Number of births delivered at home	148	1,562	1,710
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than 4 hours	31.0	23.8	25.5
4-23 hours	3.7	1.5	2.0
1-2 days	3.2	2.6	2.7
3-41 days	4.4	5.3	5.1
Don't know ¹	4.9	4.2	4.3
No postnatal check	52.7	62.6	60.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care—Continued

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by a skilled health provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	33.0	21.6	24.2
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	13.5	11.7	12.2
Other health personnel	0.0	0.1	0.0
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.1	1.0	0.8
Other	0.7	3.0	2.5
No postnatal check	52.7	62.6	60.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	897	2,991	3,888

NGO = Nongovernmental organization; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor;

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes missing

² If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table

³ Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel

⁴ A caesarean section for which the decision to have the operation was made after the onset of labour

⁵ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

⁶ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

Table 45 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	49.1	7.1	56.3	57.3	732	41.1	31.8	510
20-34	43.9	10.3	54.2	55.5	3,853	40.9	31.5	3,007
35-49	22.0	7.4	29.4	32.9	447	27.3	18.1	372
Residence								
Urban	59.5	22.0	81.5	82.8	1,099	47.3	37.9	897
Rural	38.0	6.2	44.2	45.7	3,933	37.4	27.9	2,991
Birth order								
1	55.9	12.5	68.4	69.5	1,686	50.4	41.1	1,223
2-3	41.8	9.8	51.6	54.0	2,254	38.8	29.2	1,794
4+	24.2	4.8	28.9	29.1	1,092	26.4	17.2	870
Antenatal care visits²								
None	30.4	6.8	37.2	38.5	1,583	21.5	16.2	1,583
1-3	46.6	7.3	53.9	55.6	1,143	42.0	29.4	1,143
4+	66.6	15.8	82.4	84.4	1,039	64.2	53.1	1,039
Don't know	57.2	22.7	79.9	82.3	123	44.5	25.1	123
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	24.4	3.2	27.7	29.2	1,750	22.5	15.1	1,253
<5 years complete	30.5	6.7	37.2	37.9	396	39.4	30.2	310
5-9 years complete	52.1	7.2	59.3	61.0	1,630	46.9	37.1	1,285
10-11 years complete	58.6	16.9	75.5	76.4	546	50.7	38.9	440
12 or more years complete	60.8	26.8	87.6	89.3	709	52.1	41.0	600
Religion								
Hindu	51.0	10.1	61.1	62.1	1,224	48.0	38.9	991
Christian	38.0	8.7	46.7	48.0	2,352	35.5	26.7	1,750
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	32.8	9.0	41.8	43.3	608	35.2	24.1	498
Other	50.9	12.0	62.9	65.5	847	41.5	31.3	649
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	49.0	20.3	69.3	70.6	327	46.8	35.0	275
Scheduled tribe	42.2	9.1	51.3	52.9	3,622	37.7	28.3	2,755
Other backward class	50.5	5.8	56.3	56.9	248	44.2	37.8	202
Other	39.8	8.9	48.6	49.8	792	44.1	34.2	626
Don't know	(51.7)	(2.6)	(54.3)	(58.1)	42	(35.6)	(33.1)	30
Place of delivery								
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	2,149	58.4	49.9	1,776
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	483	67.7	52.8	383
Home	na	na	na	4.5	2,378	14.3	5.0	1,710
Total	42.7	9.6	52.3	53.8	5,032	39.7	30.3	3,888

Note: Total includes information on births to women who delivered in an "other" place of delivery, which is not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

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

³ Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

⁴ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 46 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility, percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage delivered by caesarean section, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Anjaw	45.8	5.6	51.4	57.9	4.8	77	25.6	65
Changlang	41.4	10.1	51.5	52.4	9.2	546	47.1	445
Dibang Valley	43.8	8.1	51.9	53.0	7.0	13	38.8	10
East Kameng	28.4	5.4	33.8	36.1	3.2	408	6.8	286
East Siang	66.2	2.4	68.6	70.7	4.9	202	32.8	168
Kurung Kumey	25.1	4.5	29.6	31.7	2.1	379	17.3	261
Lohit	40.6	6.5	47.0	48.2	6.5	639	42.5	487
Lower Dibang Valley	53.7	5.3	59.0	59.1	5.2	197	24.6	157
Lower Subansiri	58.8	1.6	60.5	64.6	12.0	187	17.6	144
Papumpare	50.8	29.8	80.6	81.6	22.1	871	36.0	665
Tawang	28.4	2.0	30.3	33.2	5.8	138	14.1	110
Tirap	32.6	1.9	34.5	34.6	2.5	382	36.4	312
Upper Siang	64.8	1.6	66.4	69.0	8.1	53	45.7	47
Upper Subansiri	41.5	3.1	44.7	47.0	7.0	323	17.6	237
West Kameng	45.3	11.6	57.0	56.8	9.1	324	23.1	262
West Siang	48.3	1.9	50.2	52.0	8.1	293	27.0	231
Arunachal Pradesh	42.7	9.6	52.3	53.8	8.9	5,032	30.3	3,888

¹ Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

² Postnatal checks are checks on the women's health within 42 days of the birth.

Table 47 Delivery costs and financial assistance

The average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility by type of facility, and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY), according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) ¹			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	6,253	16,945	7,890	21.6	364
20-34	6,347	22,607	9,422	20.7	1,688
35-49	9,903	20,204	12,479	14.3	107
Birth order					
1	6,679	23,671	10,058	21.1	1,126
2-3	6,381	18,122	8,479	20.9	832
4+	5,711	23,408	8,044	15.4	201
Residence					
Urban	9,640	24,840	13,697	12.9	744
Rural	5,028	18,376	6,920	24.5	1,415
Schooling					
No schooling	5,201	16,643	6,112	16.9	369
<5 years complete	4,098	14,764	5,989	25.0	125
5-9 years complete	5,293	21,242	7,538	26.4	801
10-11 years complete	7,508	17,596	9,672	21.6	335
12 or more years complete	10,051	25,694	14,925	12.3	530
Religion					
Hindu	5,358	21,946	8,266	27.2	633
Christian	7,211	21,123	9,792	19.9	871
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	4,396	22,232	8,331	18.7	212
Other	8,033	21,741	10,540	12.9	443
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	6,899	14,207	9,178	11.1	198
Scheduled tribe	6,931	22,887	9,773	19.8	1,505
Other backward class	4,820	26,325	7,310	21.3	119
Other	5,110	20,758	7,952	29.8	320
Total	6,474	21,620	9,281	20.5	2,159

Note: Total includes information on births to women who don't know their caste/tribe, which is not shown separately.

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

Table 48 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the three years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from a doctor	Percentage of last birth receiving antenatal care from an ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Anjaw	33.7	38	42.3	20.8	65	9.9	36
Changlang	32.6	302	61.3	72.5	445	54.5	224
Dibang Valley	25.0	7	46.2	30.5	10	40.8	5
East Kameng	55.5	230	6.9	2.5	286	1.1	102
East Siang	29.4	106	54.4	34.3	168	18.1	119
Kurung Kumey	53.8	215	27.3	8.1	261	9.3	94
Lohit	38.2	389	63.6	66.3	487	35.3	239
Lower Dibang Valley	30.2	111	48.6	13.5	157	21.2	99
Lower Subansiri	40.0	109	47.1	19.2	144	5.9	93
Papumpare	36.6	500	40.4	13.7	665	1.8	551
Tawang	36.9	84	33.5	7.0	110	2.3	36
Tirap	40.7	193	63.4	50.4	312	67.9	121
Upper Siang	23.1	26	61.5	29.3	47	30.3	33
Upper Subansiri	49.6	159	27.0	12.2	237	8.4	120
West Kameng	32.0	204	51.8	24.0	262	20.5	159
West Siang	35.9	171	41.2	16.3	231	21.1	128
Arunachal Pradesh	39.3	2,844	45.5	30.8	3,888	20.5	2,159

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

Table 49 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the five years preceding the survey by time after birth of first health check, and the percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Time after birth of newborn's first health check						No health check ¹	Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	3.9	3.2	0.0	2.7	1.2	1.8	87.2	100.0	9.8	640
20-34	2.7	5.3	0.2	1.8	1.2	1.6	87.2	100.0	10.0	2,915
35-49	2.0	3.1	0.3	2.6	0.9	2.2	89.0	100.0	7.9	329
Birth order										
1	3.5	6.8	0.0	2.6	1.0	2.1	83.9	100.0	12.9	1,223
2-3	3.2	4.6	0.3	1.8	1.4	1.6	87.1	100.0	9.9	1,794
4-5	1.0	2.9	0.4	1.4	0.9	1.3	92.1	100.0	5.6	637
6+	2.2	0.3	0.0	1.9	0.4	1.3	93.9	100.0	4.3	229
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	4.5	8.0	0.2	1.9	0.8	2.5	82.0	100.0	14.7	1,776
Private health facility ²	3.6	6.6	0.0	1.5	1.9	1.6	84.8	100.0	11.7	383
Home	1.0	0.8	0.2	2.2	1.4	0.9	93.5	100.0	4.3	1,710
Residence										
Urban	1.3	3.8	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.5	92.1	100.0	6.4	897
Rural	3.3	5.1	0.2	2.3	1.2	2.0	85.9	100.0	10.9	2,986
Religion										
Hindu	5.8	7.6	0.3	1.4	1.0	2.0	81.8	100.0	15.2	991
Christian	1.6	3.6	0.1	1.9	1.1	1.9	89.8	100.0	7.3	1,745
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	4.3	5.4	0.0	2.7	0.6	1.0	86.0	100.0	12.4	498
Other	0.7	3.0	0.3	2.5	1.9	1.2	90.4	100.0	6.5	649
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	4.9	3.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.2	89.2	100.0	9.7	275
Scheduled tribe	2.1	4.3	0.1	1.9	1.2	1.9	88.3	100.0	8.6	2,751
Other backward class	7.1	5.7	0.0	5.6	0.0	1.3	80.3	100.0	18.4	202
Other	4.0	7.2	0.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	84.2	100.0	12.9	626
Don't know	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(97.5)	100.0	(2.5)	30
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	1.7	2.9	0.1	0.8	0.7	1.4	92.3	100.0	5.5	1,253
<5 years complete	2.1	6.0	0.0	3.0	0.8	1.5	86.6	100.0	11.1	310
5-9 years complete	4.0	5.2	0.3	3.1	2.0	2.3	83.1	100.0	12.5	1,284
10-11 years complete	4.6	7.1	0.0	2.2	0.1	2.5	83.5	100.0	13.9	440
12 or more years complete	2.1	5.3	0.5	1.4	1.2	0.4	89.1	100.0	9.3	597
Total	2.9	4.8	0.2	2.0	1.2	1.7	87.3	100.0	9.8	3,884

Note: Total includes information on births to women delivered in an "other" place of delivery, which is not shown separately.

¹ Includes newborns who received a health check after the first week

² Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 50 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, Arunachal Pradesh

Indicator	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	56.3	71.3
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	38.2	43.4
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	42.3	39.0
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	4.3	12.5
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	83.1	64.1
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	84.7	65.4
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	55.0	47.6
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	23.7	15.5
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	36.0	17.6
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	3.8	2.1
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	48.2	19.0
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	49.6	21.1
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	55.3	54.4
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	27.1	23.5
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	37.5	23.7
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	3.9	5.1
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	56.1	31.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	57.6	33.5

¹ Based on the last birth to women in the three years preceding the survey

² Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection, and having taken iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

³ Based on all births in the three years preceding the survey

⁴ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel

Table 51 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care, percentage who were present for at least one antenatal check-up, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	91.4	74.3	78.5
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	81.5	59.3	64.7
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	58.0	52.5	53.8
Convulsions	52.9	42.5	45.0
Prolonged labour	59.1	56.8	57.4
Severe abdominal pain	58.6	59.3	59.1
High blood pressure	56.2	54.6	55.0
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications	60.1	43.2	47.3
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	89.2	51.1	60.3
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	76.0	55.6	60.5
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	75.0	58.7	62.7
Family planning or delaying his next child	71.8	49.6	55.0
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	92	286	378
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Cord care	*	35.7	36.9
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	41.3	42.2
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	49.0	50.8
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	10	140	150

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

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹			DPT			Polio ¹			Measles vaccinations ²	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children			
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0						1	2	3
Sex																	
Male	29.3	62.8	53.2	42.0	71.6	69.4	60.5	54.3	46.4	76.7	68.2	55.5	55.0	37.4	18.3	46.0	467
Female	30.9	59.7	53.4	39.7	70.2	67.2	60.1	50.1	43.7	73.6	63.2	51.8	54.2	39.1	21.3	48.3	424
Birth order																	
1	36.9	73.1	67.4	57.9	81.4	79.4	70.1	65.1	53.4	83.9	77.1	63.4	68.8	52.3	11.3	56.7	289
2-3	33.8	64.5	54.4	39.2	74.5	70.2	62.0	51.8	52.3	77.1	66.7	56.2	55.5	37.4	17.1	49.1	377
4-5	15.9	45.7	36.2	20.7	55.3	55.6	49.1	38.3	24.4	65.3	52.3	37.9	37.3	19.5	30.6	30.6	156
6+	12.7	29.9	27.5	25.1	42.8	40.4	35.3	32.5	17.7	50.5	44.0	35.4	29.6	25.9	44.6	33.2	69
Residence																	
Urban	43.0	73.2	67.1	50.1	80.4	76.4	69.0	60.0	60.3	79.5	71.8	62.7	63.4	44.2	15.2	53.7	210
Rural	26.0	57.7	49.1	38.1	68.0	65.9	57.6	49.9	40.4	73.9	63.9	51.0	51.9	36.4	21.1	45.1	680
Mother's schooling																	
No schooling	18.7	44.7	36.8	27.3	55.8	51.3	42.3	37.2	29.7	63.8	52.1	41.4	36.3	24.0	31.5	36.6	306
<5 years complete	14.6	51.6	48.7	29.3	62.2	61.4	56.9	41.4	27.7	68.5	57.5	47.4	37.1	29.6	27.0	40.0	68
5-9 years complete	33.1	67.6	59.4	48.6	76.9	74.6	67.9	59.3	51.9	82.3	72.3	60.7	63.0	46.3	13.3	54.6	284
10-11 years complete	36.3	77.2	73.3	53.8	84.8	83.0	77.3	68.4	54.5	82.5	78.3	64.6	72.0	54.6	12.4	56.6	98
12 or more years complete	52.8	79.1	65.8	51.9	86.8	86.8	74.6	65.6	67.7	84.2	78.1	62.3	75.1	46.0	7.9	51.7	134
Religion																	
Hindu	30.8	73.4	66.3	54.0	80.2	79.2	71.0	65.0	50.0	82.5	74.7	67.4	65.5	49.0	14.2	60.8	224
Christian	31.3	51.9	43.3	30.8	62.3	58.1	48.9	41.3	42.7	68.0	56.8	42.2	46.8	28.5	25.6	37.7	413
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	20.0	67.9	61.1	52.2	80.3	75.9	72.8	63.4	36.6	83.4	76.1	60.7	61.2	49.8	12.0	57.3	103
Other	32.4	64.7	56.2	41.4	74.4	75.2	67.1	55.9	50.2	78.6	70.1	60.4	55.6	41.1	17.0	45.3	150

Continued...

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹			DPT			Polio ¹			Measles vaccinations ²	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children			
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3									
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	35.7	70.4	64.6	35.0	78.4	78.2	68.9	57.2	59.1	78.6	65.8	59.8	59.7	29.4	11.6	39.5	57
Scheduled tribe	29.8	54.3	45.4	34.5	64.9	61.4	53.1	45.4	44.4	70.5	59.9	47.1	50.5	32.5	24.3	39.2	623
Other backward class	35.1	79.4	79.4	67.4	85.4	83.2	79.5	75.5	48.5	84.6	82.3	74.8	68.7	65.5	10.0	70.1	59
Other	26.4	80.5	72.4	59.8	88.3	88.7	81.0	71.5	41.1	90.1	84.0	71.4	64.5	55.5	7.3	75.1	144
Total	30.1	61.3	53.3	40.9	70.9	68.4	60.3	52.3	45.1	75.2	65.8	53.7	54.6	38.2	19.7	47.1	890
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	na	na	na	na	57.7	57.0	48.4	39.3	34.3	72.6	65.5	55.8	38.3	28.4	24.1	35.0	158

Note: Total includes information on children whose caste/tribe is not known, which is not shown separately.

na = Not available

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth and hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth

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

³ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.

Table 5.3 Selected vaccinations by district

District	3 doses of Hepatitis B	BCG	3 doses of DPT	3 doses of polio	Measles vaccinations ¹	All basic vaccinations ¹	No vaccinations ²	Number of children	Percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility	Number of children who received any vaccinations
Anjaw	40.2 (73.2)	75.4 (93.8)	52.8 (83.7)	51.5 (79.5)	56.8 (83.7)	35.8 (79.5)	20.7 (2.0)	15	(100.0)	12
Changlang								89	(97.8)	88
Dibang Valley	14.8 (54.5)	37.2 (84.4)	17.4 (73.3)	27.6 (55.9)	17.4 (70.4)	11.9 (40.8)	57.0 (12.0)	3	(87.0)	2
East Kameng	14.3 (51.4)	49.2 (83.6)	28.6 (57.1)	31.0 (58.4)	28.2 (78.8)	17.4 (45.5)	23.4 (13.4)	85	(95.9)	37
Kurung Kumei	65.7	84.5	72.3	72.3	66.0	56.5	9.2	68	(100.0)	26
Lohit	30.1 (37.1)	74.4 (68.8)	53.0 (56.1)	62.6 (59.9)	57.2 (53.0)	37.3 (40.1)	16.1 (22.9)	117	100.0	107
Lower Dibang Valley								36	(97.0)	30
Lower Subansiri	39.7 (30.3)	80.1 (65.3)	59.4 (38.8)	56.8 (47.4)	56.9 (46.8)	34.9 (27.8)	12.2 (19.3)	41	(100.0)	32
Papumpare	30.3 (53.0)	62.9 (62.9)	63.4 (63.4)	60.3 (60.3)	63.0 (63.0)	45.3 (45.3)	11.4 (11.4)	143	82.7	125
Tawang	20.5	60.4	31.1	38.6	41.9	21.9	33.2	23	(96.4)	19
Tirap	33.9 (39.2)	67.7 (74.4)	43.6 (44.0)	44.4 (45.5)	47.8 (70.8)	25.0 (34.4)	26.3 (17.7)	53	(100.0)	47
Upper Subansiri								62	(88.1)	42
West Kameng								63	(89.0)	46
West Siang								56	(100.0)	46
Arunachal Pradesh	40.9	70.9	52.3	53.7	54.6	38.2	19.7	890	94.0	715

Note: Total includes Upper Siang, which is not shown separately because there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Fully vaccinated with BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

² Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 54 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and percentage with symptoms of ARI and fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children	
Age in months									
<6	1.1	8.8	431	*	*	5	(25.0)	38	
6-11	1.4	14.6	451	*	*	6	41.6	66	
12-23	3.1	13.9	890	(58.7)	(27.8)	27	43.6	124	
24-35	1.8	14.0	995	*	*	18	38.1	139	
36-47	1.9	10.1	1,055	*	*	20	23.2	107	
48-59	2.4	7.5	1,077	*	*	26	42.4	81	
Sex									
Male	1.9	11.0	2,547	(49.6)	(24.9)	50	35.5	280	
Female	2.3	11.7	2,352	(52.9)	(31.6)	54	37.8	275	
Residence									
Urban	1.2	13.4	1,075	*	*	13	48.5	144	
Rural	2.4	10.8	3,824	51.0	27.5	90	32.5	411	
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	1.7	10.6	1,685	(42.1)	(15.5)	29	25.8	178	
<5 years complete	2.6	13.0	384	*	*	10	(40.9)	50	
5-9 years complete	2.6	11.9	1,590	(46.4)	(25.1)	41	38.6	190	
10-11 years complete	1.7	10.8	544	*	*	9	40.8	59	
12 or more years complete	2.0	11.3	697	*	*	14	50.4	79	
Religion									
Hindu	2.3	12.2	1,189	*	*	28	42.4	145	
Christian	1.7	10.2	2,280	(49.7)	(24.6)	38	32.3	233	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3.0	13.5	594	*	*	18	19.5	80	
Other	2.4	11.6	835	*	*	20	52.3	97	

Continued...

Table 54 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever—Continued

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and percentage with symptoms of ARI and fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children	Number of children
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	1.7	12.5	317	*	*	5	(64.2)	40	
Scheduled tribe	2.0	10.5	3,530	61.1	30.6	72	35.0	371	
Other backward class	1.9	11.7	246	*	*	5	*	29	
Other	2.6	13.8	763	*	*	20	29.9	106	
Don't know	(2.7)	(23.4)	42	*	*	1	*	10	
Total	2.1	11.3	4,899	51.3	28.4	103	36.6	555	

¹ Symptoms of ARI (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing or difficulty breathing which was chest related)

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments, and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent- age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)				Other treatments				Number of children with diarrhoea		
			Percent- age taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Percent- age given from ORS packets	Percent- age given either ORS or gruel	Percent- age given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percent- age given antibiotic drug ²	Percent- age given other drug ²	Percent- age given zinc supplements		Percent- age home remedy/ herbal/ other	Percent- age not receiving any treatment
Age in months													
<6	4.2	431	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
6-11	9.6	451	(36.0)	(56.8)	(40.3)	(61.4)	(10.0)	(65.0)	(22.5)	(5.5)	(41.0)	(4.2)	43
12-23	8.0	890	58.3	60.3	30.0	68.8	17.1	75.8	17.9	6.5	29.0	6.4	71
24-35	6.5	995	53.3	77.6	41.6	79.4	10.9	79.4	29.3	12.4	37.7	1.3	64
36-47	6.3	1,055	34.9	65.7	45.0	71.1	7.8	71.1	18.1	5.7	43.1	11.0	67
48-59	5.0	1,077	39.9	69.2	48.1	77.5	6.1	78.8	29.2	8.8	32.6	6.9	54
Sex													
Male	6.4	2,547	45.3	67.4	39.4	71.6	8.0	73.0	18.5	10.9	41.3	9.3	164
Female	6.5	2,352	44.4	64.7	40.8	72.5	13.6	75.7	26.0	6.2	30.0	3.7	154
Residence													
Urban	7.0	1,075	57.1	76.6	39.7	79.9	11.7	81.2	20.1	10.4	45.8	9.5	76
Rural	6.3	3,824	41.1	62.8	40.2	69.6	10.4	72.2	22.7	8.1	32.7	5.7	242
Mother's schooling													
No schooling	5.3	1,685	28.1	46.6	37.0	55.8	16.6	59.3	13.8	7.8	20.7	8.8	89
<5 years complete	6.0	384	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
5-9 years complete	6.9	1,590	48.3	77.7	45.7	82.4	9.4	84.4	24.6	10.5	38.3	7.9	110
10-11 years complete	6.8	544	(37.2)	(60.5)	(34.5)	(64.9)	(6.0)	(67.3)	(27.2)	(8.7)	(31.4)	(5.9)	37
12 or more years complete	8.4	697	64.6	76.0	44.1	82.8	6.2	84.4	27.2	2.8	58.0	3.8	58
Religion													
Hindu	5.2	1,189	45.3	60.1	31.7	64.6	7.2	64.9	18.1	10.1	31.1	5.6	62
Christian	6.2	2,280	48.9	71.0	46.6	77.9	13.6	81.8	22.1	6.4	39.4	7.3	141
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	6.3	594	(34.0)	(52.8)	(25.2)	(58.3)	(3.2)	(58.3)	(16.9)	(15.4)	(18.9)	(6.3)	37
Other	9.3	835	42.6	68.3	42.1	74.1	11.9	75.8	27.9	8.2	41.3	6.2	77

Continued...

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments, and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015–16

Background characteristic	Percent- age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percent- age taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Oral rehydration therapy(ORT)					Other treatments					Number of children with diarrhoea		
				Percent- age given a fluid from ORS packets	Percent- age given either ORS or gruel	Percent- age given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percent- age given antibiotic drug	Percent- age given other drug ²	Percent- age given zinc supplements	Percent- age home remedy/ herbal/ other	Percent- age not receiving any treatment				
													Percent- age of children with diarrhoea		Percent- age given a fluid from ORS packets	Percent- age given either ORS or gruel
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	8.3	317	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26
Scheduled tribe	6.6	3,530	46.1	75.4	12.9	78.4	23.6	7.5	37.0	8.4	14.1	37.0	8.4	14.1	232	
Other backward class	7.9	246	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	
Other	4.8	763	(39.7)	(56.3)	(6.8)	(56.7)	(21.5)	(12.8)	(19.0)	(0.0)	(32.2)	(19.0)	(0.0)	(32.2)	37	
Don't know	(7.1)	42	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	
Total	6.5	4,899	44.9	72.1	10.7	74.3	22.1	8.6	35.8	6.6	16.7	35.8	6.6	16.7	318	

Note: ORT includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids.

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

² Includes antimotility drugs, other drugs, and unknown drugs

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 5.6 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percentage given ORT and continued feeding ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea			
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less					Much less	None	Never gave food
Age in months																	
6-11	(10.0)	(22.7)	(18.5)	(34.4)	(0.6)	(13.8)	100.0	(10.0)	(23.1)	(16.3)	(30.6)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(15.9)	100.0	(10.0)	43
12-23	17.1	24.5	21.0	32.4	4.0	1.0	100.0	11.7	35.1	21.1	21.1	6.6	4.5	0.0	100.0	13.8	71
24-35	10.9	25.2	29.7	32.7	0.0	1.5	100.0	7.2	21.8	32.0	32.4	0.0	0.0	6.6	100.0	9.0	64
36-47	7.8	25.7	20.4	32.8	2.9	10.5	100.0	9.8	21.5	25.1	32.9	1.7	0.0	9.2	100.0	7.8	67
48-59	6.1	28.2	19.7	38.4	4.0	3.7	100.0	3.9	28.4	22.1	37.6	1.6	1.1	5.4	100.0	3.9	54
Sex																	
Male	8.0	25.3	23.9	37.1	2.6	3.0	100.0	6.6	26.7	24.6	34.8	1.6	1.9	3.7	100.0	6.8	164
Female	13.6	27.7	18.1	28.3	3.3	9.1	100.0	11.1	28.0	20.2	24.4	3.8	1.8	10.7	100.0	11.8	154
Residence																	
Urban	11.7	21.2	19.7	42.1	3.4	1.8	100.0	11.8	23.3	18.5	36.2	2.4	5.8	1.8	100.0	11.7	76
Rural	10.4	28.1	21.5	30.0	2.8	7.2	100.0	7.8	28.6	23.7	27.8	2.8	0.6	8.7	100.0	8.4	242
Mother's schooling																	
No schooling	16.6	23.2	22.3	28.8	3.6	5.5	100.0	10.3	26.3	28.5	23.4	3.6	1.4	6.5	100.0	13.5	89
5-9 years complete	9.4	23.3	25.2	34.6	5.1	2.4	100.0	7.6	28.2	27.2	29.6	3.2	1.8	2.4	100.0	7.6	110
10-11 years complete	(6.0)	(29.7)	(17.5)	(29.4)	(0.0)	(17.5)	100.0	(6.0)	(26.5)	(12.1)	(33.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(17.5)	100.0	(6.0)	37
12 or more years complete	6.2	32.0	15.7	38.0	1.0	7.2	100.0	8.7	25.0	12.2	36.5	0.0	4.8	12.9	100.0	6.2	58
Religion																	
Hindu	7.2	29.5	22.3	36.6	0.0	4.5	100.0	6.3	23.6	22.0	39.8	0.0	3.9	4.5	100.0	5.2	62
Christian	13.6	26.2	24.3	27.5	2.6	5.9	100.0	8.7	30.3	26.3	22.1	3.8	1.6	7.2	100.0	11.7	141
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(3.2)	(26.0)	(32.9)	(29.9)	(5.0)	(3.1)	100.0	(3.2)	(28.6)	(33.1)	(29.6)	(4.2)	(0.7)	(0.7)	100.0	(3.2)	37
Other	11.9	24.7	8.7	41.3	4.9	8.6	100.0	13.6	24.4	10.8	35.9	2.0	1.2	12.0	100.0	10.8	77

Continued....

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea—Continued

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percentage given ORT and continued feeding ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea					
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less				Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled tribe	12.9 (6.8)	25.5 (27.1)	17.9 (34.7)	33.0 (22.3)	4.0 (0.0)	6.7 (9.1)	100.0	10.2 (7.3)	28.4 (27.9)	20.5 (29.7)	29.1 (22.9)	3.7 (0.0)	1.4 (0.7)	6.8 (11.5)	100.0	10.8 (6.8)	46.0 (29.4)	232 37
Other ²	10.7	26.4	21.1	32.9	2.9	6.0	100.0	8.8	27.3	22.5	29.8	2.7	1.9	7.1	100.0	9.2	41.7	318

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Total includes children age <6 months, children whose mothers have less than 5 years of schooling, children belonging to scheduled caste or other backward class, and those whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

ORT = Oral rehydration therapy, which includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids.

¹ Continued feeding includes children who were given more, the same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode

² Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 57 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	81.0	2,368	81.0	189
20-24	86.2	2,280	85.2	897
25-34	83.7	4,583	82.8	2,106
35-49	77.0	5,063	70.3	723
Residence				
Urban	86.3	3,779	86.2	901
Rural	79.5	10,515	79.4	3,014
Schooling				
No schooling	68.2	4,469	68.9	1,272
<5 years complete	86.2	965	84.0	312
5-9 years complete	87.1	4,433	86.8	1,287
10-11 years complete	86.7	1,956	87.4	442
12 or more years complete	88.4	2,470	87.7	601
Religion				
Hindu	88.6	3,647	89.3	997
Christian	76.8	6,149	75.1	1,759
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	84.1	1,755	85.5	504
Other	80.0	2,743	80.6	655
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	81.6	988	82.3	279
Scheduled tribe	79.2	10,254	78.1	2,775
Other backward class	88.1	761	85.0	203
Other	89.4	2,190	91.9	628
Don't know	65.0	101	(80.1)	30
Total	81.3	14,294	81.0	3,915

ORS = Oral rehydration salt

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 58. ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
Age in months										
<12	14.6	13.8	4.9	5.8	883	na	na	5.7	883	41.4
12-23	18.5	17.8	6.0	9.0	890	na	na	10.1	890	38.1
24-35	23.2	22.2	8.0	10.5	995	na	na	9.4	995	42.5
36-47	23.0	22.0	7.2	12.2	1,055	15.3	1,055	12.7	1,055	48.8
48-59	21.6	21.1	5.8	9.7	1,077	15.3	1,077	11.2	1,077	41.9
60-71	17.9	17.5	5.0	8.9	970	12.3	970	na	na	na
0-35	18.9	18.1	6.4	8.5	2,768	na	na	8.5	2,768	40.6
36-71	20.9	20.3	6.0	10.3	3,102	14.4	3,102	na	na	na
Sex										
Male	19.9	19.1	5.9	9.5	3,054	13.9	1,595	9.9	2,547	40.3
Female	20.1	19.4	6.4	9.4	2,816	14.9	1,507	10.0	2,352	46.2
Residence										
Urban	8.2	7.6	3.6	4.7	1,294	5.7	665	4.9	1,075	(54.4)
Rural	23.3	22.5	6.9	10.8	4,575	16.8	2,437	11.4	3,824	41.8
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	19.9	19.2	5.6	7.5	2,064	13.4	1,119	6.7	1,685	35.1
<5 years complete	21.1	20.3	4.6	7.4	465	16.9	268	10.3	384	(38.5)
5-9 years complete	24.5	23.7	7.8	13.2	1,897	18.0	1,030	14.1	1,590	42.0
10-11 years complete	17.4	16.7	6.4	10.1	622	12.0	295	12.0	544	48.9
12 or more years complete	11.2	10.4	4.6	6.4	822	7.6	389	6.8	697	(64.1)

Continued...

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
Religion										
Hindu	15.5	14.7	3.9	7.9	1,426	11.0	721	9.6	1,189	52.0
Christian	22.0	21.3	7.0	9.6	2,715	16.0	1,440	10.2	2,280	39.6
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	24.7	24.1	4.8	10.7	725	19.0	377	9.8	594	(39.2)
Other	17.6	16.6	8.1	10.2	1,003	11.6	563	10.1	835	43.7
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	8.2	6.4	2.5	3.3	380	7.4	195	3.8	317	*
Scheduled tribe	21.5	20.8	6.8	10.1	4,229	15.5	2,290	10.6	3,530	42.4
Other backward class	11.9	11.3	2.6	4.5	299	6.4	152	6.3	246	*
Other	20.9	20.3	5.6	10.8	915	15.0	443	10.8	763	48.8
Don't know	(14.4)	(14.0)	(11.9)	(12.3)	46	*	22	(10.2)	42	*
Total	20.0	19.2	6.2	9.5	5,869	14.4	3,102	10.0	4,899	43.2

na = Not applicable

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

¹ AWC benefits for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and early childhood care/preschool

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 59 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	5.7	5.6	3.4	3.3	1,294	4.9	4.9	2.8	3.1	1,289
Rural	15.5	14.9	7.4	7.0	4,575	17.4	17.0	7.3	6.9	4,560
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	12.0	11.7	4.8	4.4	2,064	14.0	13.6	4.6	4.8	2,056
<5 years complete	10.4	9.4	5.0	3.7	465	15.5	15.5	4.9	4.1	462
5-9 years complete	17.5	16.8	9.0	8.7	1,897	18.4	18.0	8.3	7.9	1,894
10-11 years complete	13.4	13.3	7.3	7.8	622	13.5	13.4	8.3	7.3	616
12 or more years complete	8.6	8.3	5.4	5.0	822	8.1	8.0	5.5	5.2	821
Religion										
Hindu	11.9	11.4	6.9	6.0	1,426	12.6	11.9	6.7	5.9	1,426
Christian	14.3	14.3	6.7	6.2	2,715	17.0	16.9	6.4	6.2	2,698
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	12.2	11.3	4.0	4.2	725	14.6	14.2	4.9	4.6	722
Other	13.5	12.4	7.4	7.8	1,003	11.3	11.0	6.7	7.1	1,002
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	7.2	6.8	2.6	1.3	380	4.9	4.5	3.0	1.6	378
Scheduled tribe	14.4	13.9	6.9	6.7	4,229	16.2	15.9	6.9	6.8	4,210
Other backward class	7.7	7.7	4.7	4.2	299	9.1	9.1	3.5	3.1	299
Other	13.3	12.6	6.9	6.4	915	13.8	13.2	6.3	6.1	915
Don't know	(7.0)	(7.0)	(7.0)	(7.0)	46	(7.0)	(7.0)	(7.0)	(0.0)	46
Total	13.3	12.9	6.5	6.2	5,869	14.7	14.3	6.3	6.1	5,849

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 60 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -2 SD ²	
Age in months													
<6	7.4	15.2	0.0	11.5	23.6	10.6	-0.6	5.3	15.5	4.6	-0.5	303	
6-8	12.8	26.6	-0.8	7.6	12.7	11.8	-0.2	3.4	18.2	1.6	-0.8	151	
9-11	13.1	30.3	-1.0	9.2	16.0	8.5	-0.3	7.8	19.3	2.5	-0.8	215	
12-17	13.9	33.1	-0.9	4.9	14.4	5.2	-0.4	3.0	14.9	2.2	-0.7	409	
18-23	16.6	35.8	-1.5	7.2	15.3	4.5	-0.4	9.4	24.9	1.5	-1.1	379	
24-35	11.0	23.4	-0.9	9.4	21.1	3.2	-0.7	5.0	17.5	1.2	-1.0	921	
36-47	12.4	32.9	-1.2	7.3	17.2	3.9	-0.5	7.1	20.7	1.2	-1.1	976	
48-59	10.8	31.9	-1.3	7.5	14.9	3.6	-0.6	4.8	21.3	0.5	-1.2	994	
Sex													
Male	13.0	30.9	-1.2	8.9	18.6	5.2	-0.5	6.7	21.2	1.6	-1.0	2,253	
Female	10.8	27.7	-1.0	6.9	15.9	4.4	-0.5	4.7	17.6	1.3	-0.9	2,095	
Birth interval in months³													
First birth ⁴	10.8	26.4	-1.0	7.2	15.6	6.2	-0.5	5.3	18.6	1.4	-0.9	1,399	
<24	15.6	39.2	-1.3	6.8	17.3	2.6	-0.6	8.0	22.0	0.7	-1.2	519	
24-47	12.4	29.9	-1.1	8.2	19.3	4.9	-0.6	4.9	20.3	1.3	-1.1	1,304	
48+	11.0	27.2	-0.9	8.3	16.0	4.3	-0.5	6.1	18.5	2.4	-0.9	870	
Birth order³													
1	10.5	26.2	-1.0	7.2	15.6	6.2	-0.5	5.2	18.3	1.4	-0.9	1,388	
2-3	11.2	29.5	-1.1	8.1	17.2	4.4	-0.5	5.3	19.4	1.4	-1.0	1,862	
4-5	13.9	31.5	-1.1	6.7	18.7	3.9	-0.6	6.0	20.7	1.8	-1.0	623	
6+	22.2	41.1	-1.3	10.7	20.2	3.5	-0.6	11.6	25.3	1.7	-1.2	219	
Size at birth³													
Very small	26.7	47.4	-1.7	12.2	17.9	3.2	-0.9	16.8	39.7	0.2	-1.5	91	
Small	19.9	33.1	-1.4	8.2	17.6	4.3	-0.7	9.9	27.2	0.5	-1.3	385	
Average or larger	10.7	27.8	-1.0	7.7	17.0	5.2	-0.5	5.0	18.4	1.6	-0.9	3,130	
Don't know	11.0	32.6	-1.0	6.9	16.8	3.7	-0.5	4.5	17.3	1.6	-0.9	485	

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Table 60 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	
Residence													
Urban	9.8	24.0	-1.0	4.1	11.4	4.5	3.4	13.8	1.7	13.8	1.7	-0.8	877
Rural	12.5	30.7	-1.1	8.9	18.8	4.9	6.3	20.9	1.4	20.9	1.4	-1.0	3,471
Mother's schooling⁵													
No schooling	15.5	34.8	-1.2	9.2	19.0	4.1	7.9	24.3	1.7	24.3	1.7	-1.1	1,466
<5 years complete	12.6	32.5	-1.2	12.7	23.3	3.5	8.3	26.4	0.5	26.4	0.5	-1.3	334
5-9 years complete	10.1	29.0	-1.1	6.9	16.9	4.8	5.1	18.1	1.3	18.1	1.3	-1.0	1,416
10-11 years complete	9.4	22.7	-0.9	6.7	14.4	6.1	3.1	15.4	0.6	15.4	0.6	-0.8	482
12 or more years complete	8.7	18.9	-0.7	5.6	13.2	6.6	2.8	9.8	2.7	9.8	2.7	-0.5	559
Religion													
Hindu	8.8	26.0	-1.0	7.9	17.9	3.8	5.7	20.1	1.2	20.1	1.2	-1.0	1,101
Christian	14.8	33.3	-1.2	8.1	18.2	5.4	6.6	21.3	1.3	21.3	1.3	-1.0	1,999
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	8.9	26.7	-1.0	5.1	12.8	5.0	4.1	12.5	1.8	12.5	1.8	-0.8	506
Other	10.9	25.6	-0.8	9.7	17.2	4.7	4.5	18.2	2.1	18.2	2.1	-0.8	741
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	8.0	21.6	-0.7	6.7	21.0	5.7	5.0	13.1	2.0	13.1	2.0	-0.8	261
Scheduled tribe	12.8	30.5	-1.1	7.8	16.4	5.5	5.6	18.1	1.6	18.1	1.6	-0.9	3,130
Other backward class	9.3	25.1	-1.1	8.7	21.9	3.9	7.5	23.5	0.5	23.5	0.5	-1.2	212
Other	10.5	29.1	-1.2	8.7	18.5	2.3	5.9	27.1	1.0	27.1	1.0	-1.3	692
Don't know	(7.8)	(19.4)	(-1.1)	(13.9)	(15.5)	(1.4)	(4.9)	(16.2)	(1.4)	(16.2)	(1.4)	(-1.1)	53
Mother's interview status													
Interviewed	11.9	29.3	-1.1	7.7	17.1	4.9	5.7	19.6	1.5	19.6	1.5	-1.0	4,091
Not interviewed but in the household	10.8	27.7	-0.8	13.9	24.2	4.1	7.9	18.2	1.3	18.2	1.3	-1.0	167
Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁶	13.7	34.9	-1.3	7.7	15.0	4.1	3.2	16.9	0.4	16.9	0.4	-1.0	89

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Number of children	
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD		Mean Z-score (SD)
Mother's nutritional status⁷											
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	14.8	38.2	-1.4	9.3	22.4	2.5	10.2	32.7	1.0	-1.4	378
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	12.5	29.9	-1.1	8.2	17.8	5.2	5.8	19.7	1.4	-1.0	3,124
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	6.7	20.6	-0.8	6.7	12.9	5.2	3.4	11.4	2.1	-0.6	657
Missing	15.9	30.9	-1.3	1.5	10.6	1.7	5.3	15.8	0.8	-0.9	82
Child's living arrangements											
Living with both parents	12.0	29.5	-1.1	8.1	17.6	4.9	5.8	19.7	1.4	-1.0	4,021
Living with one or neither parent	11.3	27.9	-1.1	6.3	13.2	4.5	5.3	16.4	1.6	-0.8	327
Total	11.9	29.4	-1.1	8.0	17.3	4.8	5.7	19.4	1.5	-1.0	4,348
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	21.7	43.3	-1.6	6.1	15.3	3.4	11.1	32.5	0.6	-1.4	733

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used 1977 NCHS/CDC/WHO Reference. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Total includes children whose mother's schooling is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

⁴ First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval

⁵ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

⁶ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁷ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 70.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 61 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed, and the percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour and one day of birth, and among last-born children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past two years:			Among last-born children born in the past two years who were ever breastfed:		
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth ¹	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth ²	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	93.3	55.9	80.4	418	31.3	390
Rural	92.4	62.8	83.9	1,347	15.2	1,245
Sex						
Male	92.7	62.3	82.1	920	19.3	853
Female	92.6	59.8	84.1	844	18.7	782
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	93.9	67.5	85.6	579	14.6	543
<5 years complete	91.0	59.9	77.2	130	12.4	118
5-9 years complete	94.3	61.7	87.4	561	18.9	529
10-11 years complete	88.4	59.0	79.1	212	20.2	187
12 or more years complete	90.8	48.9	75.0	283	30.8	257
Religion						
Hindu	94.6	67.1	86.6	460	20.2	435
Christian	92.3	58.1	82.7	785	19.3	724
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	93.7	71.7	84.1	222	13.8	208
Other	89.9	52.0	77.8	298	20.5	268
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	90.3	60.9	82.1	111	20.2	101
Scheduled tribe	91.8	58.6	82.6	1,211	19.2	1,112
Other backward class	96.4	65.9	83.0	105	23.0	101
Other	95.0	69.6	85.6	323	15.7	307
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ⁴	92.8	55.8	81.1	1,034	24.1	960
Dai (TBA)	97.5	74.8	91.1	216	11.6	211
Other/no one	90.2	66.1	83.6	515	11.8	465
Place of delivery						
Health facility	92.6	55.5	80.6	1,001	24.2	927
At home	92.8	68.9	86.3	753	12.2	699
Total	92.6	61.1	83.1	1,765	19.0	1,635

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the past two years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known and children who were delivered in an "other" place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding immediately after birth

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

³ Children given something other than breastmilk during the first three days of life

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

Table 62 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under two years living with the mother by breastfeeding status, percentage currently breastfeeding, and the percentage of all children under two years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Age in months	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming:				Complementary foods	Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under two years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under two years
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk							
<2	7.8	65.3	6.5	0.4	10.3	9.7	100.0	92.2	93	11.1	93	
2-3	6.3	63.9	10.2	0.0	4.1	15.6	100.0	93.7	162	13.4	163	
4-5	8.9	48.1	11.0	1.2	6.9	23.9	100.0	91.1	175	18.4	176	
6-8	8.7	21.2	11.9	1.4	2.8	53.9	100.0	91.3	212	18.2	213	
9-11	9.4	9.1	5.6	3.0	4.8	68.1	100.0	90.6	236	23.2	239	
12-17	11.7	6.4	3.5	2.5	2.4	73.6	100.0	88.3	459	20.1	466	
18-23	16.0	2.9	3.2	0.9	0.5	76.6	100.0	84.0	401	18.8	425	
<4	6.9	64.4	8.8	0.2	6.3	13.4	100.0	93.1	254	12.6	255	
<6	7.7	57.7	9.7	0.6	6.6	17.7	100.0	92.3	430	15.0	431	
6-9	9.9	18.8	9.4	2.5	3.2	56.2	100.0	90.1	288	18.9	289	
12-15	13.1	6.1	4.5	2.4	2.4	71.5	100.0	86.9	311	20.9	315	
12-23	13.7	4.7	3.3	1.7	1.5	75.0	100.0	86.3	860	19.5	890	
20-23	16.8	2.4	2.7	0.6	0.7	76.8	100.0	83.2	256	18.8	274	

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

Table 63. Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who were fed with appropriate feeding practices based on the number of food groups and times they were fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16																	
	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:							
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predomi- nant breast- feeding ²	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency ⁴	Number of children	Milk or milk products ⁵	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	Milk, or milk products ⁷	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children
Age in months																		
6-8	na	na	na	na	10.9	37.0	7.3	193	*	*	*	*	22	93.2	12.3	36.6	8.2	215
9-11	na	na	na	na	24.7	19.8	8.4	214	*	*	*	*	25	94.1	26.2	22.2	10.4	239
12-17	na	na	na	na	36.5	26.8	13.2	405	26.8	49.5	30.7	12.4	50	91.9	37.9	27.3	13.1	456
18-23	na	na	na	na	47.7	29.0	16.6	337	46.8	73.9	49.6	38.0	64	91.5	51.8	32.3	20.0	401
Sex																		
Male	31.7	3.9	5.7	1,402	31.7	26.8	10.7	604	35.8	53.4	37.5	23.0	81	92.4	34.2	28.1	12.1	685
Female	30.7	3.3	4.8	1,215	35.0	29.0	14.1	545	39.6	54.2	42.6	27.4	82	92.1	37.5	30.8	15.9	627
Residence																		
Urban	29.7	2.7	4.1	613	34.4	21.0	9.2	273	(30.5)	(51.5)	(32.6)	(25.0)	38	91.6	36.4	22.4	11.1	311
Rural	31.2	3.7	5.4	2,005	32.9	30.0	13.3	876	39.9	54.5	42.3	25.3	125	92.5	35.6	31.5	14.8	1,001
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	30.5	a	5.3	884	30.1	24.9	9.9	374	32.1	55.3	35.6	18.4	51	91.9	33.1	26.2	10.9	425
<5 years complete	(30.5)	(2.5)	(3.8)	188	34.7	23.0	8.6	81	*	*	*	*	14	90.5	34.9	23.9	10.7	95
5-9 years complete	32.5	4.5	5.4	825	32.2	32.4	15.9	392	39.9	58.6	49.4	30.4	39	94.6	34.6	33.9	17.2	431
10-11 years complete	(30.9)	5.0	6.3	303	39.8	31.1	11.6	122	(35.9)	(59.4)	(33.9)	(23.6)	29	87.7	43.5	31.7	13.9	151
12 or more years complete	30.1	4.2	5.1	417	37.1	24.2	11.5	180	(47.4)	(48.1)	(46.5)	(32.6)	30	92.4	38.7	27.4	14.6	210

Continued...

Table 63. Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices—Continued

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹																	
	Predominant breastfeeding			Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:								
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Number of children	Number of 4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency ⁴	Milk or milk products ⁵	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Breast-milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children			
Religion																		
Hindu	31.8	2.7	4.3	684	33.1	35.2	14.3	307	(37.7)	(41.9)	(47.6)	(23.4)	30	94.4	33.9	36.3	15.1	338
Christian	31.1	3.4	5.0	1,184	31.4	24.6	10.9	522	29.0	49.6	31.7	19.2	80	90.6	33.8	25.5	12.0	602
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	30.4	4.4	6.0	337	33.3	29.8	12.3	130	*	*	*	*	19	94.1	39.4	32.2	15.6	148
Other	30.3	4.4	6.9	411	38.6	23.7	12.9	191	(49.9)	(59.0)	(48.2)	(33.6)	34	92.4	41.7	27.4	16.0	225
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	(30.5)	*	*	186	40.6	26.5	18.8	75	*	*	*	*	11	89.2	45.6	27.9	18.3	86
Scheduled tribe	31.2	3.7	5.2	1,814	35.1	26.2	12.1	782	36.0	52.7	37.4	25.3	129	90.9	37.5	27.8	14.0	910
Other backward class	*	a	a	144	29.6	36.6	7.8	75	*	*	*	*	8	94.6	29.7	36.1	8.3	83
Other	(31.4)	4.8	6.9	450	25.1	31.3	12.3	205	*	*	*	*	15	97.7	27.3	33.9	14.1	220
Total	31.0	3.6	5.3	2,617	33.3	27.9	12.3	1,149	37.7	53.8	40.1	25.2	163	92.3	35.8	29.4	13.9	1,312

Note: Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

a = Omitted because the smoothed percentage is below 50% in the first age cell (<2 months) and therefore the median cannot be calculated

na = Not applicable

¹ Median durations are based on the distributions at the time of the survey of the proportion of births by months since birth. Includes children living and deceased at the time of the survey. It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

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

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

⁴ 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

⁵ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk; and yogurt

⁶ Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group

⁷ Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk; and yogurt

⁸ Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 4 and 6.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 64 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district

Among last-born children born in the past 2 years, percentage breastfed within one hour of birth, percentage of youngest children under age 6 months living with the mother who are exclusively breastfed, and percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age		Height-for-age ²	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
	Percentage breastfed within one hour of birth	Number of children	6 months exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	
Anjaw	49.0	22	*	3	21.0	18.3	10.3	69
Changlang	67.8	185	(73.1)	55	23.5	16.0	20.1	538
Dibang Valley	65.6	4	*	1	38.8	7.8	14.9	14
East Kameng	57.6	153	(22.4)	31	42.0	15.1	20.5	268
East Siang	39.5	61	*	12	21.0	18.1	16.9	195
Kurung Kumey	56.0	135	(70.5)	39	38.9	23.2	26.1	345
Lohit	79.7	254	(65.5)	59	27.0	21.3	23.9	627
Lower Dibang Valley	52.1	66	(74.1)	19	22.3	21.7	15.4	182
Lower Subansiri	53.9	65	*	12	35.1	23.9	21.8	151
Papumpare	40.7	305	53.9	76	25.3	9.5	11.6	692
Tawang	59.1	45	*	9	20.5	19.4	8.1	86
Tirap	75.1	120	*	26	39.7	25.2	35.0	374
Upper Siang	(55.9)	13	*	5	24.6	29.4	21.5	47
Upper Subansiri	61.6	97	*	18	28.3	12.3	12.2	290
West Kameng	70.2	129	(48.7)	39	27.3	7.2	11.6	244
West Siang	74.0	110	*	25	34.7	19.2	21.3	226
Arunachal Pradesh	61.1	1,765	57.7	430	29.4	17.3	19.4	4,348

¹ Based on the youngest child living with the mother

² Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2 years, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children.

³ Based on the WHO Child Growth Standards population median

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	
Age in months					
6-11	29.6	41.8	1.2	72.6	326
12-23	31.5	34.3	0.7	66.5	796
24-35	30.1	20.0	0.6	50.8	950
36-47	30.0	13.6	0.4	44.0	1,008
48-59	27.0	10.5	0.2	37.6	1,002
Sex					
Male	29.7	20.0	0.5	50.2	2,119
Female	29.4	21.3	0.5	51.2	1,964
Birth order¹					
1	28.4	19.6	0.6	48.6	1,257
2-3	30.3	21.6	0.5	52.4	1,742
4-5	30.6	20.8	0.6	52.1	612
6+	31.5	19.9	0.6	52.0	210
Residence					
Urban	27.6	21.2	0.8	49.7	798
Rural	30.0	20.5	0.5	51.0	3,284
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	28.3	24.5	0.8	53.6	1,416
<5 years complete	32.0	18.6	0.0	50.6	321
5-9 years complete	31.3	20.1	0.4	51.8	1,328
10-11 years complete	30.6	16.1	0.3	47.0	435
12 or more years complete	27.4	16.4	0.7	44.5	488
Religion					
Hindu	29.8	24.2	0.2	54.3	1,004
Christian	29.2	17.9	0.7	47.7	1,941
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	35.2	22.7	0.3	58.2	439
Other	26.7	21.8	0.7	49.1	699
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	33.7	23.4	0.3	57.3	234
Scheduled tribe	28.7	18.2	0.7	47.5	2,998
Other backward class	24.3	26.9	0.0	51.1	205
Other	34.4	28.5	0.2	63.1	601
Don't know	(26.6)	(35.7)	(0.0)	(62.3)	44
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	29.8	20.7	0.6	51.1	3,822
Not interviewed but in the household	29.1	18.5	0.0	47.6	168
Not interviewed, and not in the household ³	20.7	19.6	0.3	40.7	93

Continued...

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	29.8	20.3	0.5	50.6	3,791
Living with one or neither parent	26.4	24.9	0.7	51.9	291
Mother's anaemia status⁴					
Not anaemic	27.1	17.0	0.6	44.7	2,247
Mildly anaemic	34.7	23.9	0.6	59.2	1,295
Moderately/severely anaemic	32.1	32.9	0.2	65.2	348
Total	29.6	20.6	0.5	50.7	4,082
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	27.1	29.1	0.8	56.9	728

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

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁴ Mildly anaemic is classified as 10.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/severely anaemic is <10.0 g/dl. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother			Children age 9-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested			
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Age in months										
6-8	na	na	na	na	na	19.1	13.1	213	98.8	222
9-11	51.2	32.2	236	51.6	239	17.7	18.8	239	98.3	258
12-17	64.1	44.3	459	49.5	466	24.7	25.1	466	99.7	518
18-23	75.7	57.4	401	47.6	425	19.9	34.1	425	99.6	468
24-35	na	na	na	45.1	995	24.0	33.9	995	99.4	1,116
36-47	na	na	na	35.9	1,055	21.0	28.7	1,055	99.5	1,182
48-59	na	na	na	31.4	1,077	17.5	28.1	1,077	99.4	1,189
Sex										
Male	65.1	44.1	572	40.6	2,211	20.5	29.0	2,325	99.4	2,564
Female	66.1	49.0	525	40.3	2,043	21.2	28.1	2,142	99.4	2,389
Birth order										
1	59.7	43.0	359	43.5	1,444	22.6	31.1	1,513	99.5	1,502
2-3	64.3	46.1	476	41.5	1,911	21.8	29.2	2,012	99.2	2,023
4-5	77.7	53.4	184	33.1	670	16.6	22.5	700	99.7	708
6+	71.3	48.4	77	34.0	230	14.3	25.9	242	100.0	241
Breastfeeding status										
Breastfeeding	64.1	44.6	956	45.7	1,697	20.4	27.3	1,890	99.4	1,925
Not breastfeeding	75.7	59.6	140	36.9	2,558	21.2	29.5	2,577	99.5	2,549
Residence										
Urban	60.0	42.8	251	50.5	914	27.5	33.1	974	99.6	1,049
Rural	67.2	47.6	845	37.7	3,340	19.0	27.3	3,493	99.4	3,904

Continued...

Table 66. Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother			Children age 9-59 months		Children age 6-59 months		Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested		
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	61.8	44.5	358	28.6	1,472	12.3	20.6	1,538	99.6	1,683
<5 years complete	71.8	50.9	75	31.7	332	13.3	26.3	351	98.7	377
5-9 years complete	66.9	47.8	358	42.4	1,397	21.3	29.5	1,469	99.7	1,591
10-11 years complete	68.4	45.8	132	51.5	464	28.5	38.0	483	98.2	517
12 or more years complete	65.6	46.4	173	61.4	589	38.9	40.1	627	99.9	659
Religion										
Hindu	65.9	43.1	292	42.8	1,031	17.9	34.6	1,077	99.4	1,127
Christian	61.5	43.8	494	36.0	1,995	19.2	24.1	2,102	99.3	2,338
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	73.0	48.3	125	32.8	502	12.7	26.0	524	99.7	581
Other	70.7	57.7	186	54.4	727	35.1	34.2	765	99.4	908
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	78.9	61.1	74	48.3	283	22.9	32.8	293	100.0	284
Scheduled tribe	66.4	48.4	753	39.2	3,080	20.7	26.3	3,236	99.4	3,688
Other backward class	60.0	39.5	73	43.2	217	23.8	37.7	226	99.5	231
Other	59.1	35.8	185	40.3	636	18.0	35.1	671	99.4	693
Don't know	*	*	11	(67.2)	39	(47.5)	(24.6)	41	(96.2)	58
Total	65.5	46.5	1,096	40.4	4,255	20.8	28.6	4,467	99.4	4,953
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	62.2	29.6	189	15.8	691	4.1	28.4	734	99.2	754

Note: Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Information on vitamin A supplementation is based on the vaccination card (where available) and mother's recall. Total includes children whose mother's schooling is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

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

³ Deworming for intestinal worms

⁴ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed, except for birth order, breastfeeding status, and mother's schooling. For mother's schooling, excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 67 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	99.4	3,804
Rural	99.2	10,769
Religion of household head		
Hindu	99.4	3,836
Christian	99.2	5,972
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	99.8	1,753
Other	99.1	3,013
Caste/tribe of household head		
Scheduled caste	99.5	1,016
Scheduled tribe	99.2	10,567
Other backward class	99.7	722
Other	99.5	2,147
Don't know	98.1	122
Total	99.3	14,574
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	98.8	1,495

Table 68 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Anjaw	98.6	269
Changlang	99.6	1,646
Dibang Valley	99.0	47
East Kameng	99.7	749
East Siang	99.5	936
Kurung Kumey	99.2	856
Lohit	99.8	1,538
Lower Dibang Valley	99.0	624
Lower Subansiri	99.6	779
Papumpare	99.1	2,363
Tawang	99.5	420
Tirap	99.2	1,197
Upper Siang	98.6	285
Upper Subansiri	99.3	837
West Kameng	99.2	890
West Siang	98.7	1,137
Arunachal Pradesh	99.3	14,574

Table 69 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	11.2	27.5	43.3	18.0	100.0	14,294
Pulses or beans	28.0	46.6	23.3	2.1	100.0	14,294
Dark green leafy vegetables	69.1	24.2	6.1	0.6	100.0	14,294
Fruits	5.3	34.1	57.7	2.8	100.0	14,294
Eggs	4.4	47.8	44.8	3.0	100.0	14,294
Fish	4.4	52.1	40.8	2.7	100.0	14,294
Chicken or meat	5.8	49.3	43.0	1.9	100.0	14,294
Fish or chicken or meat	8.4	59.3	31.2	1.1	100.0	14,294
Fried foods	18.6	35.3	38.9	7.1	100.0	14,294
Aerated drinks	7.9	26.2	55.9	10.0	100.0	14,294
MEN						
Milk or curd	13.7	43.4	27.9	15.0	100.0	1,946
Pulses or beans	29.8	50.9	17.5	1.7	100.0	1,946
Dark green leafy vegetables	63.3	30.7	5.7	0.3	100.0	1,946
Fruits	6.2	48.3	44.3	1.2	100.0	1,946
Eggs	3.7	68.8	26.2	1.4	100.0	1,946
Fish	4.9	70.0	23.2	1.9	100.0	1,946
Chicken or meat	2.7	68.0	28.2	1.2	100.0	1,946
Fish or chicken or meat	6.3	74.6	18.6	0.5	100.0	1,946
Fried foods	17.9	31.0	36.9	14.1	100.0	1,946
Aerated drinks	5.6	23.0	50.1	21.3	100.0	1,946

Table 70 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹					Body Mass Index: Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	17.3	4.7	5.9	0.4	2,177	15.2	1.7	6.8	1.3	312
20-29	8.2	2.2	13.6	1.8	4,233	7.6	2.3	13.1	1.6	537
30-39	5.5	1.7	24.2	4.0	3,822	7.1	2.5	26.9	2.4	533
40-49	6.6	1.8	28.8	4.9	2,885	5.7	0.6	31.7	3.5	442
Marital status										
Never married	12.8	3.5	8.9	0.8	3,411	10.3	1.8	11.1	1.1	668
Currently married	6.9	1.9	22.3	3.6	9,160	6.9	1.7	26.3	3.0	1,144
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	10.2	3.1	21.4	3.9	545	*	*	*	*	12
Residence										
Urban	8.7	2.6	25.7	4.7	3,460	8.8	0.8	26.0	2.1	510
Rural	8.5	2.3	16.3	2.2	9,656	8.1	2.2	18.4	2.3	1,315
Schooling										
No schooling	9.0	2.7	18.0	2.8	4,183	12.7	4.2	16.3	1.5	293
<5 years complete	9.5	2.1	17.7	2.5	890	14.1	3.1	15.3	1.0	139
5-9 years complete	9.3	2.7	17.8	2.9	4,066	10.1	2.0	18.9	3.2	571
10-11 years complete	8.5	2.1	17.9	3.0	1,757	4.2	0.2	15.7	1.3	332
12 or more years complete	5.8	1.5	23.2	3.0	2,220	4.7	1.0	29.8	2.5	489
Religion										
Hindu	12.5	3.8	19.8	3.0	3,355	9.8	2.5	21.4	1.5	475
Christian	7.2	1.8	15.3	1.7	5,633	7.1	1.0	16.6	2.3	801
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	6.5	1.4	24.0	5.9	1,617	8.7	3.5	17.7	2.4	244
Other	7.6	2.3	21.7	3.5	2,511	8.9	1.6	31.9	3.2	305
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	8.2	3.1	25.2	3.8	889	10.2	0.7	26.6	0.4	112
Scheduled tribe	6.4	1.5	18.3	2.6	9,395	6.5	1.2	21.0	2.4	1,334
Other backward class	17.9	6.5	18.6	4.2	708	11.5	2.6	17.9	2.3	68
Other	15.1	4.5	17.7	3.2	2,030	14.7	5.1	16.3	2.5	303
Don't know	17.0	7.2	25.7	3.4	94	*	*	*	*	7
Total age 15-49	8.5	2.4	18.8	2.9	13,116	8.3	1.8	20.5	2.2	1,825
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	5.2	1.5	26.6	3.8	184
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	8.0	1.8	21.1	2.4	2,008
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	16.4	5.4	8.8	1.1	1,522	15.2	4.2	7.1	0.0	659

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²).

na = Not applicable

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

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

Table 71 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Age										
15-19	36.2	8.1	0.6	44.9	2,260	8.6	12.2	0.5	21.3	312
20-29	32.0	7.7	0.5	40.2	4,685	8.1	3.6	0.9	12.6	536
30-39	30.6	8.1	0.8	39.4	4,000	8.3	4.8	0.9	13.9	536
40-49	29.4	7.8	0.9	38.0	2,902	10.4	13.5	0.2	24.1	439
Marital status										
Never married	34.6	6.8	0.8	42.1	3,402	8.6	7.3	0.7	16.7	666
Currently married	31.0	8.0	0.6	39.7	9,898	9.0	7.9	0.6	17.5	1,145
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	27.5	12.1	1.2	40.7	547	*	*	*	*	12
Maternity status										
Pregnant	20.0	13.7	0.1	33.8	679	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	36.4	8.7	0.4	45.4	2,172	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	31.5	7.4	0.8	39.7	10,997	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	30.4	9.1	0.9	40.4	3,602	6.4	9.0	0.3	15.7	508
Rural	32.2	7.4	0.6	40.3	10,245	9.7	7.4	0.8	17.9	1,315
Schooling										
No schooling	31.0	9.0	0.7	40.8	4,359	10.7	10.3	0.2	21.2	292
<5 years complete	33.0	7.5	0.9	41.4	951	13.3	13.3	1.2	27.8	139
5-9 years complete	33.1	7.6	0.6	41.2	4,312	9.7	7.2	0.2	17.0	578
10-11 years complete	32.1	7.3	0.8	40.1	1,875	8.5	8.7	1.6	18.8	328
12 or more years complete	29.9	7.0	0.6	37.4	2,350	5.4	4.9	0.7	11.1	487
Religion										
Hindu	36.4	12.3	1.3	49.9	3,529	11.6	10.3	0.6	22.5	480
Christian	30.1	6.4	0.5	36.9	5,990	7.4	8.2	1.1	16.7	798
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	34.4	6.6	0.6	41.7	1,706	10.6	4.0	0.3	14.9	241
Other	27.5	6.2	0.4	34.1	2,623	6.4	5.9	0.0	12.3	304
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	35.0	8.0	1.2	44.3	933	10.5	6.1	2.1	18.7	112
Scheduled tribe	29.1	6.2	0.5	35.8	9,948	7.0	7.2	0.6	14.8	1,328
Other backward class	37.6	16.1	0.2	53.8	740	11.9	10.2	2.4	24.5	68
Other	40.8	12.4	1.3	54.5	2,127	15.1	10.8	0.0	25.9	308
Don't know	31.1	16.3	0.9	48.3	99	*	*	*	*	7
Total age 15-49	31.7	7.9	0.7	40.3	13,847	8.8	7.8	0.6	17.3	1,824
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	13.2	10.6	0.0	23.8	182
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	9.2	8.1	0.6	17.9	2,006
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	34.1	12.4	1.6	48.1	1,627	13.6	12.8	1.2	27.7	656

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the "CDC formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC) 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin in g/dl = grams per decilitre.

na = Not applicable

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

² For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl

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

Table 72 Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ¹	Number of women	Percentage of women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Percentage of women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women ²
Anjaw	53.7	70	28.0	222	4.2	18.9	208
Changlang	63.5	472	54.2	1,701	9.3	13.4	1,598
Dibang Valley	31.9	13	22.9	35	7.3	25.8	33
East Kameng	42.5	286	26.7	688	6.9	16.9	662
East Siang	47.4	190	32.8	835	4.8	22.5	770
Kurung Kumey	44.5	377	27.5	777	3.3	12.4	721
Lohit	56.8	580	55.0	1,621	17.3	15.8	1,540
Lower Dibang Valley	59.1	180	38.7	595	9.2	16.5	562
Lower Subansiri	45.5	152	38.2	666	5.4	18.7	648
Papumpare	53.5	572	44.0	2,316	9.5	26.5	2,250
Tawang	42.4	65	24.9	346	3.3	28.6	331
Tirap	54.8	352	41.8	1,265	6.8	6.8	1,157
Upper Siang	44.1	48	24.5	233	8.2	19.0	215
Upper Subansiri	49.8	277	39.5	800	10.5	15.6	764
West Kameng	38.7	207	24.5	765	7.2	33.2	720
West Siang	32.6	242	35.2	982	5.3	21.3	938
Arunachal Pradesh	50.7	4,082	40.3	13,847	8.5	18.8	13,116

Note: Table is based on children/women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude (and smoking status for women) using the "CDC formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²).

¹ For pregnant women, the value is <11.0 g/dl

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

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected faithful partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a baby, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	84.8	88.5	50.6	62.7	50.5	60.0	16.7	25.3	63.7	58.4	802	603
15-19	82.9	86.9	45.1	54.8	44.5	52.7	12.6	20.3	58.7	52.2	428	337
20-24	87.0	90.5	56.8	72.8	57.4	69.1	21.4	31.6	69.5	66.4	374	266
25-29	81.4	89.5	49.8	71.2	48.3	70.8	24.4	35.9	60.0	69.3	410	308
30-39	76.5	85.1	46.7	66.2	43.9	61.0	16.1	27.5	54.7	61.1	709	562
40-49	66.9	84.4	31.5	58.5	30.6	59.1	8.2	24.5	44.9	61.8	529	473
Residence												
Urban	90.2	96.5	58.8	77.9	57.2	73.7	24.8	37.7	71.3	67.9	631	542
Rural	73.7	82.9	40.5	58.7	39.3	57.2	12.9	23.5	51.2	59.4	1,818	1,405
Schooling												
No schooling	58.7	66.8	22.1	40.3	22.5	38.9	3.1	10.1	32.9	35.7	788	316
<5 years complete	75.4	79.8	40.3	61.0	34.6	57.9	8.9	14.4	52.7	49.2	164	147
5-9 years complete	81.6	88.4	48.4	59.5	44.3	54.4	15.8	19.7	57.3	58.6	720	613
10-11 years complete	93.9	89.9	58.1	70.4	54.5	71.6	19.7	36.7	75.7	68.6	343	347
12 or more years complete	95.4	96.4	73.5	80.4	77.2	78.8	39.3	44.4	83.6	80.1	435	523
Regular media exposure³												
Yes	83.7	90.3	50.9	69.1	49.9	67.5	19.5	30.9	63.0	66.3	1,741	1,554
No	63.9	72.1	31.2	44.2	29.1	38.9	7.2	13.6	40.3	43.6	708	393
Marital status												
Never married	86.1	87.7	53.9	64.3	53.7	63.7	25.0	27.9	67.3	60.4	649	724
Currently married	76.2	86.1	42.5	63.9	41.3	60.8	13.1	27.3	53.3	62.8	1,695	1,210
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	56.2	*	34.5	*	25.9	*	6.5	*	39.3	*	105	12

Continued...

Table 7.3 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected faithful partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a baby, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015–16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Whether been away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	89.7	89.6	57.4	62.5	59.2	63.7	18.7	30.4	73.5	69.3	244	530
Not been away	76.7	85.5	43.9	64.7	42.2	61.0	15.6	26.3	54.5	58.9	2,205	1,416
Whether been away from home for six months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	90.0	94.6	51.9	61.8	54.5	64.9	11.5	28.6	70.5	74.8	142	301
Not been away	77.2	85.2	44.8	64.5	43.3	61.2	16.2	27.2	55.5	59.3	2,308	1,645
Religion												
Hindu	81.3	94.2	42.1	75.3	42.4	70.2	14.8	26.9	56.9	67.9	596	505
Christian	75.0	83.6	43.4	58.4	40.4	57.4	14.7	29.7	54.5	59.4	1,117	857
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	74.0	84.2	42.4	68.3	43.5	63.2	14.9	23.8	50.0	57.2	320	261
Other	84.3	85.0	56.7	58.1	55.9	58.9	21.8	25.2	65.8	61.9	416	323
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	79.5	83.8	38.8	71.5	35.2	67.1	14.5	22.5	58.1	57.0	176	131
Scheduled tribe	77.8	84.5	47.3	61.5	45.7	60.4	17.0	30.1	57.1	61.6	1,795	1,409
Other backward class	76.9	98.6	36.3	86.3	36.4	77.9	7.8	31.1	55.5	65.6	80	73
Other	78.8	94.9	41.0	67.1	41.8	61.6	13.9	16.9	52.9	63.7	382	323
Total	78.0	86.7	45.2	64.1	43.9	61.8	16.0	27.4	56.4	61.7	2,449	1,946

Note: Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Partner who has no other sex partners

² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS

³ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

⁴ For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

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

Table 74. Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS		Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators
Age										
15-24	69.1	52.8	70.8	56.0	71.4	62.6	73.5	59.3	31.2	534
15-19	68.1	51.1	71.9	54.6	67.2	57.0	68.5	58.4	27.7	293
20-24	70.2	54.7	69.5	57.5	76.5	69.5	79.5	60.3	35.5	241
25-29	69.9	56.8	73.3	56.5	78.1	71.2	83.2	61.3	38.5	276
30-39	62.5	49.8	64.1	58.8	74.1	68.0	74.9	63.7	33.4	478
40-49	55.8	46.5	63.4	54.1	73.3	58.9	72.3	60.4	26.0	399
Residence										
Urban	77.4	60.3	74.4	59.4	75.5	75.9	81.7	64.9	37.5	523
Rural	59.6	47.7	65.2	55.3	72.9	59.6	72.3	59.4	29.3	1,164
Schooling										
No schooling	51.1	35.7	55.7	54.0	64.7	46.1	60.8	57.3	20.0	211
<5 years complete	65.2	45.9	54.1	58.2	74.3	52.9	65.8	73.6	30.4	117
5-9 years complete	65.2	53.1	69.1	59.7	68.0	57.3	66.2	56.9	25.5	542
10-11 years complete	68.2	51.7	75.8	54.9	76.0	68.8	82.0	65.0	35.0	312
12 or more years complete	77.3	68.2	78.0	55.6	82.0	80.6	88.9	61.9	41.9	504
Regular media exposure¹										
Yes	68.3	54.3	70.4	57.0	74.8	67.7	78.1	62.5	33.9	1,404
No	54.0	42.5	60.1	55.0	68.1	49.6	60.6	54.4	21.4	283
Marital status										
Never married	71.1	56.4	76.1	54.5	72.8	67.3	75.3	60.1	32.9	635
Currently married	62.5	49.5	64.4	57.5	74.2	63.1	75.3	61.9	31.1	1,041
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	59.9	48.1	68.7	54.7	*	*	*	*	*	10

Continued...

Table 74 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:					
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Religion										
Hindu	65.9	52.6	67.6	68.0	79.5	63.9	78.7	68.2	38.0	476
Christian	65.7	51.1	69.1	51.6	68.5	67.6	76.2	55.1	29.4	716
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	60.2	51.2	60.6	67.3	77.7	50.0	61.2	73.7	28.1	220
Other	64.8	50.9	70.7	45.1	74.0	70.1	77.6	54.4	30.4	275
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	60.2	49.1	64.8	65.3	83.2	74.2	76.7	61.0	44.1	110
Scheduled tribe	65.7	52.4	69.5	52.8	72.1	67.6	77.6	57.2	30.7	1,191
Other backward class	74.7	52.6	71.2	62.7	79.1	55.4	76.4	58.9	26.2	72
Other	61.6	48.0	61.6	68.7	75.2	51.2	65.6	77.1	32.5	306
Total	64.9	51.5	68.0	56.5	73.7	64.7	75.2	61.1	31.8	1,687

Note: Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

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

Table 75 Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and any injections for women and men age 15-49 by residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	12.0	1.2	6.3	4.7	0.4	2.2	6.6	0.6	3.2
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	26.5	3.2	14.2	11.7	3.5	7.0	15.6	3.4	8.8
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	10.3	0.0	4.8	2.7	0.2	1.3	4.7	0.2	2.2
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	178	200	378	496	665	1,161	674	865	1,539
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	(50.0)	*	(48.6)	35.8	(33.2)	35.0	42.1	(34.4)	40.4
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	47	6	54	58	23	81	105	30	135
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.9	2.9	2.4	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.0
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	228	253	481	559	832	1,391	786	1,085	1,872
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	2.7	na	na	1.5	na	na	1.9	na	na
Number of men	542	na	na	1,405	na	na	1,946	na	na
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse									
	*	na	na	*	na	na	(47.0)	na	na
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months									
	15	na	na	22	na	na	36	na	na
Among women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC									
	na	18.6	na	na	15.6	na	na	16.3	na
Number of women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy									
	na	85	na	na	295	na	na	380	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	24.5	20.9	22.6	8.1	11.4	10.0	12.7	13.8	13.3
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	12.2	5.9	8.8	11.7	6.9	9.0	11.8	6.6	8.9
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months									
	27.6	29.4	28.5	22.1	25.4	23.9	23.6	26.4	25.2
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	5.2	6.8	6.1	7.9	4.6	5.9	7.0	5.2	5.9
Number of respondents	542	631	1,173	1,405	1,818	3,223	1,946	2,449	4,396
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
	90.1	93.8	92.2	88.7	85.3	86.7	89.2	87.8	88.4
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months									
	149	185	335	310	461	771	459	647	1,106

na = Not applicable

ANC = Antenatal care

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 76 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24 by residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹	31.7	19.6	24.7	22.6	15.5	18.6	25.3	16.7	20.4
Percentage who know a condom source	78.0	69.5	73.1	77.2	57.9	66.3	77.4	61.4	68.3
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	19.4	30.6	25.9	28.5	34.8	32.0	25.8	33.5	30.2
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	1.6	11.2	7.1	4.0	5.3	4.8	3.3	7.1	5.5
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	12.6	15.5	14.3	5.3	9.6	7.7	7.4	11.4	9.7
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	6.1	5.4	5.7	10.4	3.7	6.6	9.2	4.2	6.3
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	29.7	34.7	32.6	23.3	26.4	25.0	25.2	28.9	27.3
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	5.0	8.4	7.1	7.0	3.3	4.8	6.3	5.2	5.6
Number age 15-24	176	242	418	427	560	987	603	802	1,405
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	(88.3)	93.9	91.8	85.9	88.2	87.3	86.7	90.3	88.9
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	52	84	136	99	148	247	152	232	384
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	(49.6)	23.6	30.9	27.6	24.4	25.5	32.7	24.2	26.9
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	39	101	141	132	254	386	171	356	527
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	*	(11.9)	(33.8)	47.5	11.4	23.2	56.0	11.5	25.9
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	19	43	63	62	127	189	81	170	251
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who used a condom at their last higher-risk sexual intercourse	*	*	*	(36.5)	*	30.2	40.1	*	33.8
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	16	5	21	29	14	44	45	20	65
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	84.1	85.2	84.7	80.1	87.6	83.7	81.3	86.8	84.0
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	9.8	3.1	6.5	7.7	4.4	6.1	8.4	4.0	6.2
Number never married	163	165	328	369	348	716	531	513	1,044

¹ Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS

² Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 77 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	748	680	7,163
Male	884	884	7,401
Age			
<15	155	155	4,211
15-59	1,033	996	9,979
60+	2,496	2,188	374
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	879	753	1,840
Other fuel	808	788	12,725
Total	817	784	14,564
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	625	600	22,522
Male	1,072	996	23,817
Age			
<15	372	355	14,902
15-59	950	888	28,404
60+	2,343	2,213	3,033
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	853	783	32,980
Other fuel	860	854	13,359
Total	855	804	46,339
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	655	619	29,686
Male	1,028	970	31,218
Age			
<15	324	311	19,113
15-59	971	916	38,383
60+	2,360	2,210	3,407
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	854	782	34,820
Other fuel	835	822	26,083
Total	846	799	60,903

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis

² Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment

³ Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

Table 78 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:								
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age													
15-19	87.6	2,368	58.6	48.2	78.5	9.4	2,074	83.4	66.7	53.7	80.2	23.0	281
20-34	87.7	6,863	61.3	52.7	84.0	8.0	6,017	86.6	74.9	60.7	91.6	23.0	725
35-49	85.7	5,063	55.2	46.8	77.4	7.5	4,342	83.8	75.0	61.2	89.6	23.3	647
Residence													
Urban	91.3	3,779	64.9	53.3	89.1	9.3	3,451	89.1	73.4	57.8	91.6	18.1	483
Rural	85.4	10,515	56.4	48.6	77.6	7.6	8,982	83.3	73.6	60.5	87.8	25.2	1,170
Schooling													
No schooling	79.2	4,469	42.1	38.9	67.3	8.3	3,541	74.0	64.6	52.3	79.4	23.4	234
<5 years complete	88.6	965	51.1	52.2	78.7	5.0	855	86.3	52.5	66.0	86.3	18.7	127
5-9 years complete	89.9	4,433	59.6	50.4	82.7	8.4	3,983	84.9	70.8	57.6	85.9	23.7	521
10-11 years complete	90.5	1,956	67.5	55.7	86.9	8.5	1,770	88.5	77.3	60.3	90.4	26.6	307
12 or more years complete	92.4	2,470	79.1	60.8	94.4	8.0	2,283	88.7	84.4	63.7	96.8	21.3	464
Religion													
Hindu	90.9	3,647	56.0	54.5	83.6	6.8	3,313	91.4	71.7	62.4	87.6	16.8	461
Christian	85.5	6,149	61.4	49.2	79.7	8.9	5,257	81.8	75.0	59.0	89.1	26.1	701
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	84.7	1,755	44.1	48.0	72.6	4.5	1,487	86.4	65.0	69.5	89.4	32.5	225
Other	86.6	2,743	65.7	46.3	84.3	10.4	2,375	81.9	80.2	48.6	90.1	18.2	265

Continued...

Table 78 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Number of men who have heard of TB				
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB		Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would family member's TB kept secret
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	89.8	988	58.1	47.8	83.4	10.3	887	84.8	64.2	53.1	89.5	15.7	111
Scheduled tribe	85.5	10,254	61.3	49.2	81.1	8.5	8,769	83.4	76.9	58.8	90.2	24.4	1,175
Other backward class	91.8	761	61.0	53.0	83.0	6.8	698	83.7	61.3	61.1	85.3	23.0	61
Other	91.1	2,190	47.2	53.3	78.2	5.6	1,995	91.6	67.1	65.7	84.4	21.5	295
Don't know	82.1	101	50.2	41.7	68.3	12.0	83	*	*	*	*	*	11
Total	87.0	14,294	58.7	49.9	80.8	8.1	12,432	84.9	73.5	59.7	88.9	23.1	1,653

¹ Misconceptions about the transmission of TB include that it can be spread by sharing utensils, by touching a person with TB, through food, through sexual contact, through mosquito bites, or through any other means except through the air when coughing or sneezing

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

Table 79 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by any health scheme or health insurance by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of men
Age				
15-19	37.7	2,368	31.9	337
20-24	43.3	2,280	38.5	266
25-34	52.7	4,583	53.7	571
35-49	56.8	5,063	58.2	772
Residence				
Urban	46.5	3,779	52.2	542
Rural	51.4	10,515	48.7	1,405
Schooling				
No schooling	47.0	4,469	43.1	316
<5 years complete	47.9	965	36.4	147
5-9 years complete	48.8	4,433	44.6	613
10-11 years complete	52.2	1,956	50.1	347
12 or more years complete	57.5	2,470	63.0	523
Religion				
Hindu	38.6	3,647	44.4	505
Christian	53.1	6,149	48.9	857
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	42.1	1,755	50.4	261
Other	64.1	2,743	59.5	323
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	39.4	988	37.9	131
Scheduled tribe	56.6	10,254	55.8	1,409
Other backward class	35.6	761	31.7	73
Other	30.9	2,190	32.7	323
Don't know	23.1	101	*	11
Total age 15-49	50.1	14,294	49.7	1,946
Age 50-54	na	na	64.5	194
Total age 15-54	na	na	51.0	2,140

na = Not applicable

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

Table 80 Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, type of health insurance/scheme coverage, according to residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	78.4	91.0	87.7
Government/municipal hospital	59.3	42.0	46.5
Government dispensary	5.4	4.3	4.6
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.3	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	12.9	24.4	21.4
PHC/additional PHC	0.5	15.9	11.9
Sub-centre	0.1	3.8	2.9
Government mobile clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.2	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.8	1.5	1.5
Private health sector	19.6	7.3	10.5
Private hospital	17.9	4.3	7.9
Private doctor/clinic	1.0	0.8	0.8
Private paramedic	0.0	0.3	0.2
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.1	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.5	1.4	1.2
Other private health sector	0.1	0.4	0.3
Other source	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	54.3	59.7	58.3
Number of households	3,810	10,807	14,617
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	2.3	1.9	2.0
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	3.5	2.3	2.6
State health insurance scheme	92.0	93.6	93.2
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	1.8	1.7	1.7
Community health insurance programme	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other health insurance through employer	0.4	0.1	0.2
Medical reimbursement from employer	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	0.5	0.2	0.3
Other	0.7	0.4	0.5
Number of households	2,071	6,447	8,518

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

Table 81 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Age												
15-19	366	863	494	520	66	2,368	289	361	90	0	0	337
20-34	827	1,148	872	942	97	6,863	584	249	241	919	100	837
35-49	2,050	1,414	1,222	2,440	183	5,063	2,153	322	445	1,051	324	772
Residence												
Urban	1,479	1,123	1,062	1,490	142	3,779	2,494	905	670	924	616	542
Rural	1,077	1,221	887	1,371	115	10,515	638	63	152	768	0	1,405
Schooling												
No schooling	1,200	1,441	1,155	1,790	175	4,469	913	260	404	1,162	0	316
<5 years complete	1,134	666	508	1,792	0	965	0	0	0	2,070	0	147
5-9 years complete	1,322	1,046	924	1,299	67	4,433	804	10	90	70	0	613
10-11 years complete	780	1,126	685	1,264	0	1,956	944	1,070	328	1,218	241	347
12 or more years complete	1,245	1,278	912	846	271	2,470	2,175	227	534	847	478	523
Marital status												
Never married	407	971	614	719	84	3,577	826	341	206	502	0	724
Currently married	1,482	1,259	984	1,591	134	10,157	1,363	274	353	1,005	276	1,210
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	739	1,468	2,066	2,354	156	559	*	*	*	*	*	12
Religion												
Hindu	907	1,215	1,018	1,172	46	3,647	2,075	165	483	499	165	505
Christian	1,005	1,248	1,054	1,456	111	6,149	446	0	153	804	292	857
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1,051	645	582	1,311	88	1,755	1,903	921	454	1,994	0	261
Other	2,037	1,401	775	1,649	271	2,743	991	788	254	365	0	323
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	1,416	1,241	911	1,635	0	988	3,239	0	0	1,540	0	131
Scheduled tribe	1,181	1,216	973	1,472	147	10,254	970	293	235	744	178	1,409
Other backward class	1,254	363	1,421	532	0	761	5,097	0	2,203	0	0	73
Other	820	1,132	581	1,164	111	2,190	259	514	259	1,020	259	323
Don't know	6,549	6,195	1,133	3,800	0	101	*	*	*	*	*	11
Total age 15-49	1,184	1,195	933	1,403	122	14,294	1,155	297	296	812	171	1,946
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,139	0	880	1,456	951	194
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,153	270	349	870	242	2,140

na = Not applicable

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

Table 82 Health examinations

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific health examinations by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of examination			Number of women
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity	
Age				
15-19	2.2	3.0	15.1	2,368
20-24	6.9	6.0	13.9	2,280
25-34	10.2	6.7	18.5	4,583
35-49	10.8	6.4	19.4	5,063
Residence				
Urban	10.4	7.2	24.8	3,779
Rural	7.9	5.4	14.9	10,515
Schooling				
No schooling	7.4	4.8	13.2	4,469
<5 years complete	7.9	6.9	13.6	965
5-9 years complete	8.1	4.9	15.2	4,433
10-11 years complete	8.7	5.5	20.7	1,956
12 or more years complete	11.4	9.7	28.6	2,470
Religion				
Hindu	9.1	4.9	13.4	3,647
Christian	8.1	6.0	18.2	6,149
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	8.2	5.5	11.8	1,755
Other	9.0	7.3	25.2	2,743
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	10.6	7.2	20.6	988
Scheduled tribe	8.7	6.3	19.4	10,254
Other backward class	7.5	4.4	12.1	761
Other	7.2	3.8	9.2	2,190
Don't know	6.0	8.2	11.6	101
Total	8.5	5.9	17.5	14,294

Table 83.1 Blood pressure status: Women

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage with normal blood pressure who are taking medication to lower their blood pressure, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total		
Age									
15-19	5.1	70.3	25.4	2.9	0.7	0.8	100.0	0.6	2,260
20-24	8.1	60.6	33.0	4.7	0.8	0.8	100.0	1.1	2,225
25-29	11.6	50.9	39.1	7.6	1.2	1.2	100.0	1.0	2,480
30-34	16.7	45.9	39.1	11.2	2.2	1.6	100.0	0.7	1,966
35-39	23.3	38.2	40.6	14.6	4.6	2.0	100.0	1.2	2,053
40-44	32.0	32.4	37.7	19.3	6.5	4.1	100.0	0.6	1,450
45-49	32.1	27.1	43.7	20.1	5.9	3.2	100.0	1.1	1,460
Residence									
Urban	16.5	52.5	32.6	9.6	3.0	2.3	100.0	0.9	3,622
Rural	16.8	47.2	37.8	10.7	2.7	1.6	100.0	0.9	10,273
Schooling									
No schooling	22.7	40.9	38.5	14.3	4.2	2.2	100.0	1.0	4,376
<5 years complete	15.1	45.0	41.8	9.1	2.5	1.6	100.0	0.8	953
5-9 years complete	14.0	52.4	35.1	8.9	2.3	1.3	100.0	0.7	4,329
10-11 years complete	12.5	54.8	34.0	7.6	1.9	1.8	100.0	0.7	1,881
12 or more years complete	14.8	52.4	34.9	9.0	1.9	1.9	100.0	1.3	2,357
Religion									
Hindu	15.5	49.9	36.1	9.5	2.8	1.7	100.0	0.7	3,548
Christian	15.3	51.8	35.0	9.6	2.4	1.2	100.0	1.2	6,005
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	18.3	43.8	39.1	11.6	3.4	2.1	100.0	0.4	1,712
Other	20.7	42.6	38.5	12.8	3.3	2.9	100.0	0.9	2,630
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	19.1	47.1	35.3	12.0	3.1	2.5	100.0	1.2	938
Scheduled tribe	17.1	48.3	36.6	10.6	2.8	1.8	100.0	1.0	9,972
Other backward class	16.0	47.4	37.8	10.1	3.3	1.4	100.0	0.5	743
Other	13.8	51.2	36.2	9.0	2.2	1.3	100.0	0.5	2,143
Don't know	24.6	46.5	28.8	11.6	5.2	7.9	100.0	0.0	99
Total	16.7	48.6	36.4	10.4	2.8	1.8	100.0	0.9	13,895

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A woman is classified as having hypertension if she has SBP ≥ 140 mmHg or DBP ≥ 90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or she is currently taking antihypertension medication to control her blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 83.2 Blood pressure status: Men

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage with normal blood pressure who are taking medication to lower their blood pressure, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg						
Age													
15-19	7.9	52.9	39.3	5.5	1.2	1.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	313			
20-24	12.6	34.0	53.8	9.2	1.2	1.8	100.0	0.4	0.4	247			
25-29	15.1	26.5	59.2	11.3	2.4	0.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	287			
30-34	29.8	25.8	45.2	22.6	3.9	2.5	100.0	0.6	0.6	251			
35-39	23.6	20.2	57.1	15.3	5.2	2.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	285			
40-44	40.3	16.4	45.9	25.9	7.9	4.0	100.0	0.4	0.4	212			
45-49	37.6	17.3	47.2	24.4	6.9	4.1	100.0	0.5	0.5	228			
Residence													
Urban	20.5	29.6	50.5	12.8	5.0	2.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	510			
Rural	23.4	28.2	49.5	16.6	3.5	2.3	100.0	0.3	0.3	1,313			
Schooling													
No schooling	27.2	22.1	51.2	21.1	4.1	1.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	293			
<5 years complete	18.2	29.9	52.4	15.7	1.7	0.2	100.0	0.5	0.5	139			
5-9 years complete	23.0	34.4	44.5	13.9	5.0	2.3	100.0	0.6	0.6	575			
10-11 years complete	18.6	31.2	51.2	11.7	3.7	2.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	329			
12 or more years complete	23.4	23.6	53.4	16.7	3.2	3.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	488			
Religion													
Hindu	21.9	27.4	51.8	14.0	4.8	2.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	481			
Christian	19.0	30.6	51.5	13.0	3.4	1.5	100.0	0.3	0.3	795			
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	21.8	30.0	48.5	17.1	2.8	1.7	100.0	0.3	0.3	243			
Other	33.9	24.3	43.0	23.4	4.5	4.8	100.0	0.3	0.3	305			

Continued...

Table 83.2 Blood pressure status: Men—Continued

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage with normal blood pressure who are taking medication to lower their blood pressure, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive				Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg					
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	35.3	24.6	41.3	20.5	11.4	2.1	100.0	0.0	112		
Scheduled tribe	22.8	28.8	49.4	16.3	2.9	2.6	100.0	0.3	1,327		
Other backward class	18.5	30.1	51.4	10.9	7.4	0.2	100.0	0.0	68		
Other	18.4	29.6	52.9	11.6	4.6	1.3	100.0	0.0	309		
Total age 15-49	22.6	28.6	49.8	15.5	3.9	2.2	100.0	0.2	1,823		
Age 50-54	33.0	23.2	44.4	21.4	8.9	2.1	100.0	0.6	185		
Total age 15-54	23.6	28.1	49.3	16.1	4.3	2.2	100.0	0.3	2,008		

Note: Total includes men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A man is classified as having hypertension if he has SBP ≥ 140 mmHg or DBP ≥ 90 mmHg at time of survey, or he is currently taking antihypertension medication to control his blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 84.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	97.9	1.5	0.7	100.0	2,260
20-24	97.6	1.9	0.5	100.0	2,213
25-29	97.3	1.7	1.0	100.0	2,470
30-34	95.6	2.5	1.8	100.0	1,955
35-39	92.9	4.0	3.0	100.0	2,045
40-44	90.4	5.8	3.9	100.0	1,448
45-49	90.8	5.9	3.2	100.0	1,454
Residence					
Urban	95.2	2.7	2.1	100.0	3,602
Rural	95.2	3.1	1.7	100.0	10,243
Schooling					
No schooling	93.3	4.3	2.3	100.0	4,358
<5 years complete	95.3	3.6	1.1	100.0	951
5-9 years complete	96.2	1.9	1.8	100.0	4,311
10-11 years complete	95.7	2.7	1.6	100.0	1,875
12 or more years complete	96.0	2.6	1.4	100.0	2,349
Religion					
Hindu	95.3	2.9	1.8	100.0	3,528
Christian	95.5	2.9	1.5	100.0	5,990
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	94.3	3.4	2.3	100.0	1,706
Other	94.7	3.1	2.2	100.0	2,621
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	95.4	2.3	2.3	100.0	933
Scheduled tribe	95.4	3.0	1.6	100.0	9,947
Other backward class	94.3	3.1	2.7	100.0	739
Other	94.1	3.4	2.5	100.0	2,127
Don't know	93.9	2.7	3.3	100.0	99
Total	95.2	3.0	1.8	100.0	13,845

Table 84.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	95.0	3.1	1.9	100.0	312
20-24	94.3	4.9	0.8	100.0	248
25-29	98.1	1.4	0.5	100.0	288
30-34	94.2	1.6	4.2	100.0	250
35-39	90.4	4.7	4.9	100.0	284
40-44	85.2	9.4	5.4	100.0	211
45-49	87.2	6.2	6.6	100.0	228
Residence					
Urban	93.8	3.5	2.7	100.0	508
Rural	91.9	4.5	3.5	100.0	1,313
Schooling					
No schooling	87.5	6.7	5.8	100.0	292
<5 years complete	90.7	4.4	4.9	100.0	139
5-9 years complete	94.0	3.1	2.9	100.0	576
10-11 years complete	94.1	4.8	1.1	100.0	328
12 or more years complete	93.0	3.7	3.3	100.0	487
Religion					
Hindu	91.2	4.9	3.9	100.0	478
Christian	94.3	3.1	2.6	100.0	798
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	88.8	5.6	5.6	100.0	241
Other	92.3	5.1	2.6	100.0	304
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	88.4	6.4	5.2	100.0	112
Scheduled tribe	93.4	3.9	2.8	100.0	1,328
Other backward class	88.9	1.0	10.0	100.0	68
Other	90.5	5.9	3.6	100.0	306
Total age 15-49	92.5	4.2	3.3	100.0	1,822
Age 50-54	83.5	10.5	6.0	100.0	182
Total age 15-54	91.6	4.8	3.6	100.0	2,004

Note: Total includes men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 85 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Tobacco use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	1.1	0.7	0.8	36.2	31.5	32.8
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.6	1.4	1.2	9.0	21.8	18.2
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.0
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.2	2.1	1.6
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	6.4	8.1	7.7	11.2	13.4	12.8
Uses other chewing tobacco	1.3	1.9	1.8	4.1	7.0	6.2
Uses <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	6.9	5.1	5.6	20.0	21.9	21.4
Uses <i>khaini</i>	2.4	4.1	3.7	14.7	22.9	20.6
Uses snuff	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
Uses other tobacco product	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.4	1.0	1.1
Uses any type of tobacco	15.2	18.6	17.7	56.6	61.3	60.0
Drinks alcohol	22.3	27.8	26.3	55.2	60.5	59.0
Number of respondents	3,779	10,515	14,294	542	1,405	1,946
Among those who smoke cigarettes/<i>bidis</i>, number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	(7.4)	1.5	2.8	14.5	9.0	10.5
1-2	(55.7)	25.6	32.2	28.8	21.8	23.7
3-5	(18.7)	20.3	19.9	19.5	22.0	21.3
6-9	(8.2)	15.8	14.2	5.6	7.9	7.3
10 or more	(8.2)	36.8	30.5	20.8	23.9	23.0
Don't know	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	10.8	14.8	13.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	53	189	243	204	554	757
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	2.9	9.8	8.2	14.4	24.5	21.9
About once a week	38.8	47.2	45.4	58.4	54.0	55.1
Less than once a week	58.2	43.0	46.4	27.2	21.5	23.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	841	2,921	3,762	299	850	1,149

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 86 Methods of menstrual protection

Percentage of women age 15-24 who use various methods of menstrual protection and percentage using a hygienic method, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection ¹						Percentage using a hygienic method ²	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Other	Nothing		
Age								
15-19	42.7	12.7	66.5	0.1	0.8	0.5	76.3	2,368
20-24	46.6	12.8	60.1	0.2	0.9	1.3	70.3	2,280
Residence								
Urban	30.9	13.3	68.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	78.6	1,364
Rural	50.3	12.6	61.4	0.2	1.1	1.1	71.1	3,283
Schooling								
No schooling	62.6	12.7	39.5	0.2	0.8	2.5	51.0	507
<5 years complete	66.7	9.7	42.0	0.3	0.0	2.1	51.0	187
5-9 years complete	48.3	12.1	62.3	0.2	0.9	1.0	71.6	1,864
10-11 years complete	38.2	14.7	71.9	0.0	1.0	0.1	82.8	1,071
12 or more years complete	31.6	12.6	72.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	81.9	1,018
Religion								
Hindu	54.3	14.8	57.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	69.2	1,168
Christian	42.0	11.1	66.3	0.2	1.2	0.8	74.1	2,050
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	53.8	17.7	55.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	71.7	595
Other	30.9	10.5	70.2	0.2	1.3	1.0	78.4	834
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	50.1	11.0	53.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	62.3	351
Scheduled tribe	40.9	12.6	66.3	0.2	1.0	0.8	76.1	3,253
Other backward class	56.3	22.8	53.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.9	224
Other	54.1	11.8	58.7	0.0	0.6	1.5	68.7	783
Don't know	(48.0)	(9.7)	(56.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(66.5)	37
Total	44.6	12.8	63.3	0.2	0.9	0.9	73.3	4,647

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated.

¹ Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent

² Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons are considered to be hygienic methods of protection

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 87 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and sector of employment, according to age, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector				Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN											
15-19	16.7	428	22.0	12.7	3.3	62.0	100.0	58.3	41.7	100.0	72
20-24	28.7	374	39.0	3.3	3.8	53.8	100.0	35.6	64.4	100.0	107
25-29	36.5	410	52.9	10.5	2.7	33.9	100.0	50.6	49.4	100.0	150
30-34	44.7	348	40.6	14.0	4.8	40.6	100.0	47.7	52.3	100.0	156
35-39	38.4	361	46.0	10.0	2.4	41.6	100.0	53.7	46.3	100.0	139
40-44	40.5	249	40.6	4.3	2.2	52.9	100.0	56.2	43.8	100.0	101
45-49	38.5	279	27.1	16.3	1.3	55.2	100.0	71.7	28.3	100.0	108
Total	33.9	2,449	40.2	10.3	3.0	46.5	100.0	52.7	47.3	100.0	832
MEN											
15-19	26.9	337	35.0	23.7	7.3	34.0	100.0	54.6	45.4	100.0	91
20-24	57.9	266	46.0	20.9	8.7	24.4	100.0	46.9	53.1	100.0	154
25-29	84.1	308	57.1	25.6	6.0	11.3	100.0	43.1	56.9	100.0	259
30-34	91.5	263	58.9	21.1	6.5	13.5	100.0	43.6	56.4	100.0	241
35-39	92.2	299	59.2	22.0	5.5	13.2	100.0	44.7	55.3	100.0	276
40-44	89.6	231	47.7	24.4	8.9	18.9	100.0	57.7	42.3	100.0	207
45-49	90.8	242	56.6	26.7	5.5	11.1	100.0	48.3	51.7	100.0	220
Total	74.3	1,946	53.8	23.6	6.7	15.9	100.0	47.5	52.5	100.0	1,447

Table 88 Control over and magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decides how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husbands' cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:				Percentage of currently married men who report that:							
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husbands' earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	
Age												
15-19	*	9	(64.5)	33	*	7	nc	0	*	5	nc	0
20-29	87.8	81	75.9	302	(48.7)	49	*	15	76.8	186	*	15
30-39	92.8	133	76.7	365	36.9	83	73.9	98	79.1	374	30.8	82
40-49	83.6	79	79.6	204	(51.5)	38	85.0	77	79.6	322	(41.9)	61
Residence												
Urban	91.6	78	80.0	225	(46.4)	40	78.5	66	83.1	249	(37.3)	59
Rural	87.8	224	75.6	679	44.1	136	78.0	124	77.3	638	29.9	99
Schooling												
No schooling	85.9	130	76.1	330	44.5	88	(85.9)	52	71.9	174	(21.5)	49
<5 years complete	*	23	75.4	78	*	13	*	21	72.7	90	*	15
5-9 years complete	94.5	65	76.9	263	(24.2)	31	(73.7)	37	75.8	261	(35.9)	28
10-11 years complete	(81.0)	32	79.0	108	*	21	*	14	85.5	127	*	8
12 or more years complete	89.3	50	76.4	125	(67.5)	24	73.8	66	86.3	237	38.6	58
Religion												
Hindu	86.9	120	74.5	293	40.7	83	85.8	60	83.1	290	(22.5)	56
Christian	87.3	96	77.3	376	(50.0)	53	75.3	77	80.1	355	(40.8)	58
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(97.7)	33	83.4	118	*	17	*	22	64.5	119	*	18
Other	90.2	53	72.9	117	(36.0)	25	(76.7)	31	79.6	123	(32.7)	26
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	*	23	70.0	75	*	15	*	13	83.4	77	*	12
Scheduled tribe	86.1	190	76.7	585	50.3	97	75.5	113	76.5	598	40.7	85
Other backward class	*	17	(80.0)	42	*	15	*	11	(84.0)	43	*	11
Other	89.6	68	78.1	197	(36.4)	49	(78.5)	50	84.0	164	(17.0)	48
Total	88.8	302	76.7	904	44.6	176	78.2	190	78.9	888	32.7	158

Note: Total includes women and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

nc = No cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 89 Decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually make decisions about specific issues, by residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision				According to men, person who usually makes the decision				Total	
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else		
	URBAN									
Own health care	9.1	72.9	17.8	0.1	100.0	13.2	69.0	17.8	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	13.1	72.3	14.4	0.2	100.0	9.7	79.8	10.5	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	11.1	76.0	12.5	0.4	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	RURAL									
Own health care	9.1	74.0	16.6	0.3	100.0	18.5	68.7	12.7	0.2	100.0
Major household purchases	11.5	71.6	16.4	0.5	100.0	11.8	82.2	5.9	0.2	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	9.2	75.4	14.5	1.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	TOTAL									
Own health care	9.1	73.8	16.8	0.3	100.0	17.1	68.8	14.0	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	11.9	71.8	15.9	0.4	100.0	11.3	81.6	7.0	0.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	9.6	75.5	14.0	0.9	100.0	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband			Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife			Number of women	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Number of men	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions							
Age													
15-19	72.6	84.6	83.7	64.8	11.2	65	*	90.9	97.0	90.8	*	*	11
20-24	78.6	81.0	79.2	72.9	15.5	217	90.9	85.1	89.4	82.0	90.8	2.9	61
25-29	80.7	81.2	84.7	72.4	10.1	309	85.1	85.5	89.4	82.0	82.0	7.5	189
30-39	84.6	84.8	87.3	79.4	9.5	640	85.5	85.5	92.4	82.0	82.0	4.1	496
40-49	85.4	84.7	85.2	80.1	11.1	464	85.9	85.9	94.2	83.8	83.8	3.7	454
Residence													
Urban	82.1	85.4	87.1	77.5	10.3	381	82.2	82.2	89.5	78.3	78.3	6.6	301
Rural	83.1	83.1	84.5	76.7	11.0	1,314	87.1	87.1	93.9	84.8	84.8	3.8	909
Schooling													
No schooling	81.2	80.4	83.2	74.7	13.1	673	89.1	89.1	93.7	86.6	86.6	3.8	255
<5 years complete	83.4	88.0	87.8	80.8	9.7	139	89.3	89.3	94.3	87.2	87.2	3.6	111
5-9 years complete	83.3	84.5	86.5	77.0	9.4	468	83.2	83.2	94.4	81.1	81.1	3.6	371
10-11 years complete	88.7	90.2	88.4	81.1	4.6	184	88.8	88.8	92.5	83.4	83.4	2.1	165
12 or more years complete	81.9	83.3	83.6	77.4	13.3	230	83.9	83.9	89.9	81.5	81.5	7.7	309
Employment (past 12 months)													
Employed	87.3	87.7	89.0	81.3	6.5	619	86.2	86.2	93.7	83.5	83.5	3.6	1,117
Employed, for cash	86.8	87.8	90.7	82.1	6.4	302	84.8	84.8	94.5	82.3	82.3	2.9	888
Employed, not for cash	87.8	87.7	87.3	80.5	6.7	318	91.4	91.4	90.6	88.3	88.3	6.3	229
Not employed	80.3	81.3	82.9	74.4	13.4	1,076	82.9	82.9	82.4	79.8	79.8	14.4	93

Continued...

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife				Number of men	
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases		Percentage who participate in both decisions
Number of living children										
0	79.7	84.4	83.1	75.0	12.8	176	92.1	92.9	89.2	4.2
1-2	81.2	82.3	83.5	74.2	11.4	755	86.5	92.8	84.0	4.6
3-4	85.5	85.1	87.7	80.1	9.0	579	83.3	92.8	80.4	4.3
5+	84.2	83.7	85.1	79.6	12.8	185	77.9	93.0	75.8	4.8
Household structure¹										
Nuclear	83.0	84.3	85.4	77.8	10.7	1,010	88.2	92.9	85.6	4.5
Non-nuclear	82.7	82.7	84.7	75.5	11.1	685	82.6	92.7	79.8	4.4
Religion										
Hindu	81.6	82.3	84.2	74.9	10.7	424	90.3	93.6	87.1	3.2
Christian	82.2	83.3	85.0	76.7	11.4	792	82.6	92.4	79.7	4.7
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	87.8	85.9	89.6	81.8	8.6	218	84.1	95.8	82.8	2.9
Other	83.0	84.8	83.2	76.7	11.6	262	89.5	90.3	86.9	7.0
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	75.3	77.9	81.1	66.7	11.4	119	88.7	90.6	83.9	4.6
Scheduled tribe	83.4	84.2	85.1	77.8	10.9	1,232	84.9	92.0	82.2	5.3
Other backward class	81.8	86.1	86.1	81.8	13.9	54	(93.2)	(99.6)	(92.9)	(0.0)
Other	83.9	82.5	85.7	75.9	10.3	278	87.5	96.3	85.0	1.3
Total	82.9	83.6	85.1	76.9	10.9	1,695	85.9	92.8	83.2	4.5

Note: Total includes women and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's access to money			Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹			
Age								
15-19	21.0	42.2	15.0	1.7	17.6		428	
20-24	37.8	60.5	23.7	4.5	35.4		374	
25-29	44.1	62.7	21.9	3.0	44.6		410	
30-39	47.1	61.1	24.3	6.2	46.2		709	
40-49	50.7	54.6	22.6	4.3	41.6		529	
Residence								
Urban	41.4	72.4	16.5	3.9	42.3		631	
Rural	41.4	51.1	23.7	4.3	36.9		1,818	
Schooling								
No schooling	42.4	39.1	15.8	4.2	38.9		788	
<5 years complete	28.7	47.0	23.0	2.0	39.6		164	
5-9 years complete	37.6	54.8	24.1	4.2	33.1		720	
10-11 years complete	35.5	67.2	21.5	4.2	34.2		343	
12 or more years complete	55.2	86.4	28.7	4.9	48.3		435	
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	55.4	59.6	22.1	6.4	39.7		832	
Employed, for cash	62.6	67.0	30.7	7.5	48.4		420	
Employed, not for cash	48.1	51.9	13.4	5.2	30.8		412	
Not employed	34.2	55.0	21.7	3.1	37.5		1,618	
Number of living children								
0	33.6	57.5	22.2	3.6	32.2		832	
1-2	46.0	60.1	22.7	5.6	40.4		815	
3-4	44.7	54.8	23.2	3.9	41.4		600	
5+	44.9	43.7	12.4	1.9	45.2		203	

Continued...

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit—Continued

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015–16

Background characteristic	Women's access to money			Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹		
Household structure²							
Nuclear	41.0	53.8	23.3	4.5	39.0	1,409	
Non-nuclear	41.9	60.3	19.8	3.7	37.3	1,040	
Religion							
Hindu	35.7	56.1	25.3	4.1	36.2	596	
Christian	41.8	54.9	18.7	4.6	40.1	1,117	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	38.8	43.7	28.9	2.0	34.5	320	
Other	50.4	71.6	19.7	5.0	39.4	416	
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	38.2	65.3	20.5	2.6	32.9	176	
Scheduled tribe	43.2	60.0	21.3	4.3	39.0	1,795	
Other backward class	43.9	57.1	32.4	7.3	29.3	80	
Other	33.2	36.8	22.9	3.3	39.6	382	
Total	41.4	56.6	21.8	4.2	38.3	2,449	

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

Table 92 Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women			Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages			Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	36.9	28.7	52.7	428	91.6	225	63.1	60.8	337
20-24	49.9	39.0	72.4	374	86.1	271	70.6	66.4	266
25-29	59.9	52.8	69.5	410	79.0	285	78.0	75.0	308
30-34	64.3	52.6	61.4	348	74.0	214	86.7	80.9	263
35-39	70.8	62.1	59.4	361	64.3	214	87.6	83.8	299
40-44	71.6	60.0	58.9	249	58.2	147	92.6	88.6	231
45-49	66.6	63.1	38.9	279	46.3	109	89.7	88.0	242
Residence									
Urban	61.5	45.2	82.0	631	81.3	518	72.1	66.7	542
Rural	57.5	51.3	52.1	1,818	71.4	947	83.4	80.6	1,405
Religion									
Hindu	49.0	38.2	56.3	596	71.0	336	78.2	70.2	505
Christian	65.0	57.4	58.4	1,117	75.2	652	82.4	80.4	857
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	41.3	36.1	53.5	320	67.1	171	81.2	78.6	261
Other	68.1	56.2	73.5	416	82.7	305	77.0	75.8	323
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	55.7	36.1	68.5	176	71.4	121	65.9	60.5	131
Scheduled tribe	64.3	56.5	63.6	1,795	76.7	1,142	82.7	80.7	1,409
Other backward class	51.3	43.3	56.0	80	(70.0)	45	77.8	66.6	73
Other	35.8	27.1	38.6	382	65.1	148	76.4	68.5	323
Schooling									
No schooling	62.7	55.2	37.4	788	20.5	295	84.6	80.5	316
<5 years complete	54.8	46.4	41.2	164	18.3	67	86.3	80.3	147
5-9 years complete	53.5	45.1	58.3	720	85.8	420	79.2	75.9	613
10-11 years complete	58.7	48.3	80.7	343	96.2	277	75.6	73.4	347
12 or more years complete	60.6	50.0	93.4	435	97.9	406	80.1	76.7	523
Total age 15-49	58.5	49.7	59.8	2,449	74.9	1,465	80.2	76.7	1,946
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	95.5	93.1	194
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	81.6	78.2	2,140

Note: Total includes women and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 93 Gender role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason, and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses to have sex with him, according to marital status, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Reason/behaviour	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	13.1	14.8	12.6	12.6	13.0	14.0
She neglects the house or children	32.3	24.4	34.1	20.9	32.7	23.1
She argues with him	14.6	15.3	13.9	15.3	14.4	15.3
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	8.7	8.1	6.1	9.1	8.1	8.5
She doesn't cook properly	17.3	10.3	13.4	9.4	16.2	9.9
He suspects her of being unfaithful	21.5	24.9	20.1	23.3	21.2	24.3
She shows disrespect for in-laws	36.0	32.0	37.0	29.0	36.3	30.9
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	51.0	41.4	50.8	39.2	51.0	40.6
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	64.2	66.2	64.4	63.7	64.3	65.3
Knows her husband has sex with other women	66.5	60.6	66.7	56.9	66.6	59.3
Is tired or not in the mood	58.8	62.3	55.3	57.9	57.9	60.6
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	50.5	51.9	50.5	47.5	50.5	50.2
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	26.3	25.5	28.6	29.2	26.9	26.9
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	12.9	na	12.0	na	12.6
Refuse to give her financial support	na	11.6	na	11.6	na	11.6
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	10.7	na	8.2	na	9.8
Have sex with another woman	na	12.7	na	12.4	na	12.6
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	4.2	na	3.1	na	3.8
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	74.1	na	76.5	na	75.0
Number of respondents	1,800	1,223	649	724	2,449	1,946

na = Not applicable

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age								
15-19	49.7	39.0	46.5	42.9	57.5	57.5	428	337
20-24	53.5	37.8	54.5	51.0	69.4	69.4	374	266
25-29	48.0	40.0	48.8	58.5	72.2	72.2	410	308
30-39	51.9	40.6	51.6	50.2	66.5	66.5	709	562
40-49	51.2	43.7	50.7	49.8	66.1	66.1	529	473
Residence								
Urban	54.1	37.7	51.5	54.5	68.1	68.1	631	542
Rural	49.9	41.7	50.1	48.6	65.4	65.4	1,818	1,405
Schooling								
No schooling	52.6	41.9	42.4	44.1	68.7	68.7	788	316
<5 years complete	44.3	38.8	50.2	54.4	73.5	73.5	164	147
5-9 years complete	47.4	37.6	52.3	49.3	66.3	66.3	720	613
10-11 years complete	50.9	43.1	58.4	50.4	64.1	64.1	343	347
12 or more years complete	56.5	42.1	56.0	53.9	63.8	63.8	435	523
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	59.4	41.2	47.4	51.6	68.4	68.4	832	1,447
Employed, for cash	53.9	37.0	49.3	55.5	72.2	72.2	420	1,120
Employed, not for cash	64.9	55.4	45.5	38.4	55.4	55.4	412	327
Not employed	46.7	38.8	52.1	46.2	59.7	59.7	1,618	500
Marital status								
Never married	50.8	39.2	50.5	47.5	62.9	62.9	649	724
Currently married	50.6	41.5	51.0	51.9	68.1	68.1	1,695	1,210
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	58.4	*	42.1	*	*	*	105	12

Continued...

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Number of living children								
0	50.3	39.7	49.1	47.5	61.8	61.8	832	953
1-2	50.4	39.8	50.0	55.1	70.5	70.5	815	520
3-4	51.7	44.5	53.3	52.0	69.4	69.4	600	363
5+	54.0	39.0	49.9	45.4	72.7	72.7	203	110
Household structure⁴								
Nuclear	50.3	42.1	49.0	49.3	64.4	64.4	1,409	1,116
Non-nuclear	51.9	38.6	52.4	51.6	68.5	68.5	1,040	830
Religion								
Hindu	45.5	30.2	53.7	57.4	76.3	76.3	596	505
Christian	51.4	46.9	45.8	48.3	61.8	61.8	1,117	857
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	45.1	33.2	61.0	55.6	70.5	70.5	320	261
Other	62.3	45.9	50.5	39.8	58.4	58.4	416	323
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	55.9	48.9	45.1	46.5	66.2	66.2	176	131
Scheduled tribe	53.0	45.8	49.2	48.4	61.8	61.8	1,795	1,409
Other backward class	42.2	29.9	52.4	46.9	71.2	71.2	80	73
Other	41.4	17.9	59.2	59.3	83.9	83.9	382	323
Total	51.0	40.6	50.5	50.2	66.2	66.2	2,449	1,946

Note: Total includes women and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

³ Specified reasons are: gets angry and reprimands her, refuses to give her financial support, uses force to have sex, and has sex with another woman.

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

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

Table 95 Experience of physical and sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence; among those who have experienced physical violence, the person committing the violence; and among those who have experienced sexual violence, the person committing the violence the first time, by marital status, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	23.2	16.0	21.4
Sexual violence only	1.8	1.7	1.8
Physical and sexual violence	7.3	0.4	5.5
Physical or sexual violence	32.4	18.1	28.7
Number of women	1,176	415	1,591
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	94.7	(0.0)	79.6
Former husband	1.6	(0.0)	1.3
Father/step-father	3.6	(43.2)	9.9
Mother/step-mother	3.4	(56.9)	11.9
Sister/brother	2.1	(22.6)	5.4
Other relative	2.0	(2.5)	2.1
Current boyfriend	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Former boyfriend	1.4	(0.0)	1.2
Teacher	0.9	(4.6)	1.5
Employer/someone at work	0.0	(2.6)	0.4
Other	0.0	(10.0)	1.6
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	360	68	428
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	99.7	*	92.2
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	1.5
Brother/step-brother	0.0	*	1.3
Other relative	0.3	*	2.6
Own friend/acquaintance	0.0	*	2.5
Number who experienced sexual violence	108	9	117

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age.

¹ Women can report more than one person who committed the violence

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 96 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
20-24	2.3	131
25-29	0.8	199
30-39	1.7	399
40-49	1.6	333
Residence		
Urban	2.6	258
Rural	1.2	825
Marital status		
Currently married	1.3	1,024
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	5.5	58
Number of living children		
0	(3.5)	31
1-2	0.5	514
3-4	2.6	416
5+	1.8	121
Schooling		
No schooling	2.3	459
<5 years complete	1.8	87
5-9 years complete	0.6	285
10-11 years complete	1.1	101
12 or more years complete	1.3	150
Religion		
Hindu	2.6	281
Christian	1.2	496
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.3	134
Other	1.7	172
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	2.8	75
Scheduled tribe	1.4	793
Other backward class	(1.7)	32
Other	1.0	175
Total	1.5	1,083

Note: Total includes women age 15-19 and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 97 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	29.0	2.4	18.7	21.1
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	15.2	1.1	10.1	11.2
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	11.9	0.9	7.9	8.8
Slapped her	22.2	1.3	14.7	16.0
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	7.7	0.8	5.0	5.8
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	8.7	0.6	5.9	6.5
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.5	0.0	1.4	1.4
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	2.2	0.1	1.7	1.8
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	8.7	0.7	6.6	7.3
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	7.1	0.4	5.4	5.8
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	3.7	0.1	3.2	3.3
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	4.7	0.5	3.1	3.6
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	16.4	1.9	11.5	13.5
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	9.3	0.8	7.2	8.0
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	8.9	0.7	6.4	7.0
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	8.8	1.1	5.7	6.8
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	30.7	3.0	20.4	23.4
Any form of physical and sexual violence	7.0	0.1	4.9	5.0
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	34.6	3.8	23.6	27.4
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	4.1	0.1	2.5	2.6
Any violence by women against their husband ²	7.0	1.3	4.9	6.2
Number of ever-married women	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176

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

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

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

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	(6.4)	(11.1)	(5.2)	(12.7)	(12.7)	38
20-24	27.0	49.9	22.6	51.0	52.2	150
25-29	7.9	22.1	4.5	23.9	26.0	216
30-39	16.9	28.3	9.0	30.1	34.5	424
40-49	17.4	27.2	5.2	28.8	34.8	348
Residence						
Urban	14.6	26.9	11.2	28.3	32.4	284
Rural	16.9	29.7	7.8	31.4	35.3	892
Schooling						
No schooling	21.2	34.3	9.0	36.3	40.1	479
<5 years complete	9.2	21.7	2.1	22.3	27.2	89
5-9 years complete	14.9	26.9	8.0	28.4	32.9	316
10-11 years complete	13.2	23.3	10.7	25.5	27.0	116
12 or more years complete	11.4	26.0	11.1	27.2	31.5	176
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	12.7	25.5	7.3	27.2	30.4	722
Employed for cash	21.4	35.5	9.7	37.1	42.0	219
Employed not for cash	22.9	34.0	11.8	35.5	40.5	235
Marital status						
Currently married	15.9	28.3	8.2	29.8	33.8	1,113
Widowed	8.1	31.9	10.2	35.8	37.4	46
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	15.3	27.4	7.8	29.0	32.9	1,091
0-4 years	12.5	24.6	10.2	26.6	29.1	174
5-9 years	11.0	27.8	8.9	28.9	29.8	187
10+ years	17.1	28.0	6.9	29.6	34.6	730
Number of living children						
0	16.0	27.1	12.2	30.0	32.6	124
1-2	12.3	27.9	8.1	28.2	31.3	514
3-4	20.5	27.4	8.2	30.1	36.4	416
5+	19.8	41.7	8.9	43.8	44.5	121
Household structure²						
Nuclear	15.5	28.4	7.6	29.9	33.6	699
Non-nuclear	17.7	30.0	10.3	31.9	36.1	477
Religion						
Hindu	18.0	27.7	6.1	28.8	34.4	296
Christian	17.1	30.2	12.3	31.9	34.5	552
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.0	24.0	1.4	25.3	26.1	141
Other	18.5	31.5	7.3	34.3	41.5	188

Continued...

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	20.2	31.5	7.2	33.6	39.9	78
Scheduled tribe	17.6	29.7	10.5	31.7	35.5	874
Other backward class	(10.6)	(15.6)	(5.5)	(16.5)	(18.1)	35
Other	10.3	26.6	1.0	26.6	30.6	181
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	24.1	53.6	21.9	56.2	59.2	256
No	14.5	22.0	4.6	23.0	27.6	771
Don't know	12.8	23.4	6.8	26.5	28.4	149
Total	16.4	29.0	8.7	30.7	34.6	1,176

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes divorced/separated/deserted women, women married more than once, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's schooling						
No schooling	15.6	34.3	8.0	36.5	38.9	321
<5 years complete	18.5	29.9	5.1	32.1	36.0	108
5-9 years complete	21.4	27.4	11.1	29.1	34.3	315
10-11 years complete	15.7	30.1	8.6	31.2	35.7	165
12 or more years complete	11.1	23.8	8.3	24.8	28.7	260
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	10.8	20.6	7.6	22.4	25.9	568
Gets drunk sometimes	17.7	31.9	8.3	33.7	38.1	455
Gets drunk often	34.8	56.1	14.4	56.1	59.9	141
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	(14.2)	(36.7)	(17.6)	(36.7)	(40.2)	40
Wife is same age	23.8	31.5	13.6	31.5	33.8	54
Wife 1-4 years younger	14.6	29.9	7.8	31.7	34.6	449
Wife 5-9 years younger	15.9	25.8	6.7	27.2	32.0	365
Wife 10+ years younger	17.2	26.6	8.6	28.5	34.0	205
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	18.0	27.8	7.4	28.9	33.7	554
Wife has more schooling	15.6	27.6	11.5	29.1	33.3	192
Both have equal schooling	12.9	29.1	15.7	32.1	35.5	150
Neither attended school	15.9	32.8	5.6	35.0	37.4	273
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	6.6	17.0	2.6	18.0	20.8	757
1-2	27.4	42.0	11.6	45.2	52.5	264
3-4	46.2	64.0	30.0	66.1	69.5	110
5-6	(42.2)	(69.4)	(40.4)	(72.6)	(75.7)	44
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	17.8	35.4	13.6	36.8	39.3	115
1-2	21.2	32.2	9.3	34.8	40.1	138
3	14.9	26.7	7.3	28.1	32.0	860
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	10.3	17.4	4.4	18.1	21.3	567
1-2	18.7	38.8	9.3	41.4	46.6	301
3-4	24.9	43.7	17.9	47.5	50.4	192
5-6	23.0	32.3	6.9	32.8	38.3	86

Continued...

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	13.8	24.9	6.4	26.6	29.1	289
1-2	19.2	35.1	8.8	38.2	44.3	288
3	16.2	28.1	9.7	29.0	32.6	599
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	40.9	68.7	30.7	69.2	69.2	65
Sometimes	16.8	31.6	8.8	33.4	37.3	867
Never	8.4	9.7	2.2	10.9	15.9	245
Total	16.4	29.0	8.7	30.7	34.6	1,176

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women whose husbands drink alcohol but never get drunk and women who agree with 7 reasons for which wife beating is justified, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 100 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence¹						
Ever ²	14.9	2.4	6.6	7.4	22.3	342
In the past 12 months	14.5	2.1	6.3	8.9	22.4	248
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ²	17.3	2.4	5.7	6.2	23.7	102
In the past 12 months	16.3	2.8	3.8	5.4	21.9	86
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ²	14.1	2.3	6.2	7.0	21.1	361
In the past 12 months	14.0	1.9	5.7	8.1	21.2	275
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ²	21.3	2.9	7.0	7.7	29.2	83
In the past 12 months	(19.5)	(4.1)	(5.6)	(7.9)	(27.6)	59

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

¹ Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy

² Includes violence in the past 12 months

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 101 Help seeking

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	81.9	(69.5)	64.1	79.2	(70.0)	77.7
Never sought help but told someone	10.8	(30.5)	19.7	13.3	(16.4)	13.8
Sought help	7.3	(0.0)	16.2	7.6	(13.6)	8.6
Number of women who experienced violence	340	29	88	381	75	457
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	*	nc	*	(53.4)	*	(50.4)
Husband's family	*	nc	*	(26.6)	*	(19.6)
Friend	*	nc	*	(32.7)	*	(39.3)
Neighbour	*	nc	*	(11.4)	*	(8.4)
Police	*	nc	*	(2.6)	*	(1.9)
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	25	0	14	29	10	39

nc = No cases

¹ Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) non-sampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the fourth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) to minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in NFHS-4 is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

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

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NFHS-4 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for NFHS-4 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

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

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

in which

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

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-4 sample for Arunachal Pradesh, there were 731 clusters. Hence, 731 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

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

in which

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

Where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 731 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 730 clusters (i_{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

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

Sampling errors for NFHS-4 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Arunachal Pradesh as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Table A.2 presents the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$); for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS		
Using an improved source of drinking water	Proportion	Households
Using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion	Households
Using iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	<i>De facto</i> household population, all ages
WOMEN		
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of females age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public health sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Unmet need for family planning	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Birth registration	Proportion	<i>De jure</i> children under age 5 years
Births delivered by a health personnel	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Children under age 6 months
Children with diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under age 5 years
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child with all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	Proportion	Children age 9-59 months
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months with an anaemia test
Women with any anaemia	Proportion	Women age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women
Neonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Postneonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Infant mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Child mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Under-five mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
MEN		
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of males age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Men age 15-49
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Men with any anaemia	Proportion	Men age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49

Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.875	0.010	14,366	14,617	3.607	0.011	0.855	0.895
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.613	0.009	14,366	14,617	2.313	0.015	0.594	0.632
Using iodized salt	0.993	0.001	14,317	14,574	1.233	0.001	0.991	0.995
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	958.094	8.055	29,235	30,626	1.369	0.008	941.984	974.204
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.327	0.006	24,962	26,218	1.927	0.017	0.316	0.338
Urban residence	0.264	0.008	14,059	14,294	2.249	0.032	0.248	0.281
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.313	0.008	14,059	14,294	2.037	0.025	0.297	0.329
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.310	0.008	14,059	14,294	1.976	0.025	0.294	0.325
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.250	0.005	14,059	14,294	1.501	0.022	0.239	0.261
Currently married	0.711	0.006	14,059	14,294	1.444	0.008	0.700	0.722
Married before age 18	0.268	0.006	11,852	11,926	1.472	0.022	0.256	0.280
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.316	0.008	10,077	10,157	1.626	0.024	0.301	0.332
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.266	0.007	10,077	10,157	1.624	0.027	0.252	0.280
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.051	0.003	10,077	10,157	1.485	0.064	0.044	0.057
Currently using pill	0.102	0.005	10,077	10,157	1.775	0.052	0.092	0.113
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.034	0.002	10,077	10,157	1.243	0.066	0.030	0.039
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodth</i>	0.014	0.002	10,077	10,157	1.301	0.108	0.011	0.017
Currently using female sterilization	0.112	0.005	10,077	10,157	1.577	0.044	0.102	0.122
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.601	0.015	2,563	2,734	1.549	0.025	0.571	0.631
Unmet need for family planning	0.216	0.006	10,077	10,157	1.353	0.026	0.205	0.227
Want no more children	0.495	0.007	10,077	10,157	1.341	0.013	0.482	0.509
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.096	0.004	10,077	10,157	1.431	0.044	0.088	0.105
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.268	0.011	3,811	3,884	1.541	0.041	0.246	0.290
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.083	0.007	3,811	3,884	1.469	0.079	0.070	0.096
Birth registration	0.629	0.014	5,141	5,392	1.736	0.022	0.602	0.657
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.539	0.015	4,909	5,023	1.844	0.028	0.508	0.569
Institutional delivery	0.524	0.015	4,909	5,023	1.855	0.029	0.494	0.554
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.303	0.012	3,811	3,884	1.640	0.040	0.279	0.327
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.098	0.008	3,811	3,884	1.573	0.077	0.083	0.113
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.577	0.030	396	430	1.263	0.052	0.517	0.638
Children with diarrhoea	0.064	0.005	4,834	4,925	1.259	0.073	0.055	0.074
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.660	0.034	315	317	1.195	0.051	0.592	0.727
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.449	0.034	315	317	1.152	0.075	0.383	0.518
Child received BCG vaccination	0.709	0.020	896	895	1.259	0.028	0.666	0.745
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.523	0.022	896	895	1.306	0.043	0.476	0.564
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.537	0.021	896	895	1.226	0.039	0.493	0.576
Child received measles vaccination	0.546	0.022	896	895	1.275	0.040	0.501	0.587
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.409	0.022	896	895	1.329	0.054	0.363	0.451
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.382	0.022	896	895	1.316	0.057	0.337	0.423
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.404	0.013	4,214	4,272	1.557	0.032	0.376	0.428
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.294	0.010	4,072	4,348	1.389	0.035	0.273	0.314
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.173	0.010	4,072	4,348	1.630	0.058	0.153	0.193
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.194	0.009	4,072	4,348	1.460	0.047	0.176	0.213
Children with any anaemia	0.507	0.012	3,892	4,082	1.482	0.024	0.483	0.531
Women with any anaemia	0.403	0.008	13,636	13,847	1.992	0.021	0.386	0.420
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.085	0.004	12,884	13,116	1.574	0.045	0.078	0.093
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.189	0.005	12,884	13,116	1.495	0.027	0.179	0.199
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.780	0.013	2,421	2,449	1.577	0.017	0.753	0.806
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.160	0.011	2,421	2,449	1.478	0.069	0.138	0.182
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.287	0.018	1,577	1,591	1.602	0.064	0.250	0.323
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.125	0.062	39,937	40,449	1.403	0.029	2.000	2.250
Neonatal mortality	11.788	2.173	5,046	5,117	1.334	0.184	7.441	16.134
Postneonatal mortality	11.062	1.825	5,070	5,140	1.144	0.165	7.413	14.711
Infant mortality	22.850	2.992	5,050	5,120	1.273	0.131	16.865	28.834
Child mortality	10.195	1.453	5,171	5,179	1.069	0.143	7.289	13.102
Under-five mortality	32.812	3.298	5,069	5,145	1.191	0.101	26.216	39.408
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.202	0.005	26,083	27,292	1.828	0.023	0.193	0.211
Urban residence	0.278	0.018	1,897	1,946	1.733	0.064	0.243	0.314
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.162	0.013	1,897	1,946	1.540	0.080	0.136	0.188
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.447	0.017	1,897	1,946	1.451	0.037	0.414	0.480
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.372	0.013	1,897	1,946	1.188	0.035	0.345	0.398
Currently married	0.622	0.013	1,897	1,946	1.177	0.021	0.596	0.648
Married before age 21	0.212	0.015	1,338	1,343	1.332	0.070	0.182	0.242
Want no more children	0.541	0.020	1,203	1,210	1.365	0.036	0.502	0.581
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.138	0.015	1,203	1,210	1.469	0.106	0.109	0.168
Men with any anaemia	0.173	0.013	1,787	1,823	1.437	0.076	0.146	0.199
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.083	0.011	1,795	1,824	1.497	0.127	0.062	0.104
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.207	0.014	1,795	1,824	1.403	0.066	0.179	0.234
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.867	0.016	1,897	1,946	2.022	0.018	0.835	0.898
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.274	0.019	1,897	1,946	1.850	0.069	0.236	0.312

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.947	0.013	2,920	3,810	3.059	0.013	0.922	0.972
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.733	0.015	2,920	3,810	1.804	0.020	0.703	0.762
Using iodized salt	0.994	0.002	2,915	3,804	1.160	0.002	0.991	0.997
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	973.185	19.405	5,482	7,225	1.317	0.020	934.374	1011.996
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.182	0.009	4,822	6,373	1.584	0.047	0.165	0.199
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.265	0.015	1,896	2,427	1.509	0.058	0.234	0.296
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.234	0.014	1,896	2,427	1.410	0.059	0.207	0.262
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.030	0.005	1,896	2,427	1.346	0.175	0.020	0.041
Currently using pill	0.093	0.009	1,896	2,427	1.299	0.093	0.076	0.110
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.035	0.004	1,896	2,427	0.970	0.117	0.027	0.043
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.023	0.004	1,896	2,427	1.271	0.192	0.014	0.031
Currently using female sterilization	0.083	0.008	1,896	2,427	1.236	0.094	0.067	0.099
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.523	0.029	466	578	1.260	0.056	0.465	0.582
Unmet need for family planning	0.254	0.011	1,896	2,427	1.135	0.045	0.231	0.277
Want no more children	0.468	0.013	1,896	2,427	1.176	0.029	0.441	0.495
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.373	0.023	691	897	1.260	0.062	0.327	0.419
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.111	0.017	691	897	1.446	0.155	0.076	0.145
Birth registration	0.800	0.019	886	1,149	1.183	0.023	0.763	0.837
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.828	0.022	844	1,099	1.464	0.026	0.785	0.872
Institutional delivery	0.815	0.021	844	1,099	1.418	0.026	0.772	0.857
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.379	0.024	691	897	1.296	0.063	0.332	0.427
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.064	0.011	691	897	1.181	0.171	0.042	0.085
Children with diarrhoea	0.070	0.011	831	1,078	1.245	0.161	0.048	0.093
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.766	0.055	59	76	0.977	0.071	0.657	0.875
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.571	0.072	59	76	1.087	0.126	0.427	0.714
Child received BCG vaccination	0.804	0.041	159	211	1.222	0.051	0.718	0.883
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.600	0.046	159	211	1.156	0.076	0.507	0.689
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.627	0.042	159	211	1.064	0.066	0.542	0.708
Child received measles vaccination	0.634	0.044	159	211	1.125	0.069	0.544	0.719
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.501	0.048	159	211	1.217	0.097	0.402	0.596
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.442	0.045	159	211	1.135	0.101	0.351	0.530
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.504	0.032	719	915	1.575	0.063	0.440	0.568
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.240	0.019	671	877	1.118	0.081	0.201	0.279
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.114	0.016	671	877	1.196	0.136	0.083	0.145
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.138	0.019	671	877	1.343	0.134	0.101	0.175
Children with any anaemia	0.497	0.029	620	798	1.389	0.058	0.439	0.554
Women with any anaemia	0.404	0.012	2,766	3,602	1.300	0.030	0.380	0.429
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.087	0.006	2,645	3,460	1.167	0.073	0.075	0.100
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.259	0.011	2,645	3,460	1.325	0.044	0.236	0.282
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.902	0.014	492	631	1.012	0.015	0.874	0.929
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.248	0.027	492	631	1.363	0.107	0.195	0.301
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.689	0.092	8,143	10,631	1.123	0.055	1.504	1.873
Neonatal mortality	9.103	5.713	894	1,105	1.736	0.628	0.000	20.529
Postneonatal mortality	9.529	4.888	897	1,107	1.105	0.513	0.000	19.305
Infant mortality	18.632	7.239	894	1,105	1.324	0.389	4.154	33.111
Child mortality	6.520	2.890	919	1,100	0.896	0.443	0.741	12.299
Under-five mortality	25.031	7.516	896	1,108	1.216	0.300	10.000	40.062
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.096	0.007	4,930	6,498	1.678	0.077	0.081	0.111
Want no more children	0.518	0.044	228	301	1.317	0.084	0.431	0.606
Men with any anaemia	0.157	0.025	379	508	1.240	0.162	0.106	0.208
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.088	0.022	383	510	1.266	0.250	0.044	0.131
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.260	0.030	383	510	1.325	0.114	0.201	0.319
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.965	0.011	404	542	1.203	0.011	0.943	0.987
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.377	0.050	404	542	2.049	0.132	0.277	0.476

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Arunachal Pradesh, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.850	0.013	11,446	10,807	3.796	0.015	0.825	0.875
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.571	0.012	11,446	10,807	2.495	0.020	0.548	0.594
Using iodized salt	0.992	0.001	11,402	10,769	1.255	0.001	0.990	0.994
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	953.435	8.680	23,753	23,402	1.372	0.009	936.075	970.795
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.373	0.007	20,140	19,846	2.053	0.018	0.360	0.387
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.333	0.009	8,181	7,730	1.646	0.026	0.315	0.350
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.276	0.008	8,181	7,730	1.680	0.030	0.259	0.292
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.057	0.004	8,181	7,730	1.524	0.069	0.049	0.065
Currently using pill	0.105	0.006	8,181	7,730	1.913	0.062	0.092	0.118
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.034	0.003	8,181	7,730	1.330	0.078	0.029	0.039
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.012	0.001	8,181	7,730	1.251	0.128	0.009	0.014
Currently using female sterilization	0.121	0.006	8,181	7,730	1.661	0.049	0.109	0.133
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.621	0.017	2,097	2,156	1.633	0.028	0.587	0.656
Unmet need for family planning	0.204	0.006	8,181	7,730	1.417	0.031	0.192	0.217
Want no more children	0.504	0.008	8,181	7,730	1.385	0.015	0.489	0.520
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.236	0.012	3,120	2,986	1.646	0.053	0.211	0.261
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.075	0.007	3,120	2,986	1.423	0.089	0.061	0.088
Birth registration	0.583	0.016	4,255	4,242	1.829	0.028	0.551	0.615
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.458	0.017	4,065	3,924	1.925	0.038	0.423	0.492
Institutional delivery	0.443	0.017	4,065	3,924	1.948	0.039	0.408	0.477
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.280	0.014	3,120	2,986	1.750	0.050	0.252	0.308
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.109	0.009	3,120	2,986	1.662	0.085	0.090	0.127
Children with diarrhoea	0.063	0.005	4,003	3,848	1.252	0.082	0.052	0.073
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.628	0.040	256	241	1.252	0.064	0.546	0.707
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.411	0.037	256	241	1.145	0.089	0.339	0.487
Child received BCG vaccination	0.680	0.022	737	684	1.253	0.032	0.632	0.720
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.499	0.025	737	684	1.338	0.050	0.446	0.546
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.510	0.024	737	684	1.265	0.047	0.459	0.554
Child received measles vaccination	0.519	0.024	737	684	1.304	0.047	0.468	0.565
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.381	0.024	737	684	1.345	0.064	0.330	0.427
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.364	0.024	737	684	1.363	0.068	0.313	0.410
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.376	0.014	3,495	3,357	1.525	0.037	0.347	0.402
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.307	0.012	3,401	3,471	1.463	0.038	0.284	0.330
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.188	0.012	3,401	3,471	1.744	0.063	0.164	0.212
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.209	0.010	3,401	3,471	1.505	0.050	0.188	0.230
Children with any anaemia	0.510	0.013	3,272	3,284	1.517	0.026	0.483	0.536
Women with any anaemia	0.403	0.010	10,870	10,245	2.228	0.026	0.382	0.424
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.085	0.005	10,239	9,656	1.722	0.056	0.075	0.094
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.164	0.006	10,239	9,656	1.565	0.035	0.153	0.176
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.737	0.017	1,929	1,818	1.694	0.023	0.703	0.771
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.129	0.012	1,929	1,818	1.538	0.091	0.105	0.152
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.293	0.076	31,794	29,817	1.492	0.033	2.141	2.445
Neonatal mortality	12.526	2.292	4,152	4,013	1.229	0.183	7.942	17.109
Postneonatal mortality	11.478	1.918	4,173	4,033	1.144	0.167	7.642	15.315
Infant mortality	24.004	3.274	4,156	4,016	1.258	0.136	17.456	30.552
Child mortality	11.102	1.658	4,252	4,079	1.119	0.149	7.786	14.417
Under-five mortality	34.839	3.665	4,173	4,037	1.191	0.105	27.509	42.169
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.235	0.006	21,153	20,794	1.945	0.024	0.223	0.246
Want no more children	0.549	0.022	975	909	1.367	0.040	0.506	0.593
Men with any anaemia	0.179	0.015	1,408	1,315	1.502	0.086	0.148	0.209
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.081	0.012	1,412	1,314	1.589	0.146	0.058	0.105
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.186	0.015	1,412	1,314	1.415	0.081	0.156	0.216
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.829	0.021	1,493	1,405	2.176	0.026	0.786	0.871
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.235	0.019	1,493	1,405	1.717	0.080	0.197	0.272



Technical assistance for NFHS-4 was provided by the USAID-supported DHS Program at ICF, and assistance for the HIV components was provided by NACO and NARI. Funding assistance was provided by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India and:



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The opinions in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the funding agencies.
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