



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Meghalaya



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

MEGHALAYA

NOVEMBER 2017

Suggested citation: International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and ICF. 2017.
National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), India, 2015-16: Meghalaya. Mumbai: IIPS.

For additional information about the 2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), please contact:

International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai-400 088

Telephone: 022-4237 2442

Fax: 022-2556 3257

E-mail: nfhs42013@gmail.com, director@iips.net

For related information, visit <http://www.rchiips.org/nfhs> or <http://www.iipsindia.org>

CONTRIBUTORS

H. Lhungdim

S.K. Singh

Laxmi Kant Dwivedi

Fred Arnold

RESEARCH STAFF

Y. Vaidehi

Poonam V. Kamble

Barsharani Maharana

CONTENTS

	Page
KEY FINDINGS	
Introduction.....	1
Household Characteristics	3
Education	4
Fertility	5
Family Planning.....	8
Infant and Child Mortality	10
Maternal Health.....	12
Child Health.....	15
Breastfeeding, Nutrition, and Anaemia	18
Adult Health and Health Care.....	21
HIV/AIDS.....	23
Sexual Behaviour	25
Women's Empowerment.....	25
Domestic Violence	28

TABLES

Table 1	Results of the household and individual interviews.....	31
Table 2	Results of the household and individual interviews by district.....	32
Table 3	Household population by age, schooling, residence, and sex	33
Table 4	Household and housing characteristics.....	34
Table 5	Household possessions and land ownership	37
Table 6	School attendance	38
Table 7	Children's living arrangements and orphanhood.....	39
Table 8	Birth registration of children under age five	40
Table 9	Birth registration of children under age five by district.....	41
Table 10	Background characteristics of respondents	42
Table 11	Current fertility	44
Table 12	Fertility by background characteristics	45
Table 13	Teenage pregnancy and motherhood	46
Table 14	Birth order	47
Table 15	Birth intervals	48
Table 16	Fertility preferences by number of living children	49
Table 17	Desire not to have any more children.....	50
Table 18	Ideal number of children	51
Table 19	Indicators of sex preference.....	52
Table 20	Knowledge of contraceptive methods	54
Table 21	Current use of contraception by background characteristics.....	56
Table 22	Current use of contraceptive methods by district.....	58
Table 23	Hysterectomy	59

	Page
Table 24	Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse..... 60
Table 25	Source of modern contraceptive methods..... 62
Table 26	Informed choice..... 65
Table 27	Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates 66
Table 28	Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge..... 67
Table 29	Need and demand for family planning among currently married women..... 68
Table 30	Unmet need for family planning by district 70
Table 31	Pregnancy outcome 71
Table 32	Characteristics of abortions *
Table 33	Age at first marriage..... 72
Table 34	Early childhood mortality rates 73
Table 35	Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics 74
Table 36	High-risk fertility behaviour 75
Table 37	Antenatal care..... 76
Table 38	Antenatal care services and information received..... 77
Table 39	Antenatal care indicators 78
Table 40	Antenatal care indicators by district 79
Table 41	Advice received during pregnancy 80
Table 42	Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done 81
Table 43	Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card..... 83
Table 44	Delivery and postnatal care..... 84
Table 45	Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics..... 86
Table 46	Delivery and postnatal care by district..... 87
Table 47	Delivery costs and financial assistance..... 88
Table 48	Birth order and delivery characteristics by district 89
Table 49	Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn..... 90
Table 50	Trends in maternal care indicators..... 91
Table 51	Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report 92
Table 52	Vaccinations by background characteristics 93
Table 53	Selected vaccinations by district 95
Table 54	Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever..... 96
Table 55	Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea 97
Table 56	Feeding practices during diarrhoea 99
Table 57	Knowledge of ORS packets 100
Table 58	ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services 101
Table 59	Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding 103
Table 60	Nutritional status of children..... 104
Table 61	Initial breastfeeding..... 107
Table 62	Breastfeeding status by age 108
Table 63	Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices 109
Table 64	Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district 111

	Page
Table 65	Prevalence of anaemia in children..... 112
Table 66	Micronutrient intake among children..... 114
Table 67	Presence of iodized salt in household..... 116
Table 68	Presence of iodized salt in household by district..... 117
Table 69	Women's and men's food consumption 118
Table 70	Nutritional status of adults..... 119
Table 71	Prevalence of anaemia in adults 120
Table 72	Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district 121
Table 73	Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS..... 122
Table 74	Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS 124
Table 75	Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections 126
Table 76	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth 127
Table 77	Prevalence of tuberculosis 128
Table 78	Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis 129
Table 79	Health insurance coverage among women and men 130
Table 80	Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households 131
Table 81	Health problems..... 132
Table 82	Health examinations..... 134
Table 83.1	Blood pressure status: Women 135
Table 83.2	Blood pressure status: Men 136
Table 84.1	Random blood glucose levels: Women..... 138
Table 84.2	Random blood glucose levels: Men..... 139
Table 85	Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men 140
Table 86	Methods of menstrual protection 141
Table 87	Employment and cash earnings of women and men 142
Table 88	Control over and magnitude of women's cash earnings 143
Table 89	Decision making..... 144
Table 90	Decision making by background characteristics..... 145
Table 91	Women's access to money and credit 147
Table 92	Ownership of assets..... 149
Table 93	Gender role attitudes..... 150
Table 94	Gender role attitudes by background characteristics 151
Table 95	Experience of physical and sexual violence 153
Table 96	Experience of violence during pregnancy 154
Table 97	Forms of spousal violence 155
Table 98	Spousal violence by background characteristics 156
Table 99	Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators..... 158
Table 100	Injuries to women due to spousal violence..... 160
Table 101	Help seeking 161

APPENDIX

Estimates of sampling errors.....	163
-----------------------------------	-----

* Table 32 is not shown because of small number of cases

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 Meghalaya was conducted in all 7 districts of the state from 6 April to 19 September, 2015 by Nielsen (India) Private Limited, and collected information from 7,327 households, 9,201 women age 15-49 (including 1,461 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 1,236 men age 15-54. Survey response rates were 98 percent for households, 97 percent for women, and 91 percent for men.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-4 survey in Meghalaya, 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

In Meghalaya, 22 percent of households are in urban areas. On average, households are comprised of 5.1 members. Thirty percent of households are headed by women, with 29 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

A large majority of households in Meghalaya have household heads who are Christian (77%). Eleven percent of households have household heads who are Hindu and 5 percent of household have Muslim household heads.

Eighty-eight percent of households in Meghalaya have household heads who belong to a scheduled tribe, and 3 percent belong to a scheduled caste. Seven percent of Meghalaya's household heads do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

More than one-third (37%) of Meghalaya's population is under age 15; only 3 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,005 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under seven years of age is 991 females per 1,000 males. Less than one percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 8 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 83 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 13 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 4 percent live with neither parent. Births of four-fifths of children under five years of age were registered with the civil authorities, but only 47 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Housing characteristics

Less than half (43%) of households in Meghalaya live in a *pucca* house, while a very large majority of households (91%) have electricity. Only 8 percent of households do not use a sanitation facility, which means that household members practice open defecation, a substantial improvement from 29 percent at the time of NFHS-3. Open defecation is more common among rural households (10%) than urban households (0.5%).

Only 24 percent of households in Meghalaya have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Sixty-eight percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 24 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (58%) are more likely than rural households (15%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Almost two-thirds (65%) of households treat their drinking water to make it potable (mostly by boiling). Three-fourths of the households in Meghalaya use solid fuel for cooking (mainly wood), more so in the rural areas (89%). Only 22 percent of households use a clean fuel for cooking.

Selected household possessions

Almost all urban households (98%) and most rural households (87%) in Meghalaya have a mobile phone. Seventy-nine percent of households have a bank or post office account. BPL cards are held by 20 percent of households, up from 10 percent in NFHS-3. Seventy-two percent own a house, but the proportion is much less in urban areas (46%). Agricultural land is owned by 34 percent of rural households and 8 percent of urban households. Overall, 28 percent of all households in Meghalaya own agricultural land. More than half (56%) of the households own farm animals, including 13 percent of urban households.

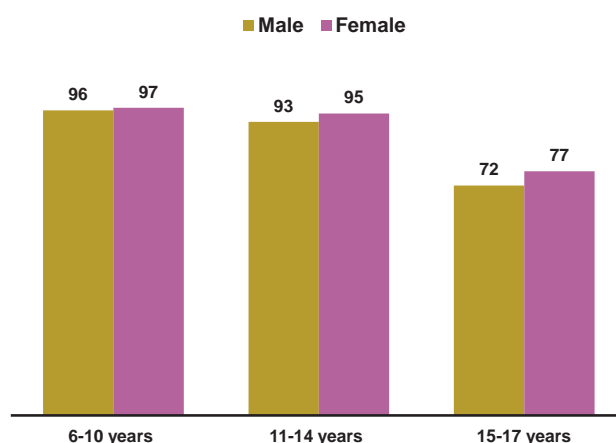
EDUCATION

School attendance among children

About 90 percent of children age 6-17 years in Meghalaya attend school (94% in urban areas and 87% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (94%) at age 6-14 years, and then drops to 75 percent at age 15-17 years. There is almost no gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; however, in the age group 15-17 years, more girls (77%) than boys (72%) 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, 83 percent of women age 15-49 and 84 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Only 19 percent of women age 15-49 in Meghalaya have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 22 percent of men.

Sixteen percent of both women and men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 19 percent of women age 15-49 in Meghalaya have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 22 percent of men.

Media exposure is moderate among women and men in Meghalaya. More than 7 in 10 women and men watch television at least once a week. Men (44%) are much more likely than women

(31%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Twenty-four percent of women and 18 percent of men are not regularly exposed to any form of media.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 21.7 years among women age 25-49 years. Seventeen percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18, down from 25 percent in NFHS-3. Fourteen percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21, down from 27 percent of men in NFHS-3.

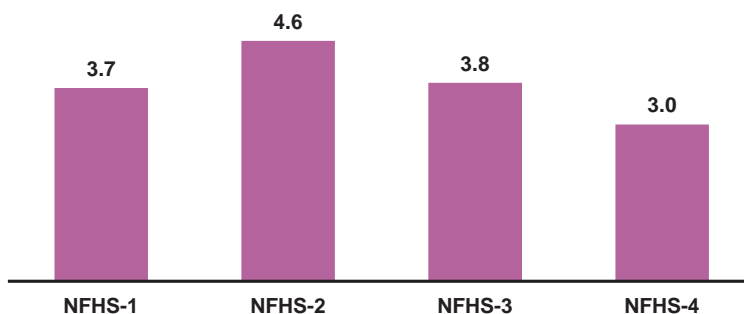
Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Meghalaya is 3.0 children per woman, nearly one child above replacement level fertility. Fertility decreased by nearly 0.8 children in the seven years between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, and declined further by 0.8 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 but fertility is more than one child (1.4 children) above the replacement level in rural areas (3.5 children per woman). Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 33 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 39 percent in NFHS-3.

Fertility Trends

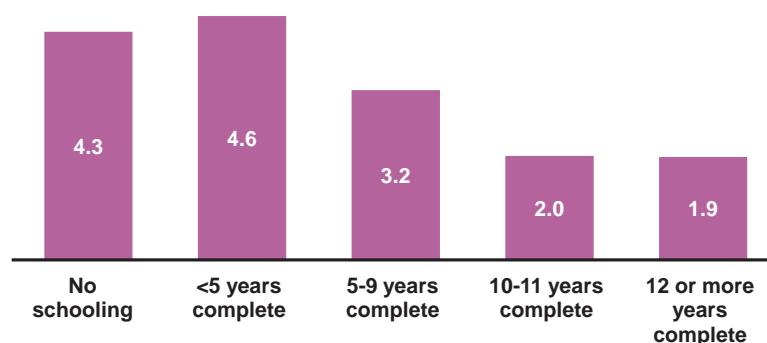
Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



There are large differentials in fertility by religion, caste/tribe, residence and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have 2.3 children more than women who had 12 or more years of schooling (a TFR of 4.3, compared with 1.9). Hindu women have the lowest TFR (1.5), followed by Christian women (3.1), Muslim women (3.6), and women from other religions (4.5). Fertility is twice as high in rural areas (TFR of 3.5) than in urban areas (1.7). Despite the overall high fertility, the total wanted fertility of women in Meghalaya is slightly lower (2.8 children).

How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-five percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining pregnancies terminated in foetal wastage. Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 4 percent of all pregnancies, followed by abortion and stillbirth.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Meghalaya, 9 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, about the same as in NFHS-3 (8%). About 1 percent of women age 15-16 years have started childbearing, but this proportion increases sharply to 14 percent among women who are 18 years old and to 26 percent among women who are 19 years old. Twenty-one percent of women who had no schooling have begun childbearing, compared with only one percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Meghalaya is 32.5 months, 0.8 months longer than in NFHS-3. Eight percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth and 24 percent occur within 24 months. Fifty-nine percent of births occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality

Fifty-nine percent of births in Meghalaya occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

Thirty-six percent of currently married women and 34 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, almost two-fifths of women and around half of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Thirty percent of women and 27 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

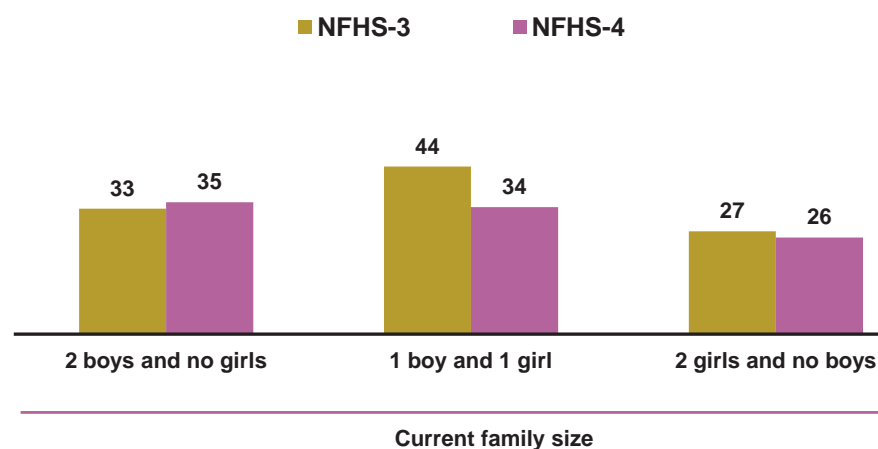
In Meghalaya, being a matriarchal society, there is an indication of a preference for daughters among women. Twenty-one percent of women want more daughters than sons, compared with 14 percent who want more sons than daughters. More men would like to have more sons than daughters (21%) than would like to have more daughters than sons (18%). However, 83 percent of women and 90 percent of men want at least one son and at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of living children, particularly their number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 35 percent with two sons and 34 percent with one son want no more children, compared with only 26 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has decreased somewhat in the 10 years since NFHS-3.

In Meghalaya, there are some unplanned pregnancies. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been 2.8 children per woman, instead of the current level of 3.0 children per woman.

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

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



FAMILY PLANNING

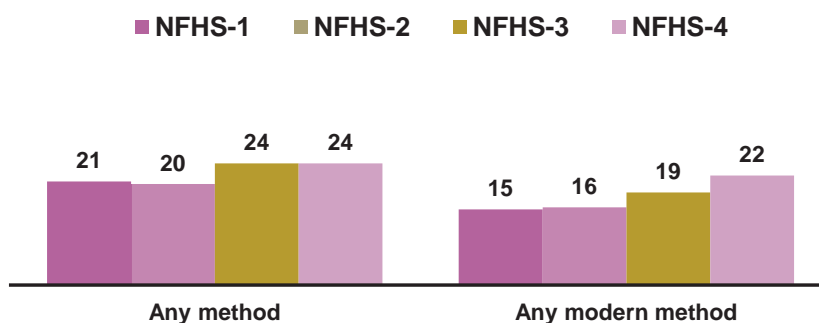
Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Meghalaya. However, some methods are still less well known. Only a little over two-thirds of currently married women know about injectables (68%) and 20 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, 26 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 24 percent, the same as in NFHS-3. Modern method use is 22 percent, indicating an increase of 3 percentage points from its level in NFHS-3 (19%). The share of female sterilization in contraceptive method use (26%) has decreased since NFHS-3 (39%). During the same period, the share of pill use more than doubled, from 20 percent to 48 percent. Contraceptive use in NFHS-4 increases sharply with age, from 7 percent for women age 15-19 to 23-31 percent for women age 25-49.

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



In Meghalaya, contraceptive use is higher in urban areas (33%) than in rural areas (22%). Contraceptive prevalence does not vary much by the level of schooling. Muslim women (43%) are much more likely to use contraception than Hindu women (35%) or Christian women (22%). Women in Meghalaya are much less likely to use contraception if they have no children (4%).

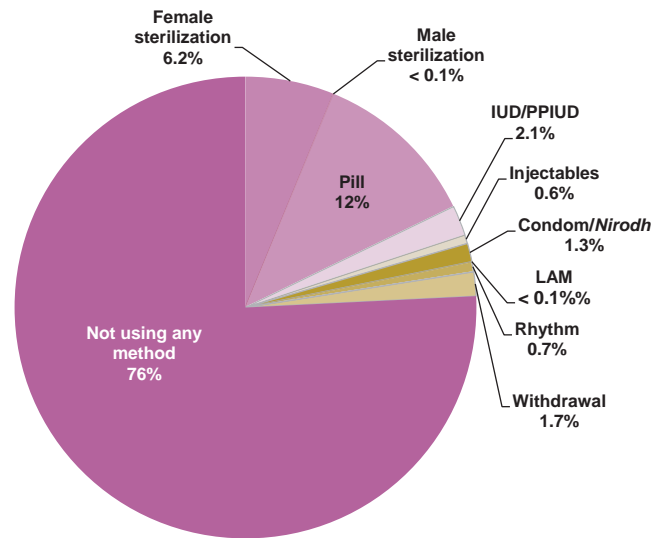
The most common modern spacing method used by currently married women in Meghalaya is pills (12%).

Sixty-eight percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital (59%), and three-fourths of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in the public sector. The majority of pill (72%) and condom/*Nirodh* (62%) users get their supply from the private sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for all methods is 36 percent. Thirty-five 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 method related issues, followed by the desire to become pregnant.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



More than one-third (35%) of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

Informed choice

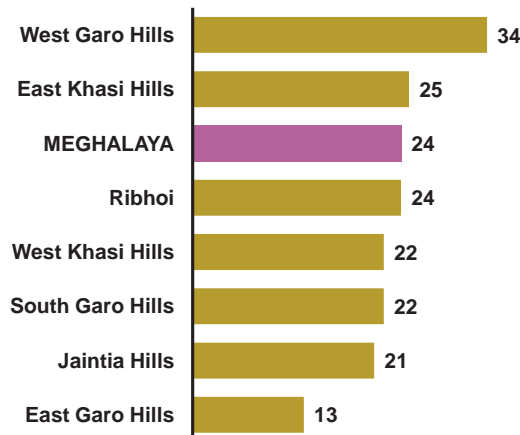
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Seventy-two percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 60 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (50%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Almost one-sixth (15%) of men age 15-49 in Meghalaya agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 13 percent think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. Less than half (43%) of men 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, 21 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, a decline of 14 percentage points since NFHS-3. Currently, 53 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 48 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods. The percentage of demand for family planning that is satisfied has increased by 13 percentage points in the 10-year period since NFHS-3.

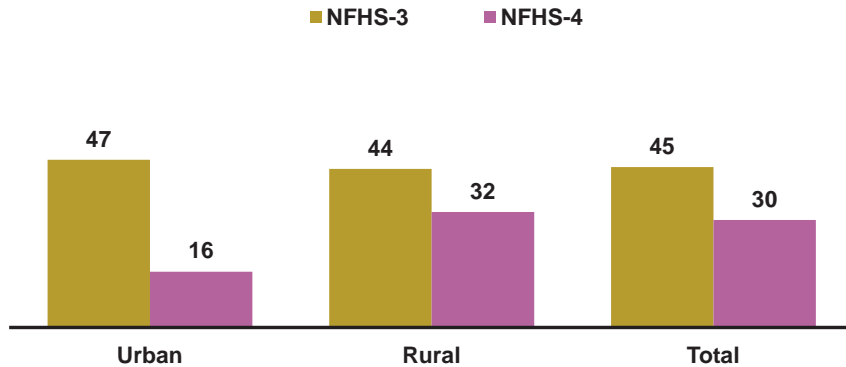
INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Meghalaya in NFHS-4 is estimated at 30 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-3 estimate of 45, the NFHS-2 estimate of 89, and the NFHS-1 estimate of 64.

In Meghalaya, all infant and child mortality rates are lower for girls than boys. In fact, 1 in 22 boys die before the age of five, compared with 1 in 29 girls. Children born to mothers 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 32 per 1,000 for children with mother's age at birth 30-39, compared with 25 per 1,000 for children with mother's age at birth 20-29. Having children too close together is especially risky. Children born less than two years after a previous birth are almost twice as likely to die in infancy as children whose mothers waited four or more years between births.

Trends in Infant Mortality

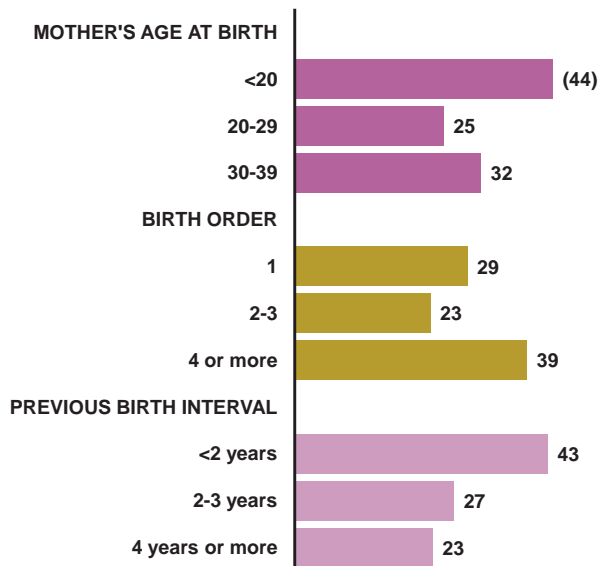
Deaths per 1,000 live births



The neonatal mortality rate is almost five times as high in rural areas as in urban areas, and the infant mortality rate is more than twice as high in rural areas as in urban areas. An even greater differential exists in infant mortality according to mother's schooling. Children whose mothers have no schooling (41 per 1,000 live births) are more than three times as likely to die before their first birthday as children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of schooling (12 per 1,000 live births).

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



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

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

MATERNAL HEALTH

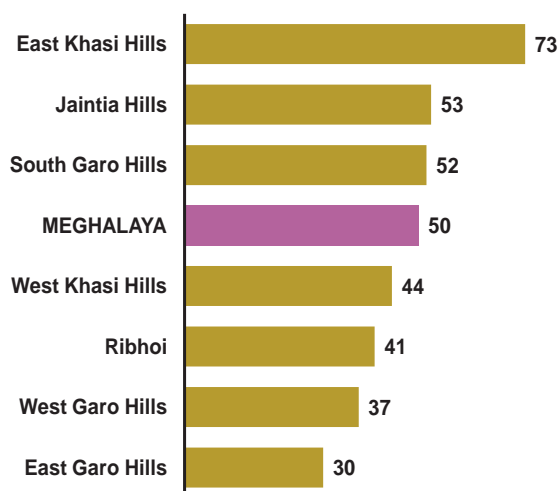
Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, four-fifths received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a skilled provider (62% from a doctor and 18% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Fifteen percent did not receive any antenatal care. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 84 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 94 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Just over half (53%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Half of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits. Urban women were much more likely to receive four or more antenatal care visits than rural women. The proportion of women who received four or more antenatal care visits and the proportion of women who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last births have both increased substantially in the 10 years since NFHS-3. For 81 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 36 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more. More than three-fourths of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Only four percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District

Percentage of last births in the past five years

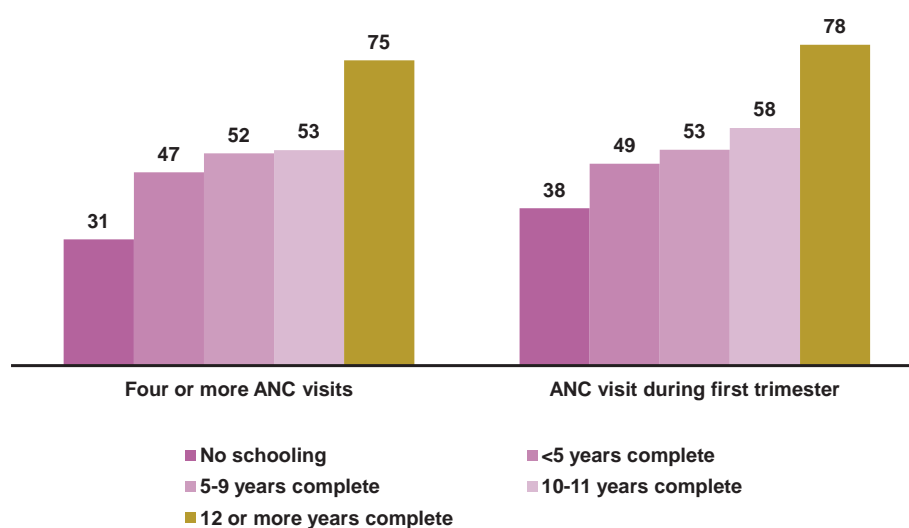


Only half of mothers in Meghalaya received at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

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, 65-85 percent received advice on each of the five different areas (85% on keeping the baby warm, 84% received advice on breastfeeding, 83% on the importance of institutional delivery, 71% on family planning, and 65% 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 Meghalaya, 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 their abdomen examined (91%), and having blood and urine samples taken (80-81%).

An ultrasound test was performed during one-third of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 12 years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with less schooling or no schooling. Fifty-nine percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 18 percent of women with no schooling. Urban women were two times as likely to have an ultrasound test as rural women. Forty-six percent of Hindu women had an ultrasound test, compared with 33 percent of Christian women.

Delivery care

Just over half (51%) of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and almost half take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased by 22 percentage points in the past 10 years, from 29 percent in NFHS-3 to 51 percent in NFHS-4. Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with 12 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, women in urban areas, and Hindu women.

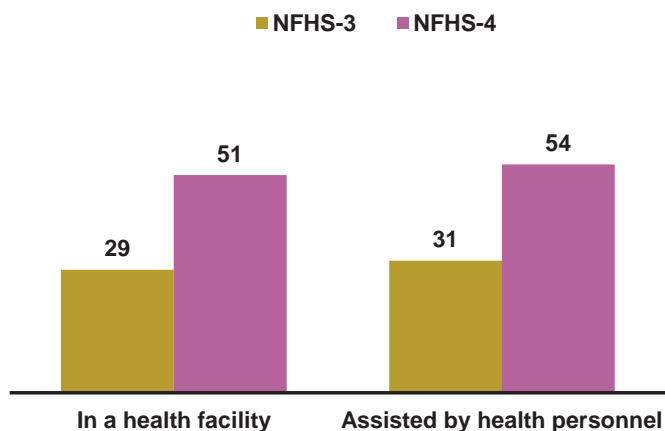
For 80 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 30 percent of deliveries. Seventy-seven percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Fifty-four percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 30 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant. Eight percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Almost one-third (30%) of caesarean sections (2% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 28 percent received financial assistance under the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Women who have no schooling were more likely than women with 12 or more years of schooling to receive financial assistance under JSY. Younger women were more likely than older women to receive financial assistance under JSY.

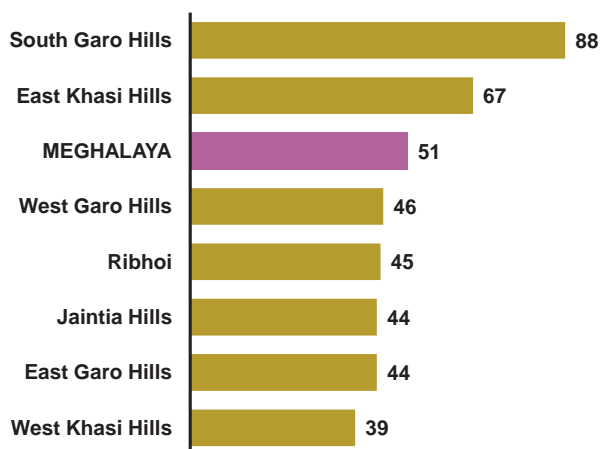
Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Fifty-one percent of children in Meghalaya who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Meghalaya, 69 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 56 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; 82 percent of births in public health facilities and 90 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with only 22 percent of home births.

Only 17 percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Nineteen percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Eighty-seven percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Forty-three percent of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check-up received by the child's mother (57% in urban areas and 40% in rural areas), but only one-third of men were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 24-39 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

Among fathers with a child less than three years of age, 42-67 percent of fathers were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Sixty-seven percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 63 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Forty-two percent were told about family planning or delaying the next child by a health provider or a health worker. Only 37-57 percent of fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility were told about the importance of cord care, the importance of keeping the baby warm immediately after birth, and the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery.

CHILD HEALTH

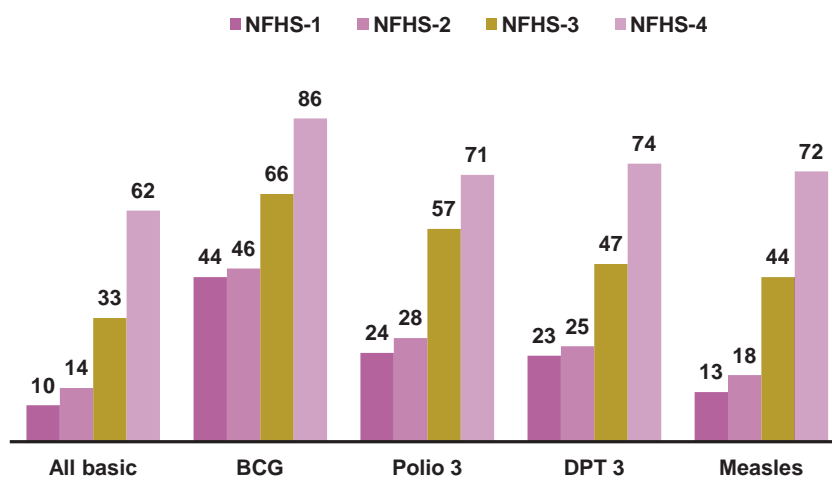
Vaccination of children

Less than two-thirds (62%) 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, most children are at least partially vaccinated; 12 percent have not received any vaccinations at all.

Eighty-six percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, slightly less than three-quarters have received other basic vaccinations (71% have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 72% have been vaccinated against measles and 74% have received the three recommended doses of DPT vaccine). There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 83% to 74%) and polio vaccine (from 86% to 71%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations

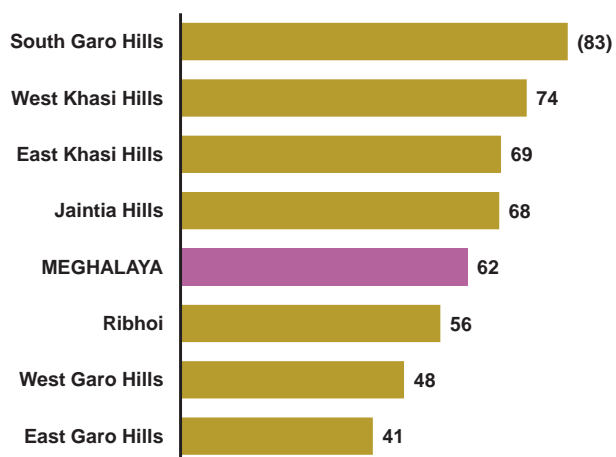


Between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, there was a large increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 47% to 74%), measles (from 44% to 72%), BCG (from 66% to 86%) and three doses of polio vaccine (from 57% to 71%). Overall, coverage of all basic vaccinations is almost twice as high as it was in NFHS-3 (increasing from 33% to 62%). In addition, more than three-quarters (77%) of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, but slightly less than two-thirds (63%) of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (81% versus 59%) and is high for children whose mothers have 12 or more years of schooling and for first births. Girls are more likely to be fully vaccinated than boys.

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Coverage with all basic vaccinations is highest for children in urban areas and children whose mothers have 12 or more years of schooling.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 6 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, 76 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Twenty-three percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 76 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 11 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Seventy percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. More than 9 out of 10 mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 78 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Fifty-four percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and more than 8 out of 10 children were given some type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Fifty-eight percent were given zinc supplements. Six 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 Meghalaya only 15 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only one-third of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, slightly more than half (52%) of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only 41 percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended. Sixty-two percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORT and continued feeding.

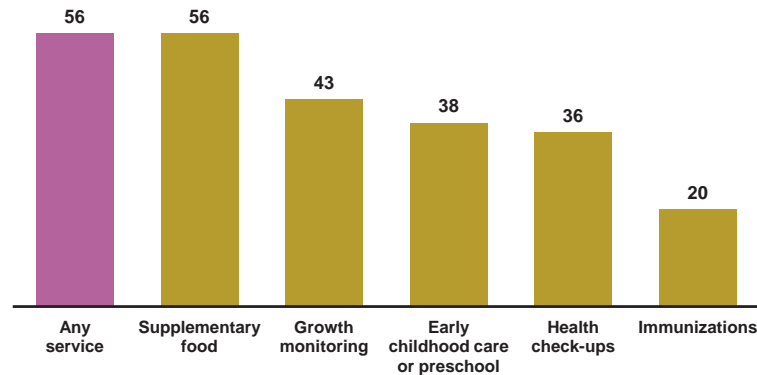
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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.

Fifty-six percent of children under 6 years receive services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food (56%), growth monitoring (43%), early childhood care or preschool (38% of children age 3-6 years), and health check-ups (36%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is immunizations (20%). Slightly more than half of the mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre (52%) received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, slightly more than half of their mothers (54%) received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and 51 percent of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Meghalaya, only 36 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Ninety-three percent are 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 indicators shows substantial improvement since NFHS-3, many 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 exposes the baby to the risk of infection. However, 16 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 88 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and two-thirds (67%) continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 29.3 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. At age 6-8 months two-thirds (67%) of children in Meghalaya 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. Only about half (49%) of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even a smaller proportion of children (45%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only about one-fourth (24%) of children 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 Meghalaya, just over half (54%) of children age 9-59 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but more than three-quarters (76%) 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. Sixty-one percent of children age 9-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey, and 30 percent of children ages 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

Children’s nutritional status

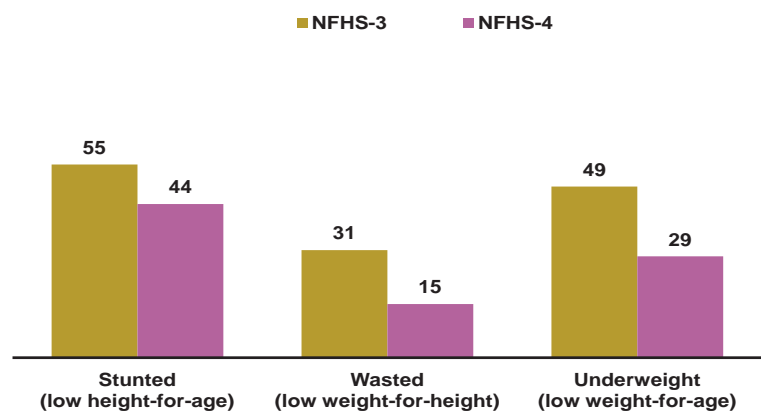
Over two-fifths (44%) of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Fifteen percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 7 percent are severely wasted. Twenty-nine percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Four percent of children are overweight. Even during the first six months of life, when almost all babies are breastfed, 13 percent of children are stunted, 11 percent are underweight, and 21 percent are wasted.

Children’s nutritional status in Meghalaya has improved since NFHS-3. Stunting decreased from 55 percent to 44 percent in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, and the percentage of children who are underweight decreased from 49 percent to 29 percent. In the same period, wasting decreased from 31 percent to 15 percent. Despite the gains in stunting, wasting and underweight, child malnutrition is still a major problem in Meghalaya.

There are only small differences in the level of undernutrition by the sex of the child or by the child’s living arrangements. However, differences are more pronounced for other background characteristics. Undernutrition is higher in rural areas than in urban areas and it 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 Muslim children and children of higher birth orders.

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

Adults' nutritional status

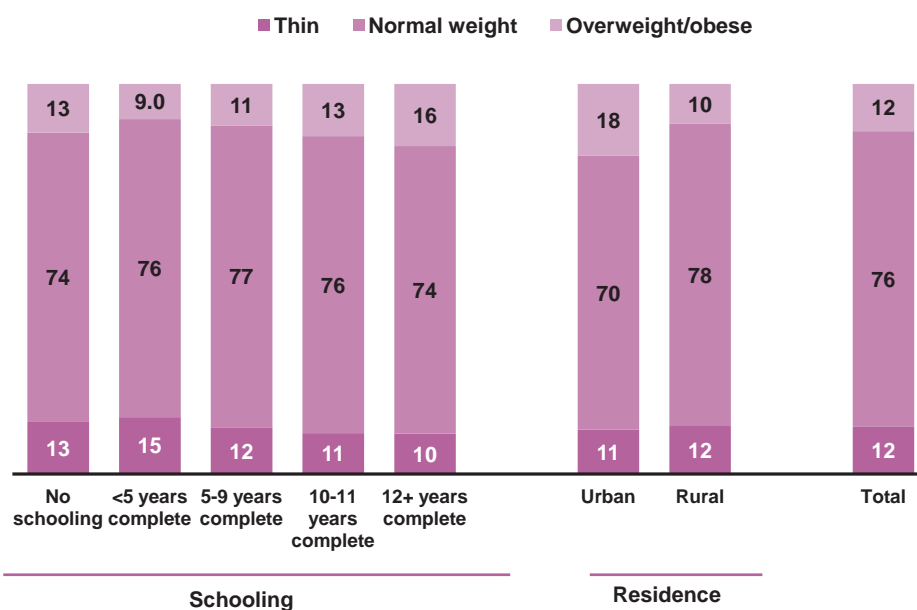
Almost one-fourth of women (24%) and 22 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. Almost the same proportion of men and women are overweight or obese as thin, which is very different from the pattern in NFHS-3, where a substantially larger proportion of men and women were thin than overweight or obese. Twelve percent of men and women each in Meghalaya are too thin, and 10 percent of men and 12 percent of women are overweight or obese. Over three-fourths of women and men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups, among Muslim women, and among scheduled caste women. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and well-educated men.

The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Nearly all households (99%) in Meghalaya were using iodized salt at the time of the survey, up slightly from 97 percent in NFHS-3.

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

Percent distribution of women

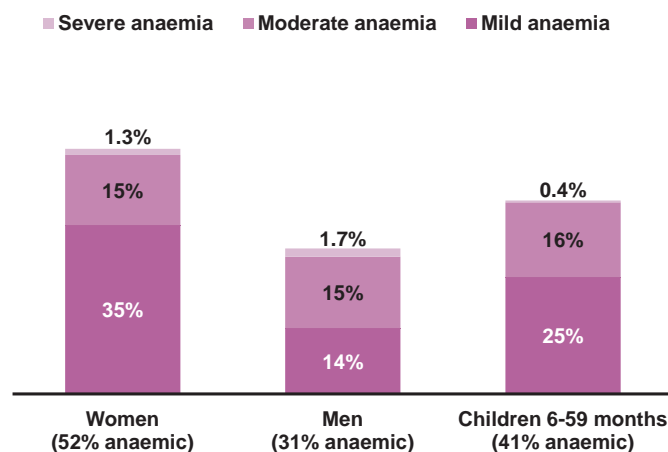


Anaemia

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 Meghalaya, especially among women and children.

Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, about two-fifths (41%) of children are anaemic. This includes 25 percent who are mildly anaemic, 16 percent who are moderately anaemic, and less than 1 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Almost one-third (31%) of children are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



Fifty-two percent of women in Meghalaya have anaemia, including 35 percent with mild anaemia, 15 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high for women who are breastfeeding, but anaemia exceeds 38 percent for every group of women. Anaemia among women has increased substantially (by 7 percentage points) since NFHS-3. Almost one-third of men (31%) are anaemic. Men under age 30 are less likely to be anaemic than older men.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Meghalaya, 542 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 (644) than among women (440) and is slightly higher in urban areas (583) than in rural areas (532).

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (90% of women and 91% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 72 percent of women and 76 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Over three-fifths of women and men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 88 percent of women and 92 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 14 percent of women and 8 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, 1,123 women and 4,605 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. The prevalence of diabetes is particularly high among older women and men. Overall, 3,002 women and 661 men per 100,000 suffer from asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women is higher among older (age 35-49) and younger (age 15-19) age groups and women who have never been married. Goitre or any other thyroid disorder is somewhat more common than

asthma among men (1,750 cases per 100,000), but less common than asthma among women (2,319 per 100,000). The prevalence of any heart disease is almost twice as high among women (3,813 per 100,000) as among men (1,950 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 396 women per 100,000 and 121 men per 100,000 reportedly suffering from cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Fourteen percent of women age 15-49 in Meghalaya have hypertension, including 7 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Three-fifths of women have normal blood pressure, including 3 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 about the same as among women. Thirteen percent of men in Meghalaya have hypertension, including 8 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. A little over half (52%) of men have normal blood pressure, including 1 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 with age.

Blood glucose

NFHS-4 included measurement of random blood glucose among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. Two percent of women age 15-49 in Meghalaya have high blood glucose levels, and an additional 2 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 4 percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels and an additional 3 percent have very high blood glucose levels. Older women and men, and men with 12 or more years of schooling, have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Health examinations

In Meghalaya, 20 percent of women have ever undergone an examination of the cervix, 12 percent have ever undergone a breast examination, and 17 percent have ever undergone an examination of the oral cavity.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Almost 72 percent of men and 32 percent of women age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Men are much more likely to smoke *bidis* (46%) or cigarettes (45%) than to use other types of tobacco. Women are most likely to use chewing tobacco. Among women and men, the use of any form of tobacco is higher in rural areas than in urban areas, with *bidis* being especially popular among men in rural areas. Most men who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* smoked 10 or more cigarettes or *bidis* in the past 24 hours. Men are less likely to drink alcohol (45%) than to use tobacco, and only 2 percent of women say that they drink alcohol. Among men who drink alcohol, more than three-fifths drink alcohol at least once a week.

Source of health care

The public health sector is the main source of health care for more than three-fourths of households, including 83 percent of households in rural areas. Household members are slightly more likely to go to CHCs/rural hospitals/Block PHCs (27%) than PHCs/additional PHCs (21%) and government/municipal hospitals (16%).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 35 percent of households in Meghalaya have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is more common in rural areas (38%) than in urban areas (23%). In Meghalaya, only two types of programmes dominate: the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY) and the State health insurance scheme.

Over one-fourth of women (28%) and men (26%) age 15-49 years are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. More women and men residing in rural areas than in urban areas are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. Health scheme or health insurance coverage is higher among women and men age 35-49 and among scheduled tribes.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Almost four-fifths (79%) of women in Meghalaya have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 91 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 74 percent in rural areas. Young women age 15-24 years are more likely (81%) than older women to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women having no schooling (54%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Men are slightly more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Over four-fifths (82%) of men (82%) have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 89 percent of men in urban areas.

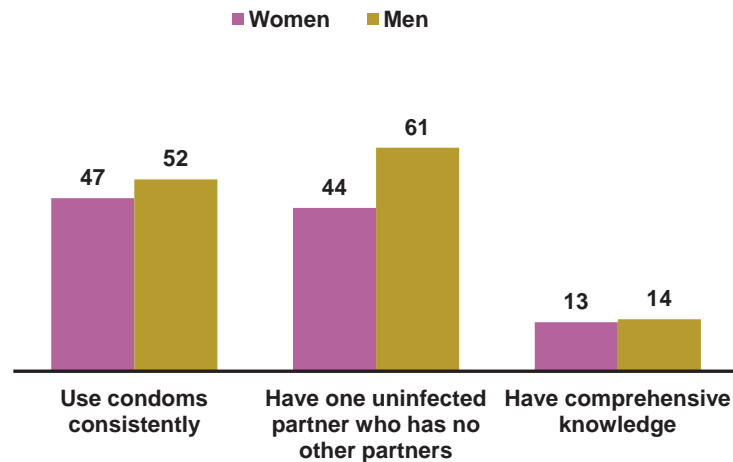
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 47 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 52 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 61 percent of men.

Only 13 percent of women and 14 percent of men in Meghalaya have a '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.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

Over two-thirds (68%) of women and 60 percent of men in Meghalaya would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A slightly higher proportion of women (53%) than men (45%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Thirty-three percent of women and 29 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Fifty-seven percent of women and 66 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 10 percent of women and 2 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. Women and men in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4 than rural women and men. Seventeen percent 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 (31%) are more likely than rural women (13%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

Seventeen percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

In Meghalaya, men (6%) are slightly more likely than women (4%) to have ever had a blood transfusion. About one-fourth of women and men received an injection in the past 12 months (25% of women, compared with 23% of men).

For 98 percent of men and 86 percent of women 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, only 0.4 percent of women and 7 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 almost five times higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.1% of women and 2% of men). Only 0.3 percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year.

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 Meghalaya, most women (70%) use cloth, 44 percent use sanitary napkins, 24 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 4 percent use tampons. Overall, 64 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection. Women with at least 10 years of schooling are more than twice as likely to be using a hygienic method as women with no schooling or less than five years of schooling. Notably, only 57 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with over 85 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only 44 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey; in the same period, 77 percent of all men age 15-49 were employed. Among employed women, 82 percent earned cash (including 17 percent whose earnings were in both cash and in-kind), and 17 percent were not paid at all. Most men who were employed earned cash (93%), and only 4 percent were not paid at all. Fifty-seven percent of employed women worked in non-agricultural occupations, almost the same proportion as employed men (58%).

Only 44 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, 90 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Over one-third (35%) of women who work for cash say that they earn more or about the same as their husbands. By contrast, 76 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 20 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. Over four-fifths of women participate in each of the three decisions, namely decisions about their own health care (84%), decisions about major household purchases (84%), and decisions about visits to their own family and relatives (87%). Overall, 77 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 9 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions is uniformly high across different age groups, education groups, urban-rural place of residence, number of living children, and household structure.

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: 90 percent participated in making decisions about their own health care and 91 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Forty-eight 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 with 12 or more years of schooling (67%) and women who are employed for cash (76%) than any other group of women.

Over half of women (54%) have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Over half of women (54%) have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 87 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, and only 4 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Only 31 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 only groups of women in which more than two-fifths are allowed to go to all three places alone are women age 40-49, those having no schooling, those with 3 or more living children, and those from “other” religions.

Ownership of assets

Fifty-seven percent of women and 59 percent of men own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 43 percent of women and 46 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Ownership of both a house and land is more common in rural than urban areas for both women and men.

Fifty-seven percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 43 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

Almost two-thirds (64%) of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 85 percent can read SMS messages. Eighty percent of urban women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, compared with 59 percent of rural women. More than two-thirds (68%) of Christian women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, compared with 58 percent of Hindu women. Rural women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use are much less likely to be able to read SMS messages than urban women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Almost two-thirds (64%) of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Thirty-seven percent 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 neglects the house or children (23%), followed by if the husband suspects her of being unfaithful (21%) and if she argues with him (20%). Men are more likely to agree: 44 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if she neglects the house or children (32%), followed by if she shows disrespect for in-laws (29%) or if the husband suspects his wife is unfaithful (22%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, more than one in four of women (28%) and 40 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Fifty percent of women and 52 percent of men 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. A substantial proportion of men, 60 percent, do not agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he has a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49, 27 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 4 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 28 percent of women in Meghalaya 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.

Over one-fourth (28%) of women age 15-49 in Meghalaya have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

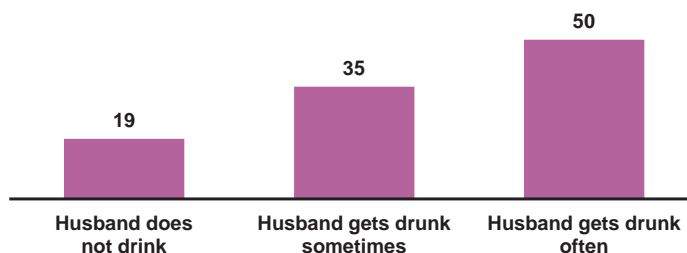
Less than 1 percent of women who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies.

Spousal violence

Twenty-four percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband and 3-8 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. Three percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to and 2 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 29 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. Eleven percent report spousal emotional violence. Few ever-married women (1%) have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



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

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among more educated women, almost 1 in 4 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 almost two and half times as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves. Women whose husbands consume alcohol are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume alcohol to experience spousal violence, especially if the husband often gets drunk. However, 19 percent of even women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence. More than one-quarter of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence. The most common type of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches.

Help seeking

Only 12 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help. Almost three-fourths (74%) of women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence.

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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	1,588	5,985	7,573
Households occupied	1,555	5,903	7,458
Households interviewed	1,526	5,801	7,327
Household response rate ¹	98.1	98.3	98.2
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	2,029	7,468	9,497
Number of eligible women interviewed	1,945	7,256	9,201
Eligible women response rate ²	95.9	97.2	96.9
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	295	1,062	1,357
Number of eligible men interviewed	272	964	1,236
Eligible men response rate ²	92.2	90.8	91.1

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

Number of households, number of women and men interviewed, and response rates by residence and district, Meghalaya, 2015-16

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	
East Garo Hills	126	792	918	97.3	177	1,058	1,235	96.0	25	132	157	83.1
East Khasi Hills	912	876	1,788	97.2	1,149	1,024	2,173	94.6	140	140	280	89.7
Jaintia Hills	82	841	923	99.5	124	1,009	1,133	99.6	19	129	148	96.1
Ribhoi	108	795	903	97.0	138	981	1,119	94.8	18	133	151	96.2
South Garo Hills	85	850	935	99.2	81	1,214	1,295	99.2	17	171	188	89.5
West Garo Hills	110	829	939	99.7	161	1,034	1,195	97.6	28	140	168	90.8
West Khasi Hills	103	818	921	98.9	115	936	1,051	98.6	25	119	144	96.0
Meghalaya	1,526	5,801	7,327	98.2	1,945	7,256	9,201	96.9	272	964	1,236	91.1

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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	8.5	7.3	7.9	12.6	12.9	12.7	11.8	11.7	11.8
5-9	9.7	9.0	9.3	13.7	13.3	13.5	12.9	12.4	12.7
10-14	10.6	10.8	10.7	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.0	12.2	12.1
15-19	12.4	10.8	11.6	10.7	9.9	10.3	11.1	10.1	10.6
20-24	10.1	10.8	10.5	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.9	9.0	8.9
25-29	10.3	10.3	10.3	8.4	8.8	8.6	8.7	9.1	8.9
30-34	8.4	7.8	8.1	6.2	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.9	6.8
35-39	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.3
40-44	5.6	6.2	5.9	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.6
45-49	4.8	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9
50-54	4.0	6.1	5.1	3.9	4.9	4.4	3.9	5.2	4.5
55-59	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.9
60-64	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.4	1.5	2.0	2.4	1.6	2.0
65-69	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
70-74	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7
75-79	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
80 +	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aadhaar card									
Percentage with an <i>Aadhaar</i> card	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5
Number	3,559	3,796	7,355	14,791	14,655	29,446	18,351	18,451	36,801
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	1,067	na	na	991	na	na	1,005
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	918	na	na	1,003	na	na	991
Schooling²									
No schooling	4.7	6.8	5.8	18.4	19.7	19.1	15.6	16.9	16.3
<5 years complete	17.7	19.2	18.5	34.7	32.9	33.8	31.2	29.9	30.6
5-9 years complete	29.6	29.6	29.6	28.0	31.4	29.7	28.3	31.0	29.7
10-11 years complete	15.2	14.4	14.8	9.1	8.3	8.7	10.4	9.6	10.0
12 or more years complete	32.6	30.0	31.3	9.7	7.6	8.6	14.3	12.5	13.4
Don't know	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,192	3,454	6,646	12,556	12,367	24,922	15,748	15,821	31,568
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.8	8.4	8.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	4.5	4.5	4.5

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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	61.4	72.8	70.3	71.5
Female	38.6	27.2	29.7	28.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.6	5.2	5.1	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	63.8	69.4	68.1	61.5
Non-nuclear	36.2	30.6	31.9	38.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	25.0	7.2	11.1	9.9
Muslim	2.3	5.9	5.1	5.8
Christian	67.4	79.8	77.0	77.0
Other	5.3	7.2	6.8	7.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	8.1	2.1	3.4	3.1
Scheduled tribe	74.9	91.8	88.0	88.2
Other backward class	3.1	0.1	0.8	0.6
Other	12.7	5.9	7.4	7.8
Don't know	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.0	89.2	91.4	91.8
No	1.0	10.8	8.6	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	85.2	62.9	67.9	68.4
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	57.8	14.8	24.3	23.2
Public tap/standpipe	17.2	16.7	16.8	17.0
Tube well or borehole	1.0	8.4	6.8	7.7
Other improved ²	9.2	23.0	19.9	20.5
Unimproved source ³	12.9	36.3	31.1	30.6
Other source	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	85.2	63.1	68.0	67.4
Less than 30 minutes	11.0	30.1	25.9	26.3
Thirty minutes or longer	2.0	4.5	3.9	4.1
Don't know	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.2
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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Water treatment prior to drinking⁴				
Boil	76.8	50.7	56.5	56.9
Strain through cloth	0.8	1.6	1.4	1.4
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	41.2	14.1	20.1	19.9
Electronic purifier	8.8	0.5	2.4	2.2
Other treatment	1.4	3.8	3.3	3.2
No treatment	9.0	41.9	34.6	34.3
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁵	90.6	57.1	64.5	64.9
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared facility	67.9	58.1	60.3	61.3
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	61.2	39.5	44.3	45.6
Pit latrine with slab	5.8	13.9	12.1	12.0
Other ⁶	0.9	4.7	3.9	3.7
Shared facility ⁷	26.7	4.9	9.7	8.2
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	24.8	3.9	8.5	7.0
Pit latrine with slab	1.9	0.9	1.2	1.1
Other ⁶	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Unimproved	5.4	37.0	30.0	30.5
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.5
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	3.3	21.8	17.7	18.2
Other unimproved facility ⁸	0.3	5.1	4.0	3.8
No facility/open space/field	0.5	9.6	7.6	7.7
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house⁹				
<i>Kachha</i>	1.7	8.5	7.0	6.7
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	27.1	53.0	47.3	47.8
<i>Pucca</i>	68.4	35.8	43.0	42.8
Missing	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	10.4	3.0	4.7	4.4
LPG/natural gas	53.7	4.9	15.7	14.4
Biogas	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5
Kerosene	11.1	1.2	3.4	2.6
Coal/lignite	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2
Charcoal	4.3	1.2	1.9	1.8
Wood	18.2	88.1	72.6	75.0
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No food cooked in the household	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹⁰	65.7	9.3	21.8	20.3
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹¹	23.1	89.4	74.7	77.0

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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	74.6	55.7	59.9	60.0
In the house, no separate room	14.6	9.3	10.4	9.5
In a separate building	10.4	33.5	28.4	29.3
Outdoors	0.3	1.5	1.2	1.1
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,626	5,701	7,327	37,213
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹¹				
Stove	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
<i>Chullah</i>	54.0	42.8	43.6	42.9
Open fire	44.4	56.7	55.8	56.6
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	376	5,098	5,473	28,644
Frequency of smoking in the house¹²				
Daily	39.2	65.2	59.4	63.5
Weekly	10.8	9.9	10.1	9.9
Monthly	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.9
Less than monthly	2.9	1.9	2.1	1.9
Never	44.8	21.2	26.4	22.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,626	5,701	7,327	37,213

na = Not applicable

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

² Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant

³ Surface water, unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank, tanker truck, bottled water

⁴ Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of purification

⁵ Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and electronic purifying

⁶ Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine and twin pit/composting toilet

⁷ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

⁸ Includes dry toilet

⁹ 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 biogas

¹¹ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

¹² 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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	91.3	80.2	82.7	82.7
Pressure cooker	84.9	44.4	53.4	53.0
Chair	94.9	85.6	87.6	88.2
Cot or bed	95.9	89.8	91.1	91.6
Table	96.9	87.1	89.3	89.8
Electric fan	30.2	34.6	33.6	33.7
Radio or transistor	8.9	10.7	10.3	10.5
Television (black and white)	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Television (colour)	85.1	53.0	60.1	61.5
Any television	85.6	53.7	60.8	62.2
Sewing machine	21.0	7.8	10.7	11.3
Mobile telephone	97.8	86.8	89.3	90.6
Landline telephone	6.0	0.3	1.5	1.4
Internet	25.7	2.2	7.4	7.2
Computer	28.1	3.6	9.0	9.0
Refrigerator	31.8	6.0	11.7	11.4
Air conditioner/cooler	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.4
Washing machine	12.5	1.1	3.6	3.5
Watch or clock	87.9	75.0	77.8	78.4
Water pump	3.8	4.5	4.4	4.7
Thresher	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tractor	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
None of the above	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.5
Means of transport				
Bicycle	13.1	23.5	21.2	21.9
Motorcycle or scooter	20.6	13.9	15.4	15.8
Animal-drawn cart	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
Car	24.3	8.5	12.0	12.9
None of the above	58.9	62.4	61.6	60.7
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	92.2	66.3	72.1	69.3
Agricultural land	7.8	33.7	27.9	30.7
Irrigated land only	1.5	7.9	6.5	7.2
Non-irrigated land only	3.5	11.9	10.0	10.9
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.8	6.4	5.1	5.4
Irrigation not determined	2.1	7.6	6.3	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	45.8	79.4	71.9	75.1
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	13.0	68.1	55.8	58.2
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	89.2	76.3	79.2	80.0
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ³	23.2	37.9	34.6	37.3
Percentage having a BPL card	11.3	22.5	20.0	21.4
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Number	1,626	5,701	7,327	37,213

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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	99.2	95.5	96.1	98.8	96.5	96.9	99.0	96.0	96.5
6-13 (Elementary)	97.9	93.2	93.9	97.3	95.4	95.7	97.6	94.3	94.8
11-13 (Upper primary)	95.9	88.9	90.1	95.4	93.6	93.9	95.6	91.3	92.1
14-15 (Secondary)	89.1	76.9	79.7	93.4	87.0	88.2	91.0	82.0	83.8
16-17 (Higher secondary)	84.4	56.9	62.6	81.7	59.5	64.8	83.0	58.1	63.7
11-14 years	96.5	91.8	92.5	96.8	94.8	95.1	96.6	93.3	93.8
15-17 years	88.4	68.0	72.4	88.6	73.1	76.9	88.5	70.4	74.5
6-14 years	96.7	91.9	92.7	97.2	94.8	95.2	97.0	93.4	94.0
6-17 years	93.6	85.2	86.7	93.9	89.3	90.2	93.8	87.2	88.4
Religion									
Hindu	95.5	86.7	90.4	97.4	84.2	89.7	96.4	85.4	90.1
Muslim	*	81.5	82.4	*	91.9	92.4	(100.0)	86.6	87.3
Christian	93.0	85.9	87.0	93.1	89.3	89.9	93.1	87.5	88.5
Other	92.9	80.7	82.5	90.4	91.6	91.4	91.7	85.9	86.7
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	95.6	67.9	82.1	96.7	71.1	83.7	96.2	69.7	82.9
Scheduled tribe	93.1	85.7	86.8	92.8	89.6	90.1	92.9	87.6	88.4
Other backward class	*	*	(97.9)	*	*	*	(98.5)	*	98.8
Other	97.2	82.0	85.9	98.8	90.6	92.4	97.9	86.3	89.1
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(89.5)

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, Meghalaya, 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	88.8	9.7	0.4	1.1	100.0	2.8	4,335
5-9 years	87.4	9.6	1.3	1.7	100.0	4.7	4,696
10-14 years	80.3	12.2	1.7	5.8	100.0	10.0	4,522
15-17 years	71.3	16.5	2.5	9.8	100.0	17.2	2,434
Residence							
Urban	75.0	13.8	2.1	9.1	100.0	9.6	2,563
Rural	84.9	11.0	1.2	2.9	100.0	7.2	13,426
Sex							
Male	84.0	11.5	1.4	3.1	100.0	7.3	8,075
Female	82.6	11.3	1.3	4.7	100.0	7.8	7,913
Total age <15 years	85.4	10.5	1.2	2.9	100.0	5.9	13,554
Total age <18 years	83.3	11.4	1.4	3.9	100.0	7.6	15,988

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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Background characteristic	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	
Age				
< 2 years	32.8	43.6	76.4	1,664
2-4 years	55.8	26.1	82.0	2,671
Sex				
Male	46.4	33.9	80.2	2,167
Female	47.6	31.8	79.4	2,169
Residence				
Urban	64.3	24.9	89.2	583
Rural	44.3	34.0	78.4	3,753
Total	47.0	32.8	79.8	4,335

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, Meghalaya, 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	
East Garo Hills	31.5	25.5	56.9	543
East Khasi Hills	48.2	36.7	84.9	1,178
Jaintia Hills	41.9	39.1	80.9	728
Ribhoi	57.2	25.8	83.0	411
South Garo Hills	39.3	55.2	94.5	140
West Garo Hills	60.3	26.0	86.3	686
West Khasi Hills	44.7	31.7	76.4	651
Meghalaya	47.0	32.8	79.8	4,335

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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	19.2	21.6	1,767	1,828	248	242
20-24	17.7	15.3	1,626	1,626	175	184
25-29	17.9	16.0	1,649	1,660	183	187
30-34	13.5	12.7	1,241	1,208	145	139
35-39	12.4	14.9	1,141	1,118	170	177
40-44	9.5	9.4	876	857	108	105
45-49	9.8	10.2	901	904	117	110
Residence						
Urban	23.2	21.9	2,138	1,945	251	258
Rural	76.8	78.1	7,063	7,256	895	886
Schooling						
No schooling	16.0	16.4	1,469	1,444	188	178
<5 years complete	14.6	17.2	1,342	1,367	198	190
5-9 years complete	35.9	31.9	3,299	3,330	366	341
10-11 years complete	14.7	12.8	1,348	1,394	147	164
12 or more years complete	19.0	21.7	1,744	1,666	249	271
Literacy						
Literate ¹	82.8	84.0	7,617	7,630	963	983
Not literate	17.1	15.3	1,577	1,566	175	156
Not measured	0.1	0.7	7	5	8	5
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	31.3	44.1	2,878	3,009	506	528
Watches television at least once a week	71.2	76.9	6,548	6,564	882	888
Listens to the radio at least once a week	12.3	16.6	1,130	1,052	190	195
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	3.7	6.2	336	281	71	74
Not regularly exposed to any media	24.0	17.8	2,211	2,212	204	191
Marital status						
Never married	32.3	42.8	2,970	2,989	490	494
Currently married	60.4	56.0	5,553	5,559	642	636
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.1	0.0	11	9	0	0
Widowed	3.1	0.5	285	268	5	5
Divorced/separated/deserted	4.2	0.8	382	376	9	9
Religion						
Hindu	11.0	14.8	1,008	807	170	148
Muslim	5.4	5.6	494	288	65	34
Christian	76.8	74.0	7,068	7,496	848	899
Other	6.9	5.5	631	610	64	63

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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	3.2	1.8	299	235	20	21
Scheduled tribe	88.1	88.2	8,110	8,403	1,011	1,031
Other backward class	0.7	0.5	67	72	5	8
Other	7.6	9.5	703	461	109	83
Don't know	0.2	0.1	23	30	1	1
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	9,201	9,201	1,146	1,144
Age 50-54	na	7.3	na	na	90	92
Total age 15-54	na	100	na	na	1,236	1,236
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	43.9	76.8	631	677	881	869
In agricultural occupation	18.9	32.2	271	289	369	365
In non-agricultural occupation	22.7	40.9	326	356	469	457
Don't know	2.3	3.8	34	32	43	47
Not employed	56.1	23.2	805	784	266	275
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	1,436	1,461	1,146	1,144
Age 50-54	na	7.3	na	na	90	92
Total age 15-54	na	100	na	na	1,236	1,236

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, Meghalaya

Age	NFHS-4			NFHS-3			NFHS-2	NFHS-1
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Total	Total
15-19	0.016	0.058	0.048	0.032	0.062	0.054	0.086	0.079
20-24	0.085	0.172	0.152	0.116	0.219	0.190	0.211	0.182
25-29	0.110	0.182	0.165	0.150	0.215	0.197	0.232	0.180
30-34	0.073	0.138	0.123	0.061	0.166	0.136	0.184	0.117
35-39	0.043	0.095	0.083	0.049	0.118	0.100	0.105	0.115
40-44	0.003	0.040	0.030	(0.023)	0.067	0.055	0.080	0.051
45-49	0.004	0.009	0.008	*	(0.028)	0.027	(0.014)	0.022
TFR (15-49)	1.67	3.47	3.04	2.28	4.38	3.80	4.57	3.73
CBR	16.1	26.7	24.6	21.1	31.0	28.7	35.7	31.9

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

* Rate not shown; 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, Meghalaya, 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	1.67	4.0	2.8	1.57
Rural	3.47	7.5	4.5	3.18
Schooling				
No schooling	4.27	5.2	4.4	3.78
<5 years complete	4.60	7.7	4.8	4.32
5-9 years complete	3.20	7.7	4.2	2.94
10-11 years complete	1.96	6.3	3.3	1.83
12 or more years complete	1.94	5.5	2.6	1.88
Religion				
Hindu	1.47	5.0	2.8	1.31
Muslim	3.61	6.0	4.3	3.01
Christian	3.10	6.9	4.2	2.86
Other	4.47	8.0	5.0	4.32
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.58	3.6	2.4	1.50
Scheduled tribe	3.15	6.9	4.2	2.92
Other backward class	(1.03)	8.0	*	(0.83)
Other	2.70	5.4	3.8	2.24
Total	3.04	6.7	4.1	2.79

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

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

* 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, Meghalaya, 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	0.3	0.2	0.4	436
16	0.7	0.7	1.4	356
17	2.9	2.1	5.0	296
18	10.0	4.5	14.4	397
19	17.9	8.2	26.1	282
Residence				
Urban	2.5	0.9	3.4	395
Rural	6.8	3.4	10.1	1,372
Schooling				
No schooling	13.5	7.8	21.3	62
<5 years complete	9.8	4.7	14.5	157
5-9 years complete	6.9	3.1	10.0	1,047
10-11 years complete	1.5	1.5	3.0	362
12 or more years complete	1.0	0.0	1.0	139
Marital status				
Never married	0.2	0.0	0.2	1,578
Currently married	49.8	29.1	78.8	167
Religion				
Hindu	3.0	6.4	9.3	171
Muslim	(12.5)	(4.6)	(17.0)	81
Christian	5.3	2.4	7.7	1,391
Other	11.0	1.3	12.3	123
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	(2.3)	(0.5)	(2.8)	47
Scheduled tribe	5.7	2.8	8.5	1,599
Other ¹	9.1	4.0	13.1	111
Total	5.8	2.8	8.6	1,767

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

¹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Meghalaya, 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	87.5	11.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	103
20-29	34.4	31.0	19.7	14.8	100.0	1,419
30-39	8.8	16.3	18.3	56.6	100.0	836
40-49	3.5	5.6	4.4	86.5	100.0	166
Residence						
Urban	36.7	30.9	14.0	18.4	100.0	335
Rural	24.4	22.5	18.0	35.0	100.0	2,189
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	10.5	18.1	17.7	53.7	100.0	480
<5 years complete	16.9	19.7	17.9	45.5	100.0	557
5-9 years complete	31.8	23.6	17.9	26.8	100.0	917
10-11 years complete	37.2	30.2	19.2	13.5	100.0	238
12 or more years complete	40.1	33.9	14.3	11.7	100.0	332
Religion						
Hindu	44.3	29.9	14.9	10.9	100.0	134
Muslim	18.1	27.9	22.7	31.3	100.0	175
Christian	26.3	23.0	17.2	33.4	100.0	1,962
Other	19.7	22.6	17.4	40.3	100.0	252
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	(29.6)	(55.6)	(3.5)	(11.2)	100.0	40
Scheduled tribe	26.4	22.9	17.3	33.4	100.0	2,284
Other ¹	21.0	25.4	23.0	30.6	100.0	189
Total	26.1	23.7	17.5	32.8	100.0	2,523
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	23.3	20.2	17.5	38.9	100.0	716

Note: Total includes women belonging to an other backward class and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Meghalaya, 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									
20-29	10.5	19.2	38.4	15.8	9.3	6.7	100.0	1,412	28.8
30-39	6.8	14.1	30.9	21.3	10.2	16.7	100.0	1,410	35.4
40-49	5.2	9.8	33.0	19.1	9.3	23.6	100.0	329	38.1
Residence									
Urban	9.9	14.4	28.6	15.4	12.1	19.6	100.0	355	34.3
Rural	8.2	16.2	35.2	18.9	9.4	12.0	100.0	2,812	32.3
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	9.6	14.0	32.6	18.8	11.8	13.2	100.0	779	33.4
<5 years complete	7.0	18.2	35.2	18.6	8.3	12.6	100.0	764	31.4
5-9 years complete	8.2	18.4	35.2	17.9	8.6	11.6	100.0	1,051	31.5
10-11 years complete	7.2	10.7	39.4	17.6	10.7	14.5	100.0	271	34.5
12 or more years complete	10.3	12.2	30.6	20.4	10.8	15.6	100.0	302	34.0
Religion									
Hindu	3.8	11.3	26.4	14.2	18.5	25.8	100.0	129	43.4
Muslim	7.9	11.6	26.5	23.0	17.0	13.9	100.0	235	38.7
Christian	8.5	16.3	35.4	18.7	8.8	12.3	100.0	2,483	31.7
Other	10.0	19.0	36.5	15.4	7.9	11.2	100.0	320	30.2
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(1.4)	(23.1)	(15.9)	(13.9)	(15.5)	(30.1)	100.0	37	(43.5)
Scheduled tribe	8.5	16.4	35.4	18.3	8.9	12.4	100.0	2,866	31.7
Other ¹	8.1	10.8	27.8	22.5	16.7	14.1	100.0	249	38.7
Birth order									
2-3	9.2	15.9	32.2	17.9	10.2	14.6	100.0	1,797	33.1
4-6	6.8	15.5	37.4	19.1	9.7	11.6	100.0	1,063	32.2
7+	9.2	18.8	37.7	20.4	6.7	7.1	100.0	307	30.5
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	8.9	16.6	33.7	18.3	9.9	12.6	100.0	1,625	32.3
Female	7.9	15.4	35.3	18.7	9.5	13.2	100.0	1,541	32.6
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	7.5	15.6	35.0	18.8	9.9	13.2	100.0	3,040	33.0
Dead	30.3	25.2	21.7	12.5	5.1	5.2	100.0	127	22.6
Total	8.4	16.0	34.5	18.5	9.7	12.9	100.0	3,167	32.5

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes information on births to women age 15-19, women belonging to another backward class, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which is not shown separately.

¹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() 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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	52.3	26.0	18.6	14.9	12.4	10.2	6.3	18.1
Want another later ³	6.2	30.7	16.6	13.1	9.2	6.3	6.8	15.2
Want another, undecided when	8.4	9.9	8.2	5.9	5.4	3.5	6.5	7.1
Undecided	13.4	17.1	18.2	18.2	16.9	18.2	21.5	17.9
Want no more	4.1	11.7	26.2	35.3	40.7	43.5	44.3	29.5
Sterilized ⁴	0.0	1.0	5.6	6.0	9.5	14.5	9.6	6.2
Declared infecund	15.5	3.2	6.6	6.6	5.9	3.8	5.0	5.9
Missing	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	273	1,056	1,317	1,110	759	474	565	5,553
MEN								
Want another soon ²	(31.0)	12.3	7.6	11.1	3.6	4.7	9.6	10.0
Want another later ³	(3.7)	33.5	18.8	14.6	10.6	12.8	5.9	17.2
Want another, undecided when	(8.8)	13.0	4.8	5.9	9.8	3.4	7.9	7.8
Undecided	(47.9)	26.1	30.0	29.9	27.4	36.1	24.1	29.8
Want no more	(0.0)	10.0	38.5	36.1	47.6	43.1	49.0	32.5
Sterilized ⁴	(0.0)	1.1	0.3	1.4	1.1	0.0	3.5	1.0
Declared infecund	(8.6)	4.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Missing	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	39	131	145	126	88	52	61	642

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Meghalaya, 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	2.1	2.2	12.3	15.6	*	6.4	*	(3.1)	*	*	*	(6.2)
25-34	2.1	9.1	23.0	29.5	34.5	24.0	(0.0)	2.1	27.3	(18.2)	(22.3)	15.3
35-49	13.1	51.6	53.0	58.5	62.6	58.1	*	(33.0)	47.9	44.8	57.3	48.2
Residence												
Urban	(3.5)	23.2	43.1	52.8	66.4	42.7	*	(13.7)	(47.0)	*	(64.4)	37.3
Rural	4.3	9.1	28.4	38.6	51.7	34.1	(0.0)	10.1	35.4	38.0	46.1	32.6
Schooling												
No schooling	(12.7)	25.3	35.7	47.7	60.4	48.4	*	*	*	*	44.5	42.5
<5 years complete	(5.0)	14.0	31.7	34.4	44.0	34.5	*	*	*	(24.1)	39.5	27.1
5-9 years complete	3.8	8.3	28.9	40.8	54.6	32.7	*	(9.5)	(41.2)	(42.1)	(50.4)	35.0
10-11 years complete	(2.5)	14.2	34.4	47.2	55.8	33.9	*	*	*	*	*	39.2
12 or more years complete	(0.0)	12.5	32.0	33.8	47.8	26.6	*	(10.8)	(25.8)	(28.1)	(65.7)	24.8
Religion												
Hindu	(0.0)	30.3	60.6	64.9	84.8	52.7	*	(25.3)	(69.3)	*	*	49.9
Muslim	*	(7.1)	31.2	(70.3)	79.4	48.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Christian	5.7	9.3	27.1	36.7	51.0	33.0	(0.0)	5.9	27.8	25.9	48.5	29.2
Other	*	(4.8)	13.3	15.6	39.5	23.1	*	*	*	*	*	(12.7)
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	*	(38.4)	55.3	(74.0)	*	56.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scheduled tribe	4.8	8.6	28.1	36.8	50.6	32.8	(0.0)	7.0	35.4	32.3	45.5	30.4
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*	(46.9)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	28.9	48.8	71.7	82.2	54.1	*	*	*	*	*	(57.5)
Number of living sons²												
0	4.1	10.9	25.5	34.8	35.2	15.9	(0.0)	11.8	(15.7)	*	*	13.2
1	na	15.3	33.5	37.6	50.3	33.0	na	10.0	44.2	33.6	(37.7)	32.5
2	na	na	34.8	47.7	58.3	49.4	na	na	(50.0)	(47.6)	(61.5)	53.9
3	na	na	na	39.1	54.8	52.2	na	na	na	*	45.3	42.3
4+	na	na	na	na	na	49.9	na	na	na	na	na	(49.3)
Total	4.1	12.7	31.8	41.3	53.4	35.7	(0.0)	11.1	38.7	37.5	48.4	33.5
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	0.0	7.1	36.0	50.3	61.0	40.3	(12.6)	10.9	33.9	38.1	54.0	34.4

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.

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, Meghalaya, 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	16.4	4.3	5.6	5.4	5.3	6.1	4.8	9.2	4.7
1	1.3	6.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.5	1.4
2	26.5	28.3	29.8	3.9	1.3	0.9	1.3	18.8	23.1
3	20.1	23.2	21.4	31.5	3.1	5.1	1.1	18.6	14.6
4	21.1	23.2	28.0	33.9	50.2	11.4	6.3	25.3	25.3
5	4.9	4.1	5.6	11.7	18.2	38.8	6.8	9.0	6.4
6+	4.2	4.6	4.5	7.0	15.2	29.7	65.3	11.3	9.1
Non-numeric responses	5.4	5.7	4.5	6.4	6.3	7.8	14.4	6.3	15.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,247	1,258	1,473	1,236	844	504	639	9,201	2,124
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.7	4.3	5.0	6.6	3.4	3.4
Number of all respondents	3,072	1,186	1,406	1,156	790	465	547	8,623	1,796
Currently married respondents	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.7	4.3	4.9	6.6	3.8	3.6
Number of currently married respondents	256	1,003	1,258	1,044	713	438	479	5,191	1,003
MEN									
0	4.0	0.0	2.7	3.3	2.6	4.6	0.0	3.0	6.8
1	2.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6
2	26.7	32.6	34.4	9.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	22.1	22.8
3	24.2	26.6	20.8	24.3	5.6	0.0	5.6	20.5	15.6
4	18.5	23.8	19.8	40.2	36.8	22.6	10.9	23.0	20.1
5	6.1	2.7	6.2	9.2	17.3	30.3	6.8	8.1	8.0
6+	6.0	3.1	6.0	6.4	16.6	28.8	45.4	9.7	4.2
Non-numeric responses	12.1	6.1	10.1	7.1	17.0	13.6	31.3	12.1	20.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	529	135	151	129	89	52	61	1,146	679
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.7	4.4	(5.0)	(6.2)	3.4	3.0
Number of all respondents	465	127	135	120	74	45	42	1,008	537
Currently married respondents	(3.0)	2.9	3.1	3.7	4.4	(5.0)	(6.2)	3.7	3.5
Number of currently married respondents	36	123	131	117	73	45	42	567	276

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Meghalaya, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Age								
15-19	7.8	18.9	76.0	1,672	22.8	14.5	85.6	210
20-29	11.8	21.5	84.8	3,063	21.9	16.3	89.3	324
30-39	18.0	21.4	85.6	2,219	16.2	22.2	90.1	279
40-49	19.6	22.1	82.1	1,644	25.7	17.0	93.7	191
Residence								
Urban	15.5	18.7	86.5	2,038	22.9	15.3	95.5	228
Rural	13.7	21.8	81.6	6,560	20.8	18.4	87.9	776
Schooling								
No schooling	19.7	20.5	82.6	1,375	19.0	24.7	91.0	161
<5 years complete	17.3	20.4	83.8	1,171	26.8	13.0	86.6	166
5-9 years complete	13.0	23.1	83.2	3,062	21.1	15.1	90.7	318
10-11 years complete	11.7	21.2	80.8	1,304	23.0	16.5	89.7	133
12 or more years complete	11.2	18.3	82.9	1,687	18.1	20.5	89.2	228
Marital status								
Never married	6.7	19.6	74.5	2,818	22.7	14.7	85.0	427
Currently married	17.9	21.9	87.3	5,169	19.9	19.8	93.2	564
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	16.5	21.3	82.7	611	*	*	*	13
Religion								
Hindu	23.3	9.4	79.5	984	29.1	8.6	88.6	161
Muslim	36.8	7.2	83.8	492	(19.0)	(0.0)	(80.2)	65
Christian	11.1	24.2	83.3	6,558	18.9	21.1	90.0	724
Other	13.0	16.9	81.8	564	32.4	19.9	97.7	55

Continued...

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference—Continued

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, Meghalaya, 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
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	18.9	9.4	71.5	68.4	*	*	*	*	20
Scheduled tribe	12.1	22.9	83.1	83.9	20.7	19.5	90.5	90.3	871
Other backward class	32.3	7.9	87.5	76.6	*	*	*	*	4
Other	31.7	7.2	83.0	79.1	21.8	6.6	80.2	81.1	109
Don't know	(24.5)	(14.9)	(94.3)	(87.6)	*	*	*	*	1
Total	14.1	21.1	82.8	82.9	21.3	17.7	89.6	89.3	1,005
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	11.9	17.0	87.9	88.0	21.5	13.5	82.2	80.3	537

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.
 () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 * 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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	94.3	97.6	90.1	97.2	96.5	97.7
Any modern method	94.0	96.9	90.1	97.2	96.5	97.7
Female sterilization	75.4	80.3	69.6	68.6	75.1	61.7
Male sterilization	37.5	39.1	35.3	49.8	57.7	41.7
IUD or PPIUD	65.2	74.6	53.4	39.0	53.5	25.4
Injectables	64.4	72.9	53.5	48.9	56.6	40.6
Pill	85.6	88.6	81.2	72.6	76.7	67.9
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	88.8	90.0	86.5	95.6	94.1	97.0
Female condom	27.0	27.3	27.9	24.6	24.7	23.7
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	12.5	14.9	9.2	8.0	10.6	5.8
Emergency contraception	34.4	35.8	33.1	27.4	27.3	27.3
Other modern method	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	62.0	70.0	51.2	39.0	53.5	25.4
Any traditional method	43.1	52.9	31.5	58.2	73.3	44.2
Rhythm	23.8	30.2	16.2	17.4	23.2	12.2
Withdrawal	39.6	48.4	29.3	57.5	72.3	43.8
Other	3.8	5.1	2.8	0.9	0.0	1.7
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.6	6.1	5.0	5.1	5.7	4.5
Number of respondents age 15-49	2,138	1,036	935	251	121	127
RURAL						
Any method	92.8	96.0	85.7	93.8	95.8	91.1
Any modern method	92.5	95.7	85.5	93.2	95.1	90.5
Female sterilization	68.7	74.3	54.7	53.0	60.5	42.4
Male sterilization	31.9	36.5	23.5	32.4	38.6	23.9
IUD or PPIUD	61.5	69.6	43.0	29.8	41.3	13.0
Injectables	61.2	67.4	47.6	37.2	46.8	23.6
Pill	83.5	88.7	72.1	72.4	80.8	60.3
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	83.4	86.3	78.3	89.8	91.0	88.1
Female condom	17.0	18.0	16.3	12.7	12.2	13.3
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	12.5	15.0	7.0	3.1	3.5	2.0
Emergency contraception	22.8	25.6	16.3	15.7	17.6	12.9
Other modern method	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	57.2	64.9	40.4	29.0	39.9	13.0
Any traditional method	45.7	54.5	26.4	46.2	56.4	31.7
Rhythm	29.3	36.7	12.1	21.0	31.0	6.7
Withdrawal	40.7	49.2	21.9	44.6	54.2	30.8
Other	2.5	3.4	1.1	1.2	1.9	0.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.2	5.7	3.9	4.1	4.8	3.2
Number of respondents age 15-49	7,063	4,517	2,046	895	521	363

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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	93.2	96.3	87.1	94.6	95.9	92.8
Any modern method	92.8	95.9	86.9	94.0	95.4	92.3
Female sterilization	70.2	75.4	59.4	56.4	63.3	47.4
Male sterilization	33.2	37.0	27.2	36.2	42.2	28.5
IUD or PPIUD	62.4	70.6	46.3	31.8	43.6	16.2
Injectables	62.0	68.4	49.5	39.8	48.6	28.0
Pill	84.0	88.7	74.9	72.5	80.0	62.3
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	84.6	87.0	80.9	91.1	91.6	90.4
Female condom	19.3	19.8	20.0	15.3	14.5	16.0
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	12.5	15.0	7.7	4.2	4.9	3.0
Emergency contraception	25.5	27.5	21.5	18.3	19.4	16.6
Other modern method	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	58.3	65.8	43.8	31.2	42.5	16.2
Any traditional method	45.1	54.2	28.0	48.8	59.6	34.9
Rhythm	28.0	35.5	13.4	20.2	29.5	8.1
Withdrawal	40.4	49.1	24.2	47.4	57.6	34.2
Other	2.8	3.7	1.6	1.1	1.5	0.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.3	5.8	4.3	4.3	5.0	3.5
Number of respondents age 15-49	9,201	5,553	2,981	1,146	642	490

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Any modern method				Modern method				Any traditional method				Total	Number of women		
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	LAM	Other modern method	Traditional method					Not currently using	
										With-drawal	Rhythm	Other				
Age																
15-19	7.4	6.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	92.6	100.0	167
20-24	13.7	11.4	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.5	1.8	0.0	86.3	100.0	739
25-29	22.6	20.2	2.3	0.0	2.2	1.1	2.0	0.1	0.1	2.5	0.7	1.8	0.0	77.4	100.0	1,218
30-39	31.3	27.9	8.0	0.0	2.9	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.1	2.3	0.0	68.7	100.0	2,031
40-49	23.3	22.1	10.9	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.0	76.7	100.0	1,398
Residence																
Urban	32.8	27.6	12.4	0.0	3.7	0.5	3.1	0.0	0.1	5.2	1.0	4.2	0.0	67.2	100.0	1,036
Rural	22.4	20.6	4.8	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.0	77.6	100.0	4,517
Schooling																
No schooling	23.9	22.6	5.6	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	76.1	100.0	1,196
<5 years complete	22.2	19.1	6.7	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	3.1	0.9	2.2	0.0	77.8	100.0	995
5-9 years complete	25.2	23.4	6.2	0.0	2.7	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.5	1.4	0.0	74.8	100.0	1,885
10-11 years complete	25.9	22.2	6.7	0.0	1.7	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.4	3.6	0.5	3.1	0.0	74.1	100.0	684
12 or more years complete	24.1	20.7	6.1	0.0	2.8	1.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.0	2.4	0.0	75.9	100.0	793
Religion																
Hindu	34.7	29.7	9.1	0.0	3.4	0.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	5.1	0.0	65.3	100.0	637
Muslim	43.2	40.0	2.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.5	2.7	0.0	56.8	100.0	369
Christian	21.6	19.7	6.2	0.0	1.9	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.0	78.4	100.0	4,206
Other	18.1	15.4	4.8	0.0	2.7	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.1	2.7	0.8	1.9	0.0	81.9	100.0	341
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	31.4	26.0	12.2	0.0	3.4	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	5.4	0.0	68.6	100.0	186
Scheduled tribe	22.0	20.0	6.0	0.0	2.1	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.7	1.2	0.0	78.0	100.0	4,828
Other backward class	(30.4)	(30.4)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(69.6)	100.0	38
Other	43.6	37.7	5.1	0.0	28.7	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.3	5.6	0.0	56.4	100.0	488

Continued...

Table 2.1 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method				Total	Number of women			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			Not currently using		
Number of living children																			
No children	4.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	95.9	100.0	444
1 child	19.0	15.2	1.0	0.0	10.5	1.2	0.5	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.6	3.2	0.0	81.0	100.0	1,029
1 son	18.8	14.7	1.3	0.0	8.8	2.1	0.4	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.6	3.4	0.0	81.2	100.0	491
No sons	19.2	15.7	0.7	0.0	12.1	0.5	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.5	3.0	0.0	80.8	100.0	538
2 children	28.1	25.0	5.7	0.0	13.2	3.1	0.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.8	2.3	0.0	71.9	100.0	1,296
1 or more sons	26.9	24.1	5.9	0.0	12.2	2.8	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.8	2.0	0.0	73.1	100.0	1,034
No sons	32.7	28.6	4.8	0.0	17.1	4.5	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.7	3.4	0.0	67.3	100.0	261
3 children	27.0	25.3	6.2	0.0	13.7	2.8	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.0	73.0	100.0	1,064
1 or more sons	27.0	25.3	6.5	0.0	13.5	2.7	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.0	73.0	100.0	969
No sons	27.3	25.4	3.2	0.0	15.7	4.2	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	72.7	100.0	96
4+ children	28.2	26.3	11.3	0.0	12.4	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.8	1.2	0.0	71.8	100.0	1,720
1 or more sons	28.4	26.5	11.5	0.0	12.4	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.0	71.6	100.0	1,669
No sons	22.7	19.3	4.9	0.0	11.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.6	1.8	0.0	77.3	100.0	51
Total	24.3	21.9	6.2	0.0	11.6	2.1	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.7	1.7	0.0	75.7	100.0	5,553
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	24.3	18.5	9.5	0.1	4.9	1.5	0.3	2.4	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	2.4	3.2	0.0	75.7	100.0	1,212

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
 IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method
 na = Not available
 () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
East Garo Hills	12.8	12.4	1.3	11.0	0.4	785
East Khasi Hills	24.9	20.4	11.8	8.6	4.5	1,436
Jaintia Hills	20.9	19.4	8.7	10.8	1.5	631
Ribhoi	23.7	22.8	6.6	16.2	0.9	434
South Garo Hills	21.8	21.6	7.9	13.7	0.1	300
West Garo Hills	33.9	31.9	1.6	30.3	2.0	1,337
West Khasi Hills	21.9	18.1	5.7	12.4	3.8	630
Meghalaya	24.3	21.9	6.2	15.7	2.4	5,553

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, Meghalaya, 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 place		
Age							
< 30	0.1	5,042	*	*	*	100.0	4
30-39	1.0	2,382	(64.3)	(35.7)	(0.0)	100.0	25
40-49	4.2	1,777	74.9	25.1	0.0	100.0	75
Residence							
Urban	1.3	2,138	*	*	*	100.0	27
Rural	1.1	7,063	71.8	28.2	0.0	100.0	77
Schooling							
No schooling	1.0	1,469	*	*	*	100.0	15
<5 years complete	0.9	1,342	*	*	*	100.0	12
5-9 years complete	0.9	3,299	(74.9)	(25.1)	(0.0)	100.0	29
10-11 years complete	1.8	1,348	*	*	*	100.0	24
12 or more years complete	1.4	1,744	*	*	*	100.0	25
Religion							
Hindu	2.1	1,008	*	*	*	100.0	22
Christian	1.1	7,068	79.3	20.7	0.0	100.0	78
Other ²	0.7	631	*	*	*	100.0	5
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	1.6	299	*	*	*	100.0	5
Scheduled tribe	1.2	8,110	71.8	28.2	0.0	100.0	97
Other backward class	2.1	67	*	*	*	100.0	1
Other	0.2	703	*	*	*	100.0	1
Total	1.1	9,201	71.4	28.6	0.0	100.0	104

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

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

² Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() 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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Modern method			Traditional method				Number of men					
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Any IUD or PPIUD	Pill	Condom/Nirodh	Any traditional method	Rhythm		Withdrawal	Other	Not used at last sex	Total	
Type of sexual partner													
Currently married	15.7	11.7	1.3	8.6	0.9	1.0	3.9	1.1	2.6	0.2	84.3	100.0	642
Wife	25.8	19.3	2.1	14.0	1.4	1.7	6.5	1.8	4.4	0.4	74.2	100.0	385
Other	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	100.0	257
Age													
20-24	6.3	6.3	0.0	4.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.7	100.0	52
25-29	10.0	7.5	0.0	3.9	0.4	3.2	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	90.0	100.0	112
30-34	17.5	11.6	0.9	8.8	0.9	0.9	5.9	1.7	4.3	0.0	82.5	100.0	115
35-39	22.2	16.4	1.1	13.6	1.7	0.0	5.8	2.3	2.6	1.0	77.8	100.0	159
40-44	15.0	10.9	2.8	6.0	0.0	2.1	4.2	1.3	2.8	0.0	85.0	100.0	103
45-49	15.7	13.8	2.3	10.2	1.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	84.3	100.0	107
Residence													
Urban	16.4	10.3	1.8	5.7	1.1	1.7	6.0	0.9	4.6	0.5	83.6	100.0	127
Rural	15.5	12.2	1.1	9.2	0.8	1.0	3.3	1.1	2.1	0.2	84.5	100.0	525
Schooling													
No schooling	15.9	13.1	1.8	10.6	0.0	0.6	2.8	1.3	1.5	0.0	84.1	100.0	149
<5 years complete	13.5	10.5	0.6	6.3	1.7	2.0	3.1	0.4	2.7	0.0	86.5	100.0	125
5-9 years complete	14.5	12.1	0.6	8.8	1.6	1.1	2.5	0.8	1.1	0.6	85.5	100.0	167
10-11 years complete	26.6	17.2	3.5	13.7	0.0	0.0	9.4	4.3	5.1	0.0	73.4	100.0	72
12 or more years complete	13.1	8.5	0.9	5.5	0.6	1.7	4.5	0.0	4.1	0.4	86.9	100.0	139

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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Modern method				Traditional method			Number of men					
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Any traditional method	Withdrawal	Other		Not used at last sex				
Religion													
Hindu	27.0	17.0	2.6	12.1	1.4	1.0	1.9	7.0	1.0	73.0	100.0	98	
Christian	12.2	9.7	0.8	7.1	0.9	0.9	2.5	1.0	1.4	0.1	87.8	100.0	488
Other ¹	(9.9)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(90.1)	100.0	34
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled tribe	13.6	10.8	0.8	7.9	0.7	1.3	2.8	1.2	1.4	0.3	86.4	100.0	582
Other ²	(36.8)	(22.4)	(4.7)	(15.3)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(14.5)	(0.0)	(14.5)	(0.0)	(63.2)	100.0	60
Total age 15-49	15.7	11.8	1.2	8.6	0.9	1.1	3.9	1.1	2.6	0.2	84.3	100.0	652
Age 50-54	8.1	8.1	1.2	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.9	100.0	86
Total age 15-54	14.8	11.4	1.2	8.4	0.8	1.0	3.4	0.9	2.3	0.2	85.2	100.0	739

Note: Total includes men whose sexual partner is not currently married, men age 15-19, Muslim men, men belonging to a scheduled caste or other backward class, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

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

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, Meghalaya, 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	60.4	19.9	(60.9)	*	(35.7)	45.6
Government/municipal hospital	53.7	7.8	(30.5)	*	(17.3)	32.9
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.6	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	0.2
Government dispensary	1.8	3.5	(20.2)	*	(14.6)	6.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	2.7	(0.0)	*	(3.8)	1.5
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	3.2	4.1	(6.8)	*	(0.0)	3.5
PHC/Additional PHC	1.7	0.0	(3.4)	*	(0.0)	1.2
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	0.0
Camp	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	0.0
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	0.0
ASHA	0.0	1.3	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	0.3
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	0.0
Private health sector	38.6	80.1	(39.1)	*	(64.3)	53.9
Private hospital	37.7	8.5	(12.1)	*	(3.1)	22.9
Private doctor/clinic	1.0	11.3	(27.0)	*	(24.8)	10.6
Private mobile clinic	0.0	3.2	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	0.9
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	57.1	(0.0)	*	(36.5)	19.5
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	0.0
Other source	1.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	0.5
Shop	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	0.0
Husband	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	0.0
Other	1.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	140	82	39	6	33	301

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, Meghalaya, 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	72.7	27.1	82.5	(27.2)	(28.1)	42.8
Government/municipal hospital	62.2	1.4	24.3	(9.3)	(7.7)	18.4
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0
Government dispensary	1.5	1.0	11.6	(0.0)	(6.8)	2.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	6.3	5.9	22.1	(10.0)	(1.8)	7.4
PHC/Additional PHC	2.0	8.2	22.5	(4.4)	(6.8)	7.7
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	3.2	2.0	(3.5)	(2.0)	2.3
Camp	0.7	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.2
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS</i> centre	0.0	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.1
ASHA	0.0	6.8	0.0	(0.0)	(3.1)	4.2
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.2
Private health sector	27.3	71.1	17.5	(72.8)	(60.7)	55.6
Private hospital	26.9	0.8	12.3	(18.8)	(0.0)	8.6
Private doctor/clinic	0.4	2.7	5.1	(25.6)	(3.3)	3.1
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.2
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	67.0	0.0	(21.4)	(57.4)	43.4
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	(7.0)	(0.0)	0.2
Other source	0.0	1.8	0.0	(0.0)	(11.2)	1.5
Shop	0.0	1.7	0.0	(0.0)	(11.2)	1.5
Husband	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.1
Other	0.0	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	224	566	80	29	38	940

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, Meghalaya, 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	68.0	26.2	75.4	(25.4)	31.6	43.5
Government/municipal hospital	58.9	2.2	26.4	(7.7)	12.1	21.9
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	1.6	1.3	14.5	(0.0)	10.3	3.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.5	0.0	(2.9)	1.7	0.4
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	5.1	5.7	17.1	(8.3)	1.0	6.5
PHC/Additional PHC	1.9	7.1	16.2	(3.6)	3.7	6.1
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	2.8	1.3	(2.9)	1.1	1.7
Camp	0.4	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
ASHA	0.0	6.1	0.0	(0.0)	1.7	3.3
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Private health sector	31.7	72.2	24.6	(74.6)	62.4	55.2
Private hospital	31.0	1.8	12.2	(22.7)	1.4	12.1
Private doctor/clinic	0.6	3.8	12.3	(28.3)	13.2	4.9
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.7	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.4
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	65.7	0.0	(17.7)	47.8	37.6
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	(5.8)	0.0	0.2
Other source	0.4	1.6	0.0	(0.0)	6.1	1.3
Shop	0.0	1.4	0.0	(0.0)	6.1	1.1
Husband	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Other	0.4	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	364	648	120	35	71	1,241

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, Meghalaya, 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	(59.7)	(50.1)	(68.1)	31
Pill	63.9	45.9	82.9	61
IUD or PPIUD	*	*	*	25
Total	63.2	48.6	73.7	117
RURAL				
Female sterilization ¹	76.6	72.1	78.5	73
Pill	54.5	43.0	68.8	404
IUD or PPIUD	76.1	73.8	84.3	56
Total	59.8	50.2	71.8	533
TOTAL				
Female sterilization ¹	71.6	65.5	75.4	104
Pill	55.7	43.4	70.6	465
IUD or PPIUD	73.0	67.4	76.3	81
Total	60.4	49.9	72.1	650

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

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Method	Reason for discontinuation									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	Switched to another method ⁴	
Pill	0.0	7.7	3.2	9.2	1.5	3.7	1.8	27.2	3.3	768
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	(0.6)	(6.8)	(9.6)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(20.2)	(19.9)	(60.7)	(21.6)	157
Other ⁶	(2.1)	(12.7)	(2.0)	(2.5)	(1.2)	(24.3)	(13.5)	(58.2)	(21.5)	314
All modern spacing methods ⁷	0.1	7.3	4.2	7.6	1.2	8.9	5.6	35.0	7.8	1,149
All spacing methods ⁸	0.9	8.8	3.8	6.0	1.1	11.6	6.7	39.0	10.4	1,443
All methods	0.8	8.2	3.6	5.6	1.1	10.8	6.2	36.3	9.6	1,555

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 female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD or PPIUD, and rhythm, which are 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, Meghalaya, 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	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	10.6	9.8	27.7	19.1	0.7	52.5	100.0	248
20-24	14.2	13.6	40.2	24.8	3.2	31.9	100.0	175
25-29	19.1	8.3	53.5	30.0	1.7	14.8	100.0	183
30-34	14.6	15.2	52.1	27.5	2.8	17.6	100.0	145
35-39	16.8	14.1	50.1	21.6	1.3	27.0	100.0	170
40-44	23.6	22.0	38.4	25.4	7.2	29.1	100.0	108
45-49	9.2	12.3	42.4	29.0	4.5	24.1	100.0	117
Residence								
Urban	15.0	19.5	50.6	26.3	1.5	21.7	100.0	251
Rural	15.0	11.0	40.4	24.3	2.9	32.3	100.0	895
Schooling								
No schooling	19.3	11.7	35.2	27.6	2.6	34.6	100.0	188
<5 years complete	9.9	6.9	45.1	20.7	5.7	28.4	100.0	198
5-9 years complete	16.8	11.1	40.3	20.6	0.5	38.6	100.0	366
10-11 years complete	12.7	11.9	42.4	26.6	1.6	29.4	100.0	147
12 or more years complete	14.4	21.6	49.9	30.7	3.8	15.6	100.0	249
Religion								
Hindu	26.4	8.9	51.9	25.0	4.2	18.9	100.0	170
Muslim	(23.4)	(27.2)	(49.3)	(23.0)	(0.0)	(27.8)	100.0	65
Christian	12.6	13.4	39.4	25.5	2.5	32.5	100.0	848
Other	7.7	1.6	53.9	15.1	2.0	29.1	100.0	64
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled tribe	14.7	11.9	40.8	25.0	3.0	31.3	100.0	1,011
Other ²	16.9	19.2	55.4	24.7	0.0	19.9	100.0	109
Total age 15-49	15.0	12.8	42.6	24.7	2.6	30.0	100.0	1,146
Age 50-54	23.2	15.6	29.6	17.8	2.2	50.3	100.0	90
Total age 15-54	15.6	13.1	41.7	24.2	2.6	31.5	100.0	1,236

Note: Total includes men belonging to a scheduled caste or other backward class, and 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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Meghalaya, 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 by modern methods ³ of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	
Age										
15-19	19.7	2.3	22.0	7.4	0.0	7.4	27.1	2.3	29.4	21.4
20-24	26.4	3.4	29.8	11.8	1.9	13.7	38.2	5.3	43.5	26.3
25-29	19.7	4.1	23.8	14.8	7.9	22.6	34.4	12.0	46.4	43.5
30-34	17.5	7.7	25.2	13.2	15.5	28.7	30.7	23.2	53.9	47.1
35-39	11.8	6.5	18.2	8.5	25.6	34.0	20.2	32.0	52.3	58.7
40-44	8.9	10.1	19.1	3.4	27.6	31.0	12.3	37.8	50.1	57.8
45-49	2.4	5.2	7.6	0.7	14.8	15.5	3.1	20.0	23.1	65.8
Residence										
Urban	13.9	7.3	21.2	11.5	21.3	32.8	25.4	28.6	54.0	51.1
Rural	15.5	5.6	21.2	9.1	13.3	22.4	24.6	18.9	43.6	47.3
Schooling										
No schooling	11.4	8.8	20.2	7.5	16.4	23.9	18.9	25.2	44.0	51.2
<5 years complete	16.9	5.1	22.0	8.6	13.6	22.2	25.5	18.7	44.2	43.2
5-9 years complete	15.7	5.4	21.1	9.7	15.5	25.2	25.4	20.9	46.4	50.4
10-11 years complete	14.1	5.3	19.4	10.5	15.4	25.9	24.6	20.7	45.3	49.1
12 or more years complete	18.8	4.6	23.4	12.5	11.6	24.1	31.3	16.2	47.5	43.6
Religion										
Hindu	9.5	9.0	18.5	9.9	24.8	34.7	19.5	33.8	53.3	55.7
Muslim	7.6	7.0	14.6	17.7	25.5	43.2	25.3	32.4	57.8	69.3
Christian	16.4	5.6	22.0	8.7	12.9	21.6	25.1	18.4	43.5	45.2
Other	19.9	4.1	24.0	10.2	7.9	18.1	30.0	12.0	42.0	36.5

Continued...

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

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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning (currently using)			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³ of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	6.4	13.7	20.2	9.8	21.6	31.4	16.2	35.3	51.5	50.4
Scheduled tribe	16.4	5.4	21.8	9.0	13.0	22.0	25.4	18.4	43.7	45.8
Other backward class	(7.6)	(12.4)	(20.0)	(10.7)	(19.8)	(30.4)	(18.3)	(32.1)	(50.4)	(60.4)
Other	8.0	8.5	16.4	15.3	28.3	43.6	23.3	36.8	60.0	62.7
Total	15.2	6.0	21.2	9.5	14.8	24.3	24.8	20.7	45.5	48.2

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Meghalaya, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
East Garo Hills	25.7	12.9	12.8	785
East Khasi Hills	23.3	17.1	6.3	1,436
Jaintia Hills	22.6	18.1	4.4	631
Ribhoi	23.9	18.2	5.7	434
South Garo Hills	16.2	11.7	4.5	300
West Garo Hills	14.2	10.4	3.7	1,337
West Khasi Hills	24.7	20.9	3.8	630
Meghalaya	21.2	15.2	6.0	5,553
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	35.7	23.2	12.5	1,212

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 infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing 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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	95.6	2.1	2.3	0.0	100.0	106
20-29	95.5	1.0	3.2	0.4	100.0	1,638
30-39	94.0	1.3	4.0	0.6	100.0	1,165
40-49	92.8	1.6	4.9	0.7	100.0	279
Residence						
Urban	91.4	1.9	6.0	0.7	100.0	481
Rural	95.3	1.1	3.2	0.4	100.0	2,708
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	96.8	0.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	607
<5 years complete	95.8	0.6	3.3	0.4	100.0	648
5-9 years complete	95.1	0.7	3.6	0.6	100.0	1,134
10-11 years complete	92.0	2.7	3.8	1.5	100.0	352
12 or more years complete	91.6	2.4	5.7	0.3	100.0	448
Religion						
Hindu	89.3	2.9	6.3	1.5	100.0	229
Muslim	93.9	2.0	2.9	1.1	100.0	229
Christian	95.1	1.1	3.5	0.3	100.0	2,464
Other	96.7	0.4	2.5	0.4	100.0	267
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	(92.7)	(1.8)	(5.5)	(0.0)	100.0	58
Scheduled tribe	94.9	1.1	3.6	0.4	100.0	2,849
Other ¹	93.8	2.3	3.0	1.0	100.0	263
Total	94.7	1.2	3.6	0.5	100.0	3,189

Note: Total includes pregnancies to women belonging to an other backward class and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() 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, Meghalaya, 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	1.1	na	na	na	na	89.3	1,767	a	a	a
20-24	3.9	16.9	31.6	na	na	50.5	1,626	a	a	a
25-29	6.8	21.7	38.7	46.8	66.2	20.4	1,649	21.5	21.4	21.5
30-34	6.8	26.7	41.6	48.2	66.8	9.1	1,241	21.3	21.0	21.1
35-39	7.0	22.6	38.8	45.2	67.3	3.8	1,141	21.8	21.7	21.5
40-44	7.3	24.3	38.6	48.0	68.1	6.2	876	21.4	22.1	21.2
45-49	4.1	16.0	31.0	39.4	61.1	3.8	901	22.7	23.8	22.5
20-49	5.9	21.2	36.7	na	na	18.9	7,434	a	a	a
25-49	6.5	22.5	38.1	45.8	66.0	10.0	5,808	21.7	21.8	21.5
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.2	248	a	a	a
20-24	1.2	5.0	12.5	na	na	73.1	175	a	a	a
25-29	0.0	2.8	8.3	13.6	43.7	38.0	183	a	a	a
30-34	0.9	3.2	11.7	18.8	47.9	20.2	145	25.4	24.5	24.4
35-39	0.0	3.0	9.4	13.5	46.1	5.9	170	25.5	25.2	25.1
40-44	0.6	3.4	5.9	15.9	48.2	2.6	108	25.3	24.7	26.2
45-49	0.0	1.7	4.5	5.8	27.6	4.3	117	28.3	27.4	27.9
20-49	0.4	3.3	9.1	na	na	27.2	899	a	a	a
25-49	0.3	2.8	8.3	13.7	43.2	16.1	724	a	a	a

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women or men were married, began living with their spouse, or had 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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
URBAN					
0-4	4.4	11.2	15.5	4.5	20.0
5-9	12.1	9.8	21.9	5.2	27.0
10-14	8.0	11.0	19.0	4.3	(23.2)
NFHS-3 (0-4)	21.9	24.7	46.6	9.3	55.5
RURAL					
0-4	20.4	11.6	32.1	11.0	42.7
5-9	18.2	11.7	29.9	14.8	44.3
10-14	13.9	14.5	28.4	14.5	42.5
NFHS-3 (0-4)	23.9	20.2	44.1	30.7	73.5
TOTAL					
0-4	18.3	11.6	29.9	10.1	39.7
5-9	17.4	11.5	28.8	13.3	41.8
10-14	13.0	14.0	26.9	12.8	39.3
NFHS-3 (0-4)	23.6	21.0	44.6	27.1	70.5
NFHS-2 (0-4)	50.7	38.3	89.0	36.2	122.0
NFHS-1 (0-4)	37.8	26.3	64.2	24.3	86.9

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

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, Meghalaya, 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	4.4	11.2	15.5	4.5	20.0
Rural	20.4	11.6	32.1	11.0	42.7
Schooling					
No schooling	28.8	12.4	41.2	10.8	51.6
<10 years complete	18.6	14.0	32.5	10.5	42.6
10 or more years complete	7.7	4.7	12.4	8.4	20.7
Religion					
Christian	12.7	12.5	25.1	11.6	36.4
Other ²	(22.4)	(15.6)	(38.0)	(9.7)	(47.3)
Child's sex					
Male	21.8	12.1	33.9	11.5	45.0
Female	14.7	11.1	25.8	8.6	34.2
Mother's age at birth					
<20	(38.2)	(5.6)	(43.8)	(16.2)	(59.2)
20-29	15.2	10.1	25.3	9.1	34.2
30-39	17.6	14.1	31.6	8.6	40.0
Birth order					
1	23.2	6.2	29.3	7.5	36.6
2-3	14.6	8.4	23.0	9.6	32.4
4+	18.8	20.6	39.4	13.1	52.0
Previous birth interval³					
<2 years	28.7	14.2	42.9	16.2	58.4
2-3 years	12.4	14.6	27.0	7.9	34.7
4 years or more	12.5	10.9	23.4	12.7	35.7
Total	18.3	11.6	29.9	10.1	39.7

Note: Total includes Hindu or Muslim children 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 a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

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, Meghalaya, 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	28.5	1.0	27.4 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	24.1	1.2	6.5
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	2.9	2.8	0.1
Mother's age >34	2.7	1.6	11.0
Birth interval <24 months	9.8	1.1	7.3
Birth order >3	15.9	1.1	11.7
Subtotal	31.2	1.3	30.1
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.3	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.3	*	0.5
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	8.2	1.8	25.9
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.7	1.5	2.9
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	5.7	3.5	6.8
Subtotal	16.2	2.4	36.1
In any avoidable high-risk category	47.4	1.7	66.1
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	4,351	na	5,553

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, Meghalaya, 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	58.5	22.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.8	0.0	15.5	100.0	268	81.0
20-34	64.3	17.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.4	1.8	14.2	100.0	2,353	81.3
35-49	54.6	20.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.7	1.5	20.5	100.0	457	75.4
Birth order											
1	68.6	14.5	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.8	1.8	11.7	100.0	795	83.0
2-3	62.9	17.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.9	15.2	100.0	1,272	80.8
4+	56.7	21.1	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.4	1.0	18.2	100.0	1,010	77.8
Residence											
Urban	82.8	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	1.6	6.7	100.0	448	90.8
Rural	58.9	19.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.7	1.6	16.7	100.0	2,629	78.6
Schooling											
No schooling	44.6	23.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	2.4	1.7	26.6	100.0	591	68.2
<5 years complete	56.8	21.2	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.6	0.5	17.6	100.0	635	78.0
5-9 years complete	64.1	18.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.4	2.0	13.5	100.0	1,102	82.2
10-11 years complete	69.2	13.3	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.8	3.0	11.7	100.0	335	82.6
12 or more years complete	86.0	8.8	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	3.1	100.0	415	94.8
Religion											
Hindu	70.8	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	11.8	100.0	209	87.1
Muslim	45.6	43.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	10.1	100.0	215	89.0
Christian	62.4	16.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.6	1.9	16.7	100.0	2,391	78.4
Other	68.9	16.8	1.1	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	9.6	100.0	262	85.8
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	(94.8)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	100.0	56	(98.2)
Scheduled tribe	63.0	16.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.6	1.7	15.9	100.0	2,759	79.5
Other ²	48.6	39.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	10.4	100.0	247	87.9
Total	62.4	18.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.5	1.6	15.3	100.0	3,077	80.4

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Total includes women belonging to an other backward class and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

() 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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Both public and private health sector ¹	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	98.4	94.6	97.6	98.1	(95.6)	52.8	95.2
Blood pressure measured	97.6	94.4	97.3	99.6	(98.1)	47.8	94.9
Urine sample taken	90.8	79.4	81.6	91.5	(79.9)	44.3	81.2
Blood sample taken	91.4	78.2	80.7	93.2	(98.1)	38.7	80.3
Abdomen examined	97.5	89.3	91.7	98.1	(97.9)	54.8	90.7
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	42.8	47.1	47.4	42.8	(61.5)	51.5	46.4
Convulsions	34.1	41.9	41.6	36.7	(63.0)	46.0	40.7
Prolonged labour	45.3	49.2	49.3	44.4	(62.8)	54.7	48.6
Severe abdominal pain	53.1	52.5	52.8	52.2	(66.6)	54.9	52.6
High blood pressure	51.1	53.0	53.6	50.4	(50.3)	45.8	52.7
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	70.0	68.0	67.4	71.3	(75.1)	76.4	68.3
Number of women	418	2,189	2,059	442	36	129	2,607

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, Meghalaya, 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	41.1	48.8	74.4	82.1	77.5	36.4	20.2	2.2	268
20-34	51.2	55.2	69.1	80.1	81.7	36.6	23.8	4.1	2,353
35-49	48.9	46.0	57.2	73.5	76.3	33.9	23.5	2.4	457
Birth order									
1	56.3	59.0	82.0	86.1	82.8	38.0	25.0	5.1	795
2-3	48.8	55.9	68.6	80.1	81.6	35.9	22.8	4.6	1,272
4+	46.5	45.4	55.6	72.9	77.4	35.1	23.0	1.4	1,010
Residence									
Urban	71.3	68.2	77.8	89.2	94.2	53.8	38.4	3.2	448
Rural	46.3	50.7	66.1	77.6	78.2	33.2	20.9	3.7	2,629
Schooling									
No schooling	30.8	38.4	58.2	67.2	66.3	23.0	13.2	3.4	591
<5 years complete	47.2	49.3	61.3	76.6	77.4	35.6	23.1	2.5	635
5-9 years complete	51.8	52.7	68.4	80.3	83.0	37.1	23.2	3.0	1,102
10-11 years complete	52.6	58.0	76.6	85.5	87.0	40.6	24.6	8.2	335
12 or more years complete	74.5	78.3	82.7	92.7	93.9	49.9	38.3	3.7	415
Religion									
Hindu	50.8	63.4	84.4	88.9	84.1	34.0	21.5	9.5	209
Muslim	35.9	44.5	83.8	91.8	72.4	18.3	7.3	4.3	215
Christian	50.0	51.7	65.0	76.8	80.2	36.8	23.9	3.4	2,391
Other	60.5	66.7	67.2	83.8	87.4	47.2	33.8	1.1	262
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(70.3)	(72.9)	(90.1)	(100.0)	(93.9)	(44.2)	(35.6)	(13.2)	56
Scheduled tribe	50.5	53.3	65.8	77.8	80.8	37.2	24.4	3.6	2,759
Other ³	39.8	49.3	84.9	91.2	74.1	23.0	10.6	2.9	247
Total	50.0	53.3	67.8	79.3	80.5	36.2	23.5	3.7	3,077

Note: Total includes women belonging to an other backward class and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her 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

³ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() 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, Meghalaya, 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
East Garo Hills	29.6	32.6	19.6	52.7	8.6	410	97.6	245
East Khasi Hills	72.8	72.5	56.4	68.8	41.5	829	88.5	731
Jaintia Hills	52.7	63.3	43.2	72.6	31.2	470	90.4	402
Ribhoi	40.6	43.9	33.5	61.8	18.6	282	97.2	236
South Garo Hills	51.7	56.6	48.8	93.3	23.4	118	100.0	110
West Garo Hills	37.2	47.4	13.8	78.5	5.4	550	97.8	485
West Khasi Hills	44.3	37.2	32.2	58.2	20.6	419	94.9	362
Meghalaya	50.0	53.3	36.2	67.8	23.5	3,077	93.6	2,571

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, Meghalaya, 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	77.1	61.4	83.3	80.9	60.6	133
20-34	83.3	65.3	84.0	85.9	72.6	1,127
35-49	83.3	68.1	85.6	86.0	71.1	232
Birth order						
1	81.8	66.3	86.1	85.3	65.0	370
2-3	84.4	64.4	83.3	86.0	72.9	578
4+	81.6	65.9	83.9	84.9	73.9	544
Residence						
Urban	94.9	63.2	91.5	91.1	75.5	132
Rural	81.6	65.6	83.5	84.9	70.9	1,360
Schooling						
No schooling	77.0	59.0	78.6	79.5	73.3	264
<5 years complete	84.6	69.2	85.8	87.0	68.9	358
5-9 years complete	81.8	65.1	85.5	86.5	71.1	555
10-11 years complete	85.7	64.7	81.0	83.6	66.9	149
12 or more years complete	88.3	69.4	88.3	89.6	77.6	166
Religion						
Hindu	76.0	57.9	77.8	77.9	71.9	85
Muslim	55.3	41.7	55.0	59.6	56.9	110
Christian	84.8	68.1	86.6	87.6	71.5	1,144
Other	90.8	66.3	90.8	91.9	79.5	153
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled tribe	84.6	67.5	86.4	87.4	72.4	1,355
Other ²	60.7	42.6	58.4	62.5	55.8	125
Total	82.7	65.4	84.2	85.4	71.3	1,492

Note: Total includes women belonging to a scheduled caste or other backward class and 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

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

Table 42 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
		Number of pregnancies	Son	Daughter	Termination		
Mother's age at pregnancy							
<20	33.7	687	42.3	46.1	2.5	9.1	231
20-34	33.8	3,899	44.0	41.7	3.7	10.6	1,317
35-49	28.5	596	40.3	39.5	8.1	12.0	170
Residence							
Urban	60.4	720	45.9	36.4	6.8	11.0	435
Rural	28.8	4,462	42.6	44.0	3.0	10.4	1,283
Antenatal care visits²							
None	15.2	524	47.3	38.3	5.5	9.0	79
1-3	26.8	1,144	41.3	49.9	2.0	6.8	307
4+	45.4	1,862	43.7	43.1	3.7	9.5	845
Don't know	30.8	133	(32.7)	(50.3)	(2.4)	(14.7)	41
Mother's schooling							
No schooling	18.4	1,001	46.7	45.6	4.2	3.6	184
<5 years complete	29.1	1,088	45.6	43.1	1.9	9.5	317
5-9 years complete	32.1	1,868	44.1	41.8	3.4	10.7	600
10-11 years complete	40.3	546	41.4	41.5	3.2	13.9	220
12 or more years complete	58.5	679	40.4	40.4	6.8	12.5	397
Religion							
Hindu	45.7	323	47.0	33.6	6.5	12.9	148
Muslim	11.7	351	(46.3)	(42.1)	(2.4)	(9.2)	41
Christian	32.9	4,032	42.5	44.0	3.8	9.7	1,325
Other	42.8	476	46.5	35.6	3.4	14.6	204
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	47.4	83	(53.6)	(29.6)	(3.6)	(13.2)	39
Scheduled tribe	34.0	4,671	43.1	42.9	4.0	10.1	1,586
Other ³	19.4	400	44.5	38.6	2.6	14.2	78

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	41.3	1,473	42.9	43.2	3.0	10.9	100.0	608
1 child	33.3	1,236	43.2	41.4	4.0	11.4	100.0	411
0 sons	31.5	619	39.3	43.8	3.1	13.9	100.0	195
1 son	35.1	617	46.8	39.3	4.7	9.1	100.0	216
2 children	30.4	935	43.9	37.8	5.3	13.0	100.0	284
0 sons	31.6	213	45.9	35.7	3.5	14.9	100.0	67
1 or more sons	30.0	722	43.2	38.4	5.9	12.5	100.0	217
3 children	27.9	624	45.4	41.8	4.5	8.3	100.0	174
0 sons	28.8	76	(54.5)	(36.2)	(0.0)	(9.3)	100.0	22
1 or more sons	27.8	548	44.1	42.6	5.1	8.1	100.0	152
4+ children	26.2	913	43.5	45.2	4.6	6.8	100.0	239
0 sons	(19.2)	41	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
1 or more sons	26.5	872	43.1	45.7	4.2	7.0	100.0	232
Total	33.2	5,182	43.4	42.1	4.0	10.5	100.0	1,718

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women belonging to an other backward class and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

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

³ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() 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, Meghalaya, 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	84.1	268	67.1	31.6	95.2	225
20-34	84.7	2,353	72.9	26.7	93.8	1,992
35-49	77.6	457	67.3	32.7	91.6	354
Birth order						
1	86.6	795	73.7	25.4	92.8	689
2-3	84.5	1,272	73.8	25.8	94.4	1,075
4+	80.0	1,010	66.9	32.8	93.2	808
Residence						
Urban	92.0	448	78.6	21.4	88.4	413
Rural	82.1	2,629	70.3	29.2	94.6	2,158
Schooling						
No schooling	71.7	591	63.8	35.4	94.1	424
<5 years complete	81.8	635	67.7	32.0	92.8	519
5-9 years complete	85.6	1,102	72.0	27.7	95.3	944
10-11 years complete	88.4	335	74.7	23.8	93.1	296
12 or more years complete	93.7	415	81.9	18.1	90.5	389
Religion						
Hindu	89.8	209	78.5	20.8	96.5	188
Muslim	90.8	215	70.2	29.8	96.2	195
Christian	82.0	2,391	70.0	29.5	92.9	1,961
Other	86.5	262	81.0	19.0	95.7	227
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	(92.2)	56	(75.5)	(24.5)	(95.4)	51
Scheduled tribe	82.8	2,759	71.4	28.1	93.4	2,285
Other ¹	90.8	247	72.3	27.7	96.5	224
Total	83.6	3,077	71.6	27.9	93.6	2,571

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women belonging to an other backward class and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

¹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 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 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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	88.1	45.7	51.3
Public sector	53.1	37.3	39.4
NGO/trust	0.2	0.1	0.1
Private sector	34.8	8.2	11.8
At home	11.5	53.9	48.2
Own home	10.8	50.6	45.3
Parent's home	0.6	3.3	3.0
Other ¹	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	73.2	32.2	37.7
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	17.2	14.7	15.1
Other health personnel	0.3	1.1	1.0
Dai (TBA)	6.9	33.7	30.1
Friends/relatives	2.4	13.6	12.1
Other	0.0	4.1	3.6
No one	0.0	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	90.8	48.1	53.8
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	2.2	2.7	2.6
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	20.5	5.6	7.6
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	6.5	1.6	2.3
Number of births	582	3,767	4,349
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	59.6	28.9	29.9
Clean blade used to cut the cord	95.7	79.5	80.0
Either of the above	95.7	80.4	80.9
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	88.4	77.0	77.4
Number of births delivered at home	43	1,336	1,380
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than 4 hours	66.6	39.9	43.8
4-23 hours	5.3	3.9	4.1
1-2 days	6.6	8.1	7.9
3-41 days	6.1	12.1	11.2
Don't know ¹	1.8	1.7	1.8
No postnatal check	13.7	34.3	31.3
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 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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	69.8	33.9	39.1
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	13.5	17.4	16.9
Other health personnel	0.0	0.2	0.2
Dai (TBA)	1.3	4.4	3.9
Other	1.7	9.9	8.7
No postnatal check	13.7	34.3	31.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	448	2,629	3,077

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, Meghalaya, 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	42.2	8.3	50.5	51.5	426	65.8	53.7	268
20-34	40.0	12.6	52.6	55.4	3,365	69.7	56.5	2,353
35-49	33.9	10.3	44.2	45.8	557	65.3	53.1	457
Residence								
Urban	53.1	34.9	88.1	90.8	582	86.3	78.4	448
Rural	37.3	8.4	45.7	48.1	3,767	65.7	51.9	2,629
Birth order								
1	48.0	17.8	65.9	67.7	1,184	73.9	65.2	795
2-3	41.2	10.7	51.9	54.9	1,797	68.5	54.4	1,272
4+	29.6	8.4	38.0	40.3	1,368	64.9	50.0	1,010
Antenatal care visits²								
None	19.1	2.2	21.3	24.7	470	38.6	25.3	470
1-3	38.6	7.2	45.8	47.4	960	64.5	48.9	960
4+	50.5	19.9	70.3	72.6	1,538	82.5	71.6	1,538
Don't know	50.5	8.9	59.4	66.6	109	42.8	24.0	109
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	26.6	4.4	31.0	33.2	899	54.3	38.4	591
<5 years complete	36.2	5.5	41.7	43.2	950	65.7	49.6	635
5-9 years complete	44.1	9.8	53.9	56.7	1,537	69.1	57.3	1,102
10-11 years complete	54.4	14.8	69.2	73.3	431	73.3	64.4	335
12 or more years complete	41.3	39.9	81.2	83.4	531	89.4	78.9	415
Religion								
Hindu	55.9	19.4	75.2	77.3	242	73.7	62.4	209
Muslim	23.1	2.2	25.3	25.6	301	55.3	22.1	215
Christian	40.5	12.4	52.9	55.4	3,392	68.8	57.7	2,391
Other	32.9	10.5	43.4	47.4	414	75.5	60.1	262
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	61.9	24.5	86.4	87.9	68	(81.6)	(70.3)	56
Scheduled tribe	40.2	12.3	52.5	55.0	3,921	69.2	57.6	2,759
Other ⁴	26.9	5.1	32.0	33.0	339	60.4	31.4	247
Place of delivery								
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	1,715	88.4	82.3	1,291
Private health facility ⁵	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	518	97.6	89.9	394
Home	na	na	na	5.4	2,098	42.6	21.6	1,380
Total	39.4	11.9	51.3	53.8	4,349	68.7	55.8	3,077

Note: Total includes births belonging to an other backward class, births whose caste/tribe is not known, and births delivered in an "other" place of delivery, which are 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 Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

⁵ 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, Meghalaya, 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
East Garo Hills	42.4	1.8	44.2	50.3	4.9	546	30.5	410
East Khasi Hills	41.2	25.5	66.7	69.5	14.3	1,198	71.7	829
Jaintia Hills	32.4	11.9	44.3	46.0	4.6	721	57.3	470
Ribhoi	38.3	6.6	44.9	46.5	5.8	416	56.0	282
South Garo Hills	82.3	6.1	88.4	89.0	8.1	142	85.1	118
West Garo Hills	40.8	4.7	45.5	46.8	6.2	689	39.7	550
West Khasi Hills	31.2	7.8	38.9	40.8	3.4	636	59.7	419
Meghalaya	39.4	11.9	51.3	53.8	7.6	4,349	55.8	3,077

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 woman'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, Meghalaya, 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	2,503	18,203	5,699	39.4	192
20-34	3,492	18,741	7,361	27.9	1,308
35-49	3,032	21,450	7,558	17.1	186
Birth order					
1	3,250	19,547	7,829	30.2	761
2-3	3,739	21,289	7,318	29.0	597
4+	2,616	13,672	5,382	21.2	327
Residence					
Urban	2,915	20,993	10,567	26.2	402
Rural	3,414	17,620	6,150	28.6	1,284
Schooling					
No schooling	3,006	15,201	4,608	28.3	196
<5 years complete	2,492	15,768	4,233	32.9	286
5-9 years complete	3,374	16,322	5,889	32.7	622
10-11 years complete	3,465	19,710	7,257	21.6	237
12 or more years complete	4,363	21,718	12,841	19.8	345
Religion					
Hindu	4,170	22,836	9,111	22.7	160
Muslim	(2,487)	(35,302)	(6,471)	(50.9)	58
Christian	3,390	17,723	6,938	27.0	1,345
Other	1,938	22,525	7,740	35.8	123
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	(5,779)	(25,488)	(11,823)	(9.4)	49
Scheduled tribe	3,347	18,242	7,041	27.8	1,544
Other ²	1,869	29,073	7,378	45.2	85
Total	3,324	18,987	7,195	28.0	1,686

Note: Total includes information on births belonging to an other backward class and births whose caste/tribe is not known, which is not shown separately.

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from 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
East Garo Hills	45.3	297	34.0	36.8	410	18.6	197
East Khasi Hills	51.3	728	76.4	33.4	829	26.1	583
Jaintia Hills	58.3	427	72.3	48.7	470	29.2	226
Ribhoi	53.2	249	61.7	52.6	282	44.7	136
South Garo Hills	34.4	75	84.9	72.8	118	2.6	105
West Garo Hills	40.9	363	58.1	66.4	550	28.0	265
West Khasi Hills	53.4	384	50.8	61.4	419	45.8	174
Meghalaya	50.3	2,523	62.4	49.2	3,077	28.0	1,686

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, Meghalaya, 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	5.0	4.9	0.0	7.7	4.7	1.0	76.7	100.0	17.6	377
20-34	3.6	6.4	0.7	6.3	4.6	0.9	77.5	100.0	17.0	2,308
35-49	4.9	4.6	0.6	9.1	4.9	0.2	75.6	100.0	19.2	392
Birth order										
1	4.4	6.1	0.5	5.4	4.8	0.9	78.0	100.0	16.4	795
2-3	4.0	6.1	0.6	4.4	4.0	1.1	79.7	100.0	15.1	1,272
4-5	3.1	4.6	0.6	11.4	4.5	0.4	75.5	100.0	19.7	612
6+	4.3	7.4	1.3	10.0	6.5	0.5	70.0	100.0	23.0	398
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	5.3	6.3	0.7	3.9	5.2	1.1	77.4	100.0	16.3	1,291
Private health facility ²	4.4	10.0	0.0	2.6	3.8	0.3	78.9	100.0	17.0	394
Home	2.6	4.6	0.7	10.7	4.4	0.7	76.3	100.0	18.5	1,380
Residence										
Urban	4.5	8.9	0.6	3.7	3.3	0.5	78.4	100.0	17.7	448
Rural	3.9	5.5	0.6	7.3	4.9	0.9	76.9	100.0	17.3	2,629
Religion										
Hindu	6.7	5.5	1.5	4.0	1.0	0.4	80.9	100.0	17.7	209
Muslim	5.9	2.1	1.5	1.6	0.8	0.0	88.0	100.0	11.2	215
Christian	3.4	6.2	0.6	6.7	5.1	1.0	76.9	100.0	16.9	2,391
Other	4.9	7.4	0.0	13.8	6.0	0.5	67.4	100.0	26.1	262
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	(8.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(84.9)	100.0	(13.1)	56
Scheduled tribe	3.8	6.3	0.6	7.3	5.0	0.9	76.1	100.0	18.0	2,759
Other ³	5.2	3.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.0	87.6	100.0	11.3	247
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	3.8	5.8	0.6	5.7	3.4	0.9	79.9	100.0	15.9	591
<5 years complete	3.4	4.7	0.2	10.1	6.5	1.2	73.9	100.0	18.4	635
5-9 years complete	4.4	7.0	0.9	7.1	5.2	0.8	74.6	100.0	19.3	1,102
10-11 years complete	2.7	4.8	0.4	6.7	1.9	1.4	82.2	100.0	14.5	335
12 or more years complete	4.8	6.6	0.9	2.6	4.2	0.0	80.9	100.0	14.9	415
Total	4.0	6.0	0.6	6.8	4.6	0.8	77.2	100.0	17.4	3,077

Note: Total includes births delivered in an "other" place of delivery, births belonging to an other backward class, and births whose caste/tribe is not known, which are not shown separately.

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

² Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

³ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

() 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, Meghalaya

Indicator	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	92.7	92.9
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	69.8	68.5
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	67.3	60.7
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	38.5	10.1
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	90.6	75.0
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	93.1	78.1
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	80.5	62.7
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	47.7	37.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	52.0	26.9
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	21.7	3.3
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	47.9	20.4
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	50.3	22.1
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	82.1	67.8
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	50.6	42.6
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	54.1	32.6
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	23.9	4.5
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	53.6	29.6
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	56.0	31.6

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, having received 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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	92.6	85.8	86.8
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	56.6	40.4	43.0
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	42.1	26.9	29.2
Convulsions	39.0	20.6	23.5
Prolonged labour	48.1	31.6	34.2
Severe abdominal pain	55.4	36.4	39.4
High blood pressure	39.4	34.8	35.5
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications	35.3	32.7	33.1
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	85.7	49.8	55.4
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	62.1	63.7	63.4
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	59.6	68.0	66.7
Family planning or delaying his next child	48.9	40.5	41.8
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	48	258	306
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	*	38.0	36.9
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	58.4	57.0
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	53.8	52.6
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	7	130	136

* 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, Meghalaya, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹			BCG			DPT			Polio ¹			Measles vaccinations ³	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children	
	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2						3
Sex																		
Male	30.8	75.6	71.5	60.6	83.6	80.6	77.0	71.0	51.1	84.0	84.0	77.4	65.7	70.4	58.4	13.9	64.2	421
Female	37.0	78.8	74.7	65.1	88.3	85.5	83.1	76.9	55.2	88.7	88.7	84.5	76.4	73.4	64.6	9.1	70.2	422
Birth order																		
1	42.8	81.3	79.7	67.6	88.6	87.3	85.2	81.5	64.7	90.3	90.3	87.8	76.6	76.2	67.3	9.1	71.5	238
2-3	37.1	75.9	71.7	63.4	84.5	82.4	79.8	72.2	55.3	84.0	84.0	78.7	70.0	71.1	60.2	12.0	68.0	338
4-5	20.1	74.4	68.1	60.1	87.1	79.9	75.3	69.9	38.9	85.8	85.8	78.5	70.2	69.4	59.6	12.4	63.9	176
6+	25.3	76.3	70.9	53.8	82.4	80.7	77.0	69.0	42.4	85.8	85.8	76.0	61.7	68.4	54.9	14.2	59.7	91
Residence																		
Urban	58.5	90.3	86.3	79.9	96.2	93.9	89.8	88.1	77.9	95.1	95.1	89.8	84.2	86.6	81.4	3.8	86.8	111
Rural	30.2	75.2	71.1	60.3	84.4	81.4	78.6	71.8	49.4	85.0	85.0	79.6	69.0	69.7	58.5	12.7	64.2	731
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	26.5	64.7	58.8	47.7	74.7	70.8	66.7	60.6	41.9	77.8	77.8	66.0	56.1	53.7	44.6	21.6	54.5	147
<5 years complete	24.7	78.5	75.1	58.2	88.8	83.7	80.2	71.7	43.9	89.1	89.1	85.6	72.4	73.0	59.3	8.8	64.1	196
5-9 years complete	33.2	77.0	73.2	66.3	86.0	83.3	81.1	75.0	52.9	85.6	85.6	81.3	72.3	74.1	65.9	11.7	70.6	293
10-11 years complete	42.7	73.4	70.9	60.7	82.7	81.7	79.3	73.4	63.9	80.8	80.8	75.8	67.1	65.8	56.0	14.3	63.0	87
12 or more years complete	53.3	93.4	88.7	82.3	97.3	97.3	94.5	91.8	74.7	98.1	98.1	94.6	86.8	91.3	79.1	1.2	82.4	120
Religion																		
Hindu	(72.3)	(92.8)	(92.8)	(81.8)	(94.1)	(94.8)	(94.8)	(94.8)	(82.7)	(94.8)	(94.8)	(94.8)	(81.1)	(88.7)	(76.3)	(5.2)	(76.3)	46
Muslim	(29.5)	(82.5)	(71.4)	(53.2)	(94.9)	(94.9)	(78.3)	(63.6)	(40.8)	(94.9)	(94.9)	(75.0)	(65.5)	(70.4)	(52.1)	(0.0)	(77.3)	51
Christian	31.9	75.1	71.1	62.1	84.5	81.1	78.9	72.8	52.9	84.6	84.6	79.9	70.6	69.7	60.3	13.2	66.4	668
Other	31.6	82.6	79.9	64.2	87.7	85.4	83.0	78.6	45.8	90.6	90.6	85.4	72.1	81.3	69.2	8.3	62.4	78

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, Meghalaya, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹			DPT			Polio ¹			Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children			
	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1						2	3	
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled tribe	33.5 (27.9)	76.6 (81.2)	72.9 (70.5)	63.0 (52.8)	85.2 (95.1)	82.0 (95.1)	79.9 (79.0)	74.2 (64.7)	53.3 (42.7)	85.6 (95.1)	81.0 (75.8)	71.0 (64.8)	71.7 (72.6)	61.7 (54.9)	12.4 (0.0)	66.1 (76.3)	779
Other ⁴	33.9	77.2	73.1	62.9	86.0	83.1	80.1	74.0	53.1	86.3	81.0	71.0	71.9	61.5	11.5	67.2	843
Total	na	na	na	na	65.9	62.0	56.0	47.3	31.0	81.5	74.2	56.6	43.8	32.9	16.5	32.6	228

Note: Total includes children belonging to a scheduled caste and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are 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

⁴ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 53. Selected vaccinations by district

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 who received most vaccinations in a public health facility, by district, Meghalaya, 2015-16

District	3 doses of Hepatitis B	BCG	3 doses of DPT	3 doses of polio	Measles	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
East Caro Hills	40.7	61.2	54.0	55.0	46.7	41.2	31.4	119	98.9	81
East Khasi Hills	67.3	92.2	76.4	75.3	78.8	68.7	6.4	219	83.2	205
Jaintia Hills	69.3	91.0	79.7	76.1	76.6	68.3	7.7	139	95.0	128
Ribhoi	55.6	84.4	71.5	63.8	73.2	55.7	13.6	78	100.0	68
South Caro Hills	(93.9)	(91.0)	(93.9)	(93.9)	(85.1)	(83.0)	(4.2)	18	(100.0)	18
West Caro Hills	54.5	87.4	70.9	66.2	61.7	47.9	9.3	132	94.6	120
West Khasi Hills	76.5	91.2	83.2	78.7	85.2	74.2	8.3	137	93.2	125
Meghalaya	62.9	86.0	74.0	71.0	71.9	61.5	11.5	843	92.4	746

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, Meghalaya, 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	4.5	18.8	352	*	*	16	74.8	66
6-11	4.9	29.7	435	*	*	21	80.2	129
12-23	5.6	24.9	843	(77.2)	(18.2)	47	75.9	210
24-35	5.9	22.7	807	71.4	22.3	48	74.5	183
36-47	6.3	21.5	914	77.6	16.2	58	72.8	196
48-59	6.4	22.7	854	75.4	41.6	55	77.9	194
Sex								
Male	5.6	22.7	2,092	77.6	21.7	116	74.8	474
Female	6.0	23.9	2,112	75.0	25.0	128	76.9	504
Residence								
Urban	4.8	25.9	571	(71.0)	(31.2)	28	87.9	148
Rural	6.0	22.9	3,633	76.9	22.4	216	73.8	831
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	5.3	21.7	858	(61.9)	(24.2)	45	64.9	186
<5 years complete	4.8	18.7	918	(77.3)	(18.9)	44	79.2	172
5-9 years complete	6.4	23.7	1,483	75.4	21.7	95	74.5	352
10-11 years complete	8.0	29.6	424	(83.2)	(32.4)	34	84.9	125
12 or more years complete	4.9	27.4	523	(93.9)	(24.6)	26	81.9	143
Religion								
Hindu	9.3	28.4	235	*	*	22	86.3	67
Muslim	2.6	20.9	279	*	*	7	(28.5)	58
Christian	6.3	23.6	3,294	75.2	25.9	207	77.3	777
Other	2.0	19.4	396	*	*	8	88.9	77
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	11.1	37.1	67	*	*	7	*	25
Scheduled tribe	6.1	23.2	3,802	76.8	24.4	233	78.5	881
Other ³	1.2	21.6	316	*	*	4	(38.0)	68
Total	5.8	23.3	4,204	76.3	23.4	244	75.9	978

Note: Total includes children belonging to an other backward class and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

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

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

³ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() 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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent- age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children with diarrhoea	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments					Percent- age not receiving any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea	
			Percent- age taken to health facility or health provider ¹	Percent- age given a fluid from ORS packets	Percent- age given gruel	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 given intravenous solution			Percent- age given home remedy/ herbal/ other
Age in months															
<6	7.1	352	(75.8)	(63.0)	(31.2)	(63.0)	(16.2)	(70.5)	(15.7)	(5.0)	(49.0)	(0.0)	(30.2)	(18.1)	25
6-11	10.4	435	72.2	71.0	47.7	72.6	8.1	74.1	8.7	7.2	46.9	1.8	37.9	8.1	45
12-23	13.1	843	75.3	82.4	67.9	88.3	19.6	90.8	37.1	26.2	64.2	0.0	32.9	5.3	110
24-35	12.3	807	67.8	74.0	51.5	79.9	14.7	80.9	34.6	17.4	57.4	0.3	39.9	5.0	99
36-47	9.3	914	71.5	80.9	56.1	80.9	14.5	81.7	27.1	21.2	59.7	0.4	30.9	9.3	85
48-59	9.5	854	61.0	79.5	47.9	85.7	11.5	85.7	30.8	28.3	57.6	2.3	29.4	1.0	81
Sex															
Male	9.9	2,092	73.1	78.9	55.9	82.4	16.5	84.8	26.6	20.2	60.2	1.3	36.8	7.3	207
Female	11.3	2,112	67.3	76.2	52.8	80.8	13.2	81.6	31.8	20.9	56.1	0.3	31.2	5.3	239
Residence															
Urban	8.6	571	76.0	77.6	53.9	79.8	15.6	83.7	21.8	13.9	54.5	2.5	30.7	0.0	49
Rural	10.9	3,633	69.3	77.4	54.3	81.7	14.6	83.0	30.4	21.4	58.4	0.5	34.2	7.0	397
Mother's schooling															
No schooling	11.1	858	55.3	76.3	49.1	82.7	8.9	82.7	19.0	14.5	46.3	0.0	28.3	8.5	95
<5 years complete	10.4	918	70.9	77.5	57.1	84.3	18.6	86.0	17.6	19.6	63.8	1.2	40.1	6.9	95
5-9 years complete	8.5	1,483	73.6	74.9	51.5	77.1	12.2	78.2	31.1	20.4	55.2	1.2	36.8	7.4	126
10-11 years complete	18.5	424	76.9	77.9	55.6	80.1	13.2	82.7	48.3	27.3	65.4	0.4	28.8	2.6	78
12 or more years complete	9.8	523	76.8	85.0	63.1	87.2	27.0	90.8	37.6	23.6	64.7	0.7	32.7	3.3	51

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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent- age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children with diarrhoea	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments					Percent- age not receiving any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea	
			Percent- age given from ORS packets	Percent- age given gruel	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 given intravenous solution	Percent- age given home remedy/ herbal/ other			
Religion															
Hindu	14.3	235	(77.6)	(70.9)	(57.9)	(81.3)	(11.7)	(81.3)	(52.8)	(44.4)	(67.4)	(0.0)	(11.8)	(7.9)	34
Muslim	9.4	279	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26
Christian	11.1	3,294	71.4	77.2	54.2	80.2	14.4	82.1	29.9	19.7	57.8	0.9	36.0	6.3	364
Other	5.6	396	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	20.2	67	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Scheduled tribe	10.6	3,802	71.6	76.7	54.4	80.8	15.0	82.5	30.6	20.6	58.6	0.8	35.1	6.3	401
Other ³	9.9	316	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	31
Total	10.6	4,204	70.0	77.5	54.2	81.5	14.7	83.1	29.4	20.6	58.0	0.8	33.8	6.2	446

Note: ORT includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids. Total includes children belonging to an other backward class and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

² Includes antimotility drugs, other drugs, and unknown drugs

³ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 56 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, Meghalaya, 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 usual	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More usual	Somewhat less	Much less					None	Never gave food	Don't know
Age in months																	
<6	(16.2)	(44.0)	(10.5)	(21.1)	(8.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(43.6)	(21.1)	(0.0)	(15.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(8.7)	(41.9)	25
6-11	8.1	57.4	18.1	15.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	3.2	54.2	17.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.1	60.3	45
12-23	19.6	29.9	26.1	21.9	2.5	0.0	100.0	13.4	30.8	22.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.6	66.9	110
24-35	14.7	25.1	34.1	21.4	4.7	0.0	100.0	4.3	29.4	21.8	1.4	1.2	0.9	100.0	13.6	60.4	99
36-47	14.5	35.5	30.4	15.8	3.8	0.0	100.0	6.6	35.0	19.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	14.5	62.7	85
48-59	11.5	25.2	32.1	26.1	3.5	1.5	100.0	2.0	32.7	20.4	3.2	4.1	1.5	100.0	11.5	61.2	81
Sex																	
Male	16.5	33.1	30.1	18.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	8.6	30.8	17.9	1.7	0.5	0.5	100.0	16.5	66.7	207
Female	13.2	32.2	26.3	23.0	4.7	0.5	100.0	4.1	38.2	23.1	2.5	3.1	0.5	100.0	11.9	57.1	239
Residence																	
Urban	15.6	32.6	15.2	29.6	4.4	2.6	100.0	1.6	39.9	20.3	2.2	5.9	2.6	100.0	11.8	53.4	49
Rural	14.6	32.6	29.7	19.6	3.5	0.0	100.0	6.8	34.1	19.8	2.1	1.4	0.2	100.0	14.3	62.6	397
Mother's schooling																	
No schooling	8.9	38.2	35.6	15.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	6.6	37.2	18.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.9	62.3	95
<5 years complete	18.6	29.9	28.3	18.9	4.3	0.0	100.0	9.1	32.7	34.9	4.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	17.4	69.2	95
5-9 years complete	12.2	39.2	25.3	20.6	2.7	0.0	100.0	4.6	37.6	23.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	12.2	58.3	126
10-11 years complete	13.2	27.8	24.9	27.4	5.2	1.6	100.0	5.1	28.0	23.5	4.0	2.9	2.8	100.0	13.2	53.8	78
12 or more years complete	27.0	18.5	25.8	23.2	5.6	0.0	100.0	5.9	36.9	21.3	1.1	5.7	0.0	100.0	23.3	65.6	51
Religion																	
Hindu	(11.7)	(12.4)	(22.0)	(50.1)	(0.0)	(3.7)	100.0	(7.8)	(19.1)	(47.1)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(3.7)	100.0	(11.7)	(35.5)	34
Christian	14.4	33.8	28.1	19.3	4.4	0.0	100.0	5.8	35.8	19.1	2.6	2.0	0.3	100.0	13.6	61.8	364
Total	14.7	32.6	28.1	20.7	3.6	0.3	100.0	6.2	34.7	20.7	2.1	1.9	0.5	100.0	14.0	61.5	446

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Total includes Muslim children and children belonging to "other" religions, 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, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode () 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, Meghalaya, 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	89.5	1,767	88.9	102
20-24	93.3	1,626	94.8	629
25-34	93.4	2,890	93.8	1,646
35-49	91.2	2,918	95.2	702
Residence				
Urban	95.9	2,138	97.4	448
Rural	90.7	7,063	93.6	2,630
Schooling				
No schooling	86.8	1,469	91.0	591
<5 years complete	91.6	1,342	93.6	636
5-9 years complete	92.0	3,299	94.8	1,102
10-11 years complete	93.0	1,348	93.9	335
12 or more years complete	95.3	1,744	98.0	415
Religion				
Hindu	92.1	1,008	93.2	209
Muslim	96.1	494	98.8	215
Christian	91.2	7,068	93.3	2,393
Other	96.4	631	98.6	262
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	87.0	299	(95.7)	56
Scheduled tribe	91.7	8,110	93.9	2,761
Other backward class	98.3	67	*	10
Other	96.1	703	96.8	247
Don't know	(89.0)	23	*	5
Total	91.9	9,201	94.1	3,079

ORS = Oral rehydration salt

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age six years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2015-16

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 of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Age in months													
<12	45.9	45.2	17.6	28.0	786	na	na	32.6	786	57.2	257		
12-23	58.7	58.2	21.9	37.7	843	na	na	45.2	843	47.4	381		
24-35	58.7	58.7	21.6	39.2	807	na	na	45.7	807	53.3	369		
36-47	60.0	59.8	21.0	37.9	914	38.3	914	46.1	914	53.4	422		
48-59	57.0	56.3	19.9	35.8	854	39.1	854	42.2	854	50.8	361		
60-71	55.2	54.9	17.2	35.2	892	35.4	892	na	na	na	na		
0-35	54.6	54.2	20.4	35.1	2,436	na	na	41.3	2,436	52.1	1,007		
36-71	57.4	57.1	19.4	36.3	2,660	37.6	2,660	na	na	na	na		
Sex													
Male	56.0	55.6	20.0	36.3	2,537	37.2	1,324	42.8	2,092	50.3	896		
Female	56.1	55.7	19.8	35.1	2,560	38.0	1,336	42.3	2,112	53.9	893		
Residence													
Urban	33.2	32.9	11.1	17.8	696	19.0	368	24.1	571	63.1	138		
Rural	59.7	59.3	21.3	38.5	4,401	40.6	2,292	45.5	3,633	51.2	1,651		
Mother's schooling													
No schooling	54.2	53.5	18.2	31.1	1,035	35.6	576	36.7	858	58.3	314		
<5 years complete	64.7	64.0	22.5	43.9	1,134	44.4	594	52.2	918	46.4	479		
5-9 years complete	58.8	58.7	21.5	38.6	1,770	39.6	893	46.9	1,483	51.1	695		
10-11 years complete	45.2	45.0	17.1	27.2	517	31.5	283	28.8	424	59.6	122		
12 or more years complete	45.1	44.7	15.4	27.6	641	28.1	315	34.2	523	55.8	179		

Continued...

Table 5.8 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 of children who were weighed at an AWC
Religion										
Hindu	44.7	44.0	21.4	26.4	307	24.6	177	24.9	235	(57.1)
Muslim	65.4	64.9	21.5	39.7	342	54.1	183	42.1	279	63.2
Christian	54.3	53.9	19.1	34.6	3,993	37.3	2,087	42.0	3,294	51.7
Other	72.2	71.8	24.6	48.5	455	37.4	213	58.0	396	47.7
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	41.2	41.2	19.0	28.3	88	(22.9)	48	23.0	67	*
Scheduled tribe	56.1	55.7	20.0	36.0	4,596	37.2	2,380	43.4	3,802	51.2
Other ³	60.8	60.3	19.2	36.0	388	46.4	217	38.8	316	62.4
Total	56.1	55.7	19.9	35.7	5,097	37.6	2,660	42.5	4,204	52.1

Note: Total includes children belonging to an other backward class and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

¹ AWC benefits for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, 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

³ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() 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

Percentage of children under age six years whose mothers received specific benefits from an anganwadi centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy				Mother received from an AWC while ²				
	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence									
Urban	28.7	28.2	16.3	17.9	23.9	23.9	15.4	15.6	696
Rural	58.5	57.7	30.0	33.0	55.4	54.4	29.2	31.7	4,395
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	50.5	49.4	23.5	26.2	46.3	44.6	23.9	25.4	1,030
<5 years complete	61.4	60.1	29.5	32.5	56.3	55.2	27.4	31.2	1,134
5-9 years complete	57.7	57.2	31.9	34.2	56.0	55.5	30.4	32.8	1,770
10-11 years complete	47.4	47.4	25.2	30.0	45.3	45.1	28.2	28.6	516
12 or more years complete	45.0	44.6	24.8	27.2	41.0	40.5	23.3	24.5	641
Religion									
Hindu	37.9	36.4	24.7	24.5	39.1	36.4	24.2	19.7	307
Muslim	60.1	57.6	18.4	25.9	56.4	52.3	21.2	22.9	342
Christian	53.1	52.5	28.0	30.9	49.9	49.4	27.1	29.9	3,987
Other	73.3	72.8	39.0	38.9	65.4	65.4	36.1	37.6	455
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	30.9	30.9	22.9	23.2	35.1	32.9	23.6	21.8	88
Scheduled tribe	55.0	54.4	29.3	31.7	51.6	51.1	28.2	30.5	4,590
Other ³	55.2	52.6	16.9	24.1	51.5	47.4	19.3	21.2	388
Total	54.4	53.7	28.1	30.9	51.1	50.3	27.3	29.5	5,090

Note: Total includes children belonging to an other backward class and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

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

³ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, Meghalaya, 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 -3 SD		Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD
Age in months															
<6	4.9	12.6	0.0	11.0	21.0	10.1	-0.5	2.2	10.9	4.7	-0.4	2.2	10.9	4.7	287
6-8	6.1	23.6	-0.7	6.8	21.1	7.2	-0.7	7.3	21.1	1.7	-1.1	7.3	21.1	1.7	185
9-11	11.1	29.5	-1.2	6.9	16.8	0.7	-0.8	6.0	29.2	0.0	-1.3	6.0	29.2	0.0	205
12-17	15.6	37.2	-1.2	7.1	20.2	6.3	-0.8	6.7	26.7	1.5	-1.2	6.7	26.7	1.5	439
18-23	24.8	45.4	-1.6	8.4	16.5	4.2	-0.7	5.6	26.4	1.7	-1.3	5.6	26.4	1.7	342
24-35	23.6	49.6	-1.7	7.3	15.1	2.8	-0.7	7.2	32.8	0.7	-1.4	7.2	32.8	0.7	770
36-47	20.7	52.0	-1.8	5.0	11.8	2.4	-0.6	7.3	29.3	0.1	-1.5	7.3	29.3	0.1	871
48-59	22.0	51.7	-2.0	4.4	12.3	3.0	-0.6	8.0	35.3	0.0	-1.6	8.0	35.3	0.0	813
Sex															
Male	20.6	46.5	-1.7	6.9	15.3	3.8	-0.7	6.6	29.6	0.8	-1.4	6.6	29.6	0.8	1,928
Female	17.4	41.2	-1.4	6.1	15.2	4.0	-0.7	6.9	28.3	1.0	-1.3	6.9	28.3	1.0	1,984
Birth interval in months³															
First birth ⁴	15.3	38.2	-1.3	6.1	14.3	3.6	-0.6	5.8	23.0	0.9	-1.2	5.8	23.0	0.9	1,030
<24	22.6	51.0	-1.8	6.1	13.3	4.0	-0.6	8.1	33.7	1.2	-1.4	8.1	33.7	1.2	686
24-47	20.6	46.0	-1.6	6.6	15.9	3.6	-0.7	7.0	30.7	0.6	-1.4	7.0	30.7	0.6	1,469
48+	18.1	41.1	-1.4	6.7	16.5	4.8	-0.6	6.4	29.3	1.5	-1.3	6.4	29.3	1.5	619
Birth order³															
1	15.3	38.3	-1.3	6.1	14.2	3.7	-0.6	5.8	23.0	0.9	-1.2	5.8	23.0	0.9	1,026
2-3	18.8	43.4	-1.5	6.8	15.9	4.1	-0.7	6.8	28.6	0.9	-1.4	6.8	28.6	0.9	1,577
4-5	22.5	47.6	-1.8	5.9	14.4	4.9	-0.6	7.1	33.8	0.9	-1.4	7.1	33.8	0.9	744
6+	23.5	52.9	-1.8	6.5	15.4	2.4	-0.6	8.3	35.7	1.1	-1.5	8.3	35.7	1.1	458
Size at birth³															
Very small	(27.1)	(64.4)	(-2.1)	(7.1)	(17.1)	(8.0)	(-0.6)	(12.3)	(43.5)	(3.2)	(-1.6)	(12.3)	(43.5)	(3.2)	38
Small	19.3	45.7	-1.6	7.4	19.7	6.9	-0.7	9.0	37.5	1.4	-1.5	9.0	37.5	1.4	251
Average or larger	18.2	42.7	-1.5	6.1	14.4	3.8	-0.6	6.5	27.4	0.9	-1.3	6.5	27.4	0.9	3,064
Don't know	24.3	50.0	-1.8	7.7	17.4	2.8	-0.7	7.0	33.8	0.9	-1.5	7.0	33.8	0.9	451

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, Meghalaya, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Mean Z-score (SD)	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		
Residence											
Urban	12.9	36.5	-1.4	6.5	13.7	3.0	6.3	22.9	0.6	-1.2	532
Rural	19.9	45.0	-1.6	6.5	15.5	4.0	6.8	29.9	1.0	-1.4	3,379
Mother's schooling⁵											
No schooling	21.1	46.3	-1.7	6.3	15.5	4.2	10.0	33.4	1.2	-1.5	786
<5 years complete	22.6	51.0	-1.8	5.4	12.6	4.2	5.6	30.7	0.4	-1.4	838
5-9 years complete	20.3	45.9	-1.6	7.0	16.2	3.6	7.1	30.0	0.6	-1.4	1,351
10-11 years complete	13.8	32.8	-1.0	7.2	17.7	5.5	4.0	22.0	2.4	-1.1	384
12 or more years complete	11.1	31.4	-1.1	6.0	13.1	2.6	4.4	20.8	1.0	-1.1	490
Religion											
Hindu	13.3	23.0	-1.0	3.1	7.1	3.4	2.3	13.2	0.1	-0.9	222
Muslim	14.5	42.1	-1.5	8.9	25.7	4.4	9.2	39.1	1.0	-1.7	259
Christian	19.1	44.0	-1.5	6.7	15.3	3.9	7.1	28.7	1.0	-1.3	3,059
Other	24.2	55.7	-2.0	5.0	12.5	3.4	5.2	33.3	0.3	-1.5	372
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	16.8	38.6	-1.3	2.9	2.9	10.7	3.1	16.0	3.1	-0.9	85
Scheduled tribe	19.4	44.3	-1.5	6.4	14.9	3.7	6.8	28.6	0.9	-1.3	3,526
Other ⁶	14.8	39.5	-1.5	8.0	23.6	3.9	8.2	36.8	0.9	-1.6	290
Mother's interview status											
Interviewed	19.1	44.0	-1.5	6.4	15.1	3.9	6.8	29.0	0.9	-1.3	3,805
Not interviewed but in the household	(18.0)	(37.7)	(-1.2)	(7.1)	(9.6)	(5.1)	(1.9)	(23.7)	(0.0)	(-1.3)	44
Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁷	10.0	36.8	-1.4	11.3	29.4	2.2	10.0	32.3	0.0	-1.5	62

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, Meghalaya, 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 status⁸											
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	24.6	51.9	-1.8	7.4	15.9	1.2	11.0	41.5	0.7	-1.7	528
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	18.7	43.7	-1.5	6.3	14.9	4.2	6.3	27.4	1.0	-1.3	2,888
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	13.9	35.1	-1.4	5.6	13.9	5.0	4.3	23.5	0.3	-1.1	382
Missing	(27.3)	(43.0)	(-1.1)	(13.2)	(24.8)	(12.8)	(4.3)	(29.1)	(2.4)	(-1.3)	40
Child's living arrangements											
Living with both parents	19.1	43.6	-1.5	6.5	15.1	4.2	6.7	28.9	1.0	-1.3	3,473
Living with one or neither parent	17.6	45.5	-1.6	6.3	16.9	1.8	7.0	29.4	0.3	-1.4	439
Total	19.0	43.8	-1.5	6.5	15.3	3.9	6.8	28.9	0.9	-1.3	3,912
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	29.8	55.1	-2.0	19.9	30.7	2.6	27.7	48.8	0.2	-2.0	765

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 belonging to an other backward class and children whose caste/tribe 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 Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class
- ⁷ Includes children whose mothers are deceased
- ⁸ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were 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, Meghalaya, 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	97.5	55.0	91.8	213	17.5	207
Rural	96.9	61.7	92.7	1,430	15.3	1,385
Sex						
Male	96.6	61.4	92.8	815	14.4	787
Female	97.4	60.3	92.3	828	16.7	806
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	96.4	67.5	93.6	311	16.8	300
<5 years complete	97.4	66.7	93.4	365	15.0	356
5-9 years complete	96.9	59.5	93.8	602	14.3	584
10-11 years complete	97.1	50.1	92.0	157	24.1	152
12 or more years complete	97.2	52.4	86.2	207	12.0	201
Religion						
Hindu	94.1	50.7	88.3	89	12.8	84
Muslim	92.7	81.1	89.2	112	9.9	104
Christian	97.3	60.3	92.9	1,285	16.7	1,250
Other	98.9	56.1	94.3	157	12.0	155
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled tribe	97.4	60.1	92.9	1,488	16.0	1,450
Other ⁴	91.7	77.8	88.5	125	11.4	114
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ⁵	96.9	53.1	91.2	910	15.4	882
Dai (TBA)	97.1	72.2	94.7	510	14.0	495
Other/no one	96.9	66.2	93.4	223	19.7	216
Place of delivery						
Health facility	96.9	53.0	91.2	874	15.3	847
At home	97.0	70.2	94.1	761	15.7	738
Total	97.0	60.8	92.6	1,643	15.6	1,593

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

⁵ 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 percentage of all children under two years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:							Number of youngest children under two years			
	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods	Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	living with the mother	using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under two years
<2	2.3	51.8	31.3	0.8	5.5	8.2	100.0	97.7	84	16.0	86
2-3	2.5	41.1	23.9	1.0	11.1	20.5	100.0	97.5	132	24.8	132
4-5	2.7	20.4	31.1	3.8	12.3	29.7	100.0	97.3	134	30.5	134
6-8	5.3	5.8	17.9	1.5	2.8	66.6	100.0	94.7	207	30.6	207
9-11	2.2	0.4	7.3	1.5	3.5	85.0	100.0	97.8	224	27.0	228
12-17	15.6	1.5	3.2	0.4	0.2	79.1	100.0	84.4	468	30.8	477
18-23	30.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	68.8	100.0	69.9	343	31.0	366
<4	2.4	45.3	26.8	0.9	8.9	15.7	100.0	97.6	217	21.4	218
<6	2.5	35.8	28.4	2.0	10.2	21.1	100.0	97.5	350	24.8	352
6-9	4.0	4.5	14.6	1.3	4.0	71.6	100.0	96.0	289	29.9	289
12-15	11.9	2.0	4.0	0.4	0.2	81.5	100.0	88.1	324	26.6	329
12-23	21.7	1.3	1.9	0.2	0.1	74.8	100.0	78.3	810	30.9	843
20-23	33.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	65.7	100.0	66.5	219	31.0	236

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, Meghalaya, 2015-16																
		Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:											
		Exclu- sive breast- feeding	Predom- inant breast- feeding	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal fre- quency ⁵	Milk or milk products ⁵	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁴	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	Breast- milk, or milk products ⁷	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁴	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	
Age in months																		
6-8	na	na	na	na	15.2	63.1	13.3	196	*	*	*	11	97.1	16.5	62.1	12.6	207	
9-11	na	na	na	na	27.9	40.6	13.7	219	*	*	*	5	98.9	27.3	40.9	13.4	224	
12-17	na	na	na	na	58.0	42.6	26.1	395	44.0	53.7	20.0	73	91.3	58.7	44.3	25.1	468	
18-23	na	na	na	na	65.5	54.2	39.8	240	34.2	56.6	22.7	103	80.2	69.0	54.9	34.7	343	
Sex																		
Male	26.8	(1.1)	4.4	1,100	42.7	47.7	21.2	531	45.8	54.8	25.2	88	92.3	46.7	48.7	21.7	619	
Female	30.7	a	4.5	1,118	48.2	49.7	27.4	518	33.2	54.6	15.3	104	88.8	50.9	50.5	25.4	622	
Residence																		
Urban	(24.6)	*	4.4	297	50.3	51.0	24.9	120	(56.5)	(67.2)	(31.8)	37	89.7	56.3	54.8	26.5	137	
Rural	29.4	a	4.4	1,921	44.8	48.4	24.1	930	34.7	51.6	16.9	155	90.7	47.7	48.8	23.1	1,084	
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	27.0	a	3.7	411	36.6	42.4	16.4	211	(32.3)	(47.5)	(15.7)	27	92.5	38.4	43.0	16.3	238	
<5 years complete	25.2	a	4.9	483	45.6	52.9	25.1	225	(46.5)	(56.4)	(17.6)	50	90.2	50.7	53.5	23.7	275	
5-9 years complete	29.6	a	4.7	810	43.7	50.4	25.1	376	27.4	53.2	17.7	74	88.1	48.0	50.9	23.9	450	
10-11 years complete	≥36.0	*	(4.4)	217	56.1	50.1	33.0	106	*	*	*	9	96.5	57.4	49.8	31.5	115	
12 or more years complete	(25.3)	*	(3.0)	297	56.0	45.4	25.8	132	(53.6)	(63.6)	(33.1)	32	90.9	57.0	48.9	27.3	164	

Continued...

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

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 survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹		Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:						
	Any breast-feeding	Exclu- sive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal fre- quency ⁴	Milk or milk products ⁵	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁴	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	Breast- milk, or milk products ⁷	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁸	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children
Religion																	
Hindu	≥36.0	*	*	130	53.4	30.3	12.9	61	*	*	*	7	96.6	55.9	31.8	14.6	68
Muslim	≥36.0	*	*	157	(31.5)	(30.0)	(12.9)	83	*	*	*	1	(98.9)	(32.3)	(29.6)	(12.7)	84
Christian	28.6	0.9	4.4	1,722	48.0	52.0	26.7	810	39.3	67.1	55.3	166	89.7	51.2	52.6	25.5	975
Other	(23.5)	a	(5.8)	208	31.3	47.8	20.1	96	*	*	*	18	88.3	36.6	49.0	20.1	114
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled tribe	28.5	0.8	4.5	1,999	46.5	50.5	25.4	940	39.0	66.9	54.9	189	89.8	49.9	51.2	24.5	1,129
Other ⁹	≥36.0	*	*	170	30.5	33.1	13.7	91	*	*	*	3	98.2	32.5	33.2	13.3	94
Total	29.3	0.9	4.4	2,218	45.4	48.7	24.2	1,049	38.9	67.3	54.7	192	90.6	48.8	49.6	23.5	1,241

Note: Total includes children belonging to a scheduled caste or other backward class and 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 breast milk and plain water and/or non-milk liquids only

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

⁴ 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 Nonbreastfed 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

⁹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() 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 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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

District	Among last-born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹		Height-for-age ²	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
	Percentage breastfed within one hour of birth	Number of children	Percentage	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	
East Garo Hills	47.9	188	(45.0)	36	31.3	13.3	18.2	468
East Khasi Hills	51.7	467	34.5	123	48.5	11.0	30.4	1,091
Jaintia Hills	66.1	281	34.9	55	50.8	15.8	34.0	696
Ribhoi	77.9	167	34.1	41	51.6	9.4	30.8	333
South Garo Hills	36.9	39	(10.4)	11	16.8	36.0	32.6	102
West Garo Hills	66.5	241	*	40	30.6	21.5	26.0	627
West Khasi Hills	68.2	259	(32.3)	45	51.1	17.2	30.3	595
Meghalaya	60.8	1,643	35.8	350	43.8	15.3	28.9	3,912

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, Meghalaya, 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)		
Age in months					
6-11	28.6	19.4	0.5	48.5	358
12-23	27.5	21.8	0.8	50.1	778
24-35	27.0	16.9	0.3	44.2	746
36-47	22.6	11.8	0.3	34.7	860
48-59	19.7	11.5	0.3	31.5	806
Sex					
Male	24.0	17.0	0.6	41.6	1,777
Female	25.1	14.5	0.3	39.9	1,771
Birth order¹					
1	24.3	15.9	0.4	40.6	933
2-3	26.2	16.4	0.2	42.8	1,440
4-5	24.3	15.2	0.9	40.4	661
6+	20.2	14.5	0.3	35.0	413
Residence					
Urban	21.9	11.6	0.2	33.6	469
Rural	24.9	16.4	0.5	41.8	3,079
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	27.0	19.7	0.6	47.3	740
<5 years complete	21.9	16.0	0.4	38.3	743
5-9 years complete	23.8	16.1	0.5	40.5	1,218
10-11 years complete	30.9	16.3	0.3	47.5	356
12 or more years complete	22.9	7.8	0.2	30.9	431
Religion					
Hindu	29.8	20.0	0.0	49.8	208
Muslim	39.0	18.3	0.0	57.4	252
Christian	23.9	15.6	0.6	40.1	2,765
Other	15.1	12.4	0.0	27.5	323
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	15.5	12.0	0.0	27.5	74
Scheduled tribe	23.9	15.8	0.5	40.1	3,187
Other ³	34.8	16.4	0.0	51.2	277
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	24.6	15.8	0.4	40.8	3,447
Not interviewed but in the household	(32.9)	(18.7)	(2.5)	(54.1)	41
Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁴	15.8	10.0	0.0	25.8	60

Continued...

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 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	25.0	16.5	0.5	42.0	3,142
Living with one or neither parent	20.9	10.2	0.0	31.1	405
Mother's anaemia status⁵					
Not anaemic	20.5	10.9	0.4	31.8	1,511
Mildly anaemic	28.7	17.5	0.5	46.7	1,289
Moderately/severely anaemic	26.2	23.9	0.4	50.4	645
Total	24.5	15.8	0.4	40.7	3,548
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	31.7	31.2	1.0	63.8	848

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 belonging to an other backward class and children whose caste/tribe 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 Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

⁴ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁵ 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, Meghalaya, 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 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 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	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Age in months												
6-8	na	na	na	na	na	21.9	6.6	207	99.6	212	99.6	212
9-11	51.9	31.2	224	51.5	228	24.7	5.9	228	99.3	230	99.3	230
12-17	79.3	63.3	468	66.9	477	32.5	21.1	477	98.9	490	98.9	490
18-23	88.5	75.9	343	60.8	366	27.8	24.4	366	98.0	373	98.0	373
24-35	na	na	na	52.9	807	31.0	39.1	807	99.4	843	99.4	843
36-47	na	na	na	51.9	914	29.5	39.3	914	98.8	933	98.8	933
48-59	na	na	na	49.5	854	31.0	43.6	854	99.3	869	99.3	869
Sex												
Male	76.9	60.6	500	53.1	1,803	29.6	33.0	1,920	98.9	1,970	98.9	1,970
Female	75.9	60.4	535	55.7	1,843	29.8	32.7	1,932	99.2	1,980	99.2	1,980
Birth order												
1	74.1	57.0	274	59.0	998	32.9	33.3	1,064	99.1	1,043	99.1	1,043
2-3	77.6	62.5	426	55.7	1,527	31.0	33.9	1,591	99.2	1,573	99.2	1,573
4-5	77.8	62.3	209	49.3	687	26.1	30.3	727	98.5	723	98.5	723
6+	75.1	58.1	125	47.3	434	23.4	31.7	471	99.0	464	99.0	464
Breastfeeding status												
Breastfeeding	73.4	57.3	854	60.1	1,332	32.6	23.5	1,528	98.8	1,513	98.8	1,513
Not breastfeeding	90.6	75.7	181	51.1	2,314	27.7	38.9	2,325	99.2	2,290	99.2	2,290
Residence												
Urban	78.2	64.1	129	63.7	494	33.3	36.1	521	98.0	532	98.0	532
Rural	76.2	60.0	905	52.9	3,152	29.1	32.3	3,331	99.2	3,418	99.2	3,418

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, Meghalaya, 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 vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given 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		
Mother's schooling												
No schooling	74.2	53.0	193	47.4	750	22.1	27.6	795	98.8	803		
<5 years complete	80.6	62.3	230	52.3	795	28.0	34.7	840	99.0	841		
5-9 years complete	73.5	59.3	364	54.9	1,264	30.1	32.5	1,350	99.0	1,364		
10-11 years complete	76.5	71.0	106	59.1	376	38.2	34.8	385	98.8	388		
12 or more years complete	79.9	62.8	142	64.2	462	37.0	37.4	483	99.7	490		
Religion												
Hindu	(80.6)	(53.9)	55	68.1	204	35.8	27.7	217	98.3	228		
Muslim	(68.8)	(53.1)	71	36.3	248	6.1	27.3	261	99.4	273		
Christian	77.6	62.2	818	55.8	2,861	31.1	33.2	3,017	99.0	3,089		
Other	69.5	55.0	90	47.8	333	31.3	36.9	357	100.0	360		
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	*	*	12	(73.2)	55	(60.0)	(35.9)	59	100.0	84		
Scheduled tribe	76.9	61.1	944	55.4	3,297	31.4	33.4	3,482	99.0	3,553		
Other ⁵	(68.4)	(49.9)	77	39.1	279	4.4	25.2	296	99.1	302		
Total	76.4	60.5	1,035	54.4	3,646	29.7	32.8	3,852	99.0	3,950		
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	70.7	38.1	280	14.9	954	4.8	20.6	1,012	96.4	1,104		

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 belonging to an other backward class and children whose caste/tribe 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, papaya, 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
⁵ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class
 () 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, Meghalaya, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	98.7	1,625
Rural	99.3	5,687
Religion of household head		
Hindu	98.6	812
Muslim	98.1	369
Christian	99.2	5,636
Other	99.8	495
Caste/tribe of household head		
Scheduled caste	100.0	249
Scheduled tribe	99.2	6,440
Other backward class	100.0	57
Other	98.1	541
Don't know	(90.6)	24
Total	99.1	7,312
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	97.1	1,895

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

District	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
East Garo Hills	98.7	856
East Khasi Hills	99.3	2,188
Jaintia Hills	99.4	857
Ribhoi	97.8	565
South Garo Hills	98.9	358
West Garo Hills	99.3	1,623
West Khasi Hills	99.5	865
Meghalaya	99.1	7,312

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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	19.1	31.0	26.9	23.0	100.0	9,201
Pulses or beans	34.6	49.0	15.0	1.4	100.0	9,201
Dark green leafy vegetables	56.9	36.7	5.6	0.8	100.0	9,201
Fruits	19.0	45.5	33.8	1.7	100.0	9,201
Eggs	10.2	62.1	24.7	3.0	100.0	9,201
Fish	6.8	57.4	34.0	1.8	100.0	9,201
Chicken or meat	8.1	50.5	39.7	1.7	100.0	9,201
Fish or chicken or meat	13.1	62.2	24.2	0.6	100.0	9,201
Fried foods	27.6	42.0	27.4	3.1	100.0	9,201
Aerated drinks	1.7	14.4	57.9	26.0	100.0	9,201
MEN						
Milk or curd	16.5	39.4	34.1	10.1	100.0	1,146
Pulses or beans	39.0	41.5	18.7	0.8	100.0	1,146
Dark green leafy vegetables	52.7	35.7	11.2	0.4	100.0	1,146
Fruits	22.8	47.2	29.8	0.1	100.0	1,146
Eggs	10.1	59.0	27.4	3.6	100.0	1,146
Fish	11.3	55.5	32.2	1.0	100.0	1,146
Chicken or meat	8.4	50.6	40.4	0.6	100.0	1,146
Fish or chicken or meat	15.7	60.6	23.3	0.4	100.0	1,146
Fried foods	18.0	46.3	33.9	1.8	100.0	1,146
Aerated drinks	1.4	15.7	68.0	14.9	100.0	1,146

Table 70 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body mass index: Women ¹				Number of women	Body mass index: Men				Number of men
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)		<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Age										
15-19	15.1	3.9	2.9	0.3	1,643	21.9	6.3	2.2	0.3	239
20-29	12.6	2.7	9.6	1.0	2,789	8.6	1.9	8.6	1.7	349
30-39	11.9	3.2	15.2	2.5	2,164	6.5	1.8	16.2	2.1	309
40-49	8.6	3.0	21.4	3.3	1,720	12.3	3.9	12.3	1.1	221
Marital status										
Never married	13.0	3.1	6.0	0.6	2,874	14.7	3.8	6.5	1.3	475
Currently married	11.2	3.0	15.3	2.4	4,808	9.4	2.8	12.8	1.5	628
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	14.1	4.0	16.1	1.5	634	*	*	*	*	14
Residence										
Urban	11.4	2.9	18.4	3.9	2,009	13.6	4.4	17.1	1.9	243
Rural	12.3	3.2	10.2	1.0	6,307	11.1	2.9	8.1	1.3	874
Schooling										
No schooling	13.4	4.5	12.5	1.8	1,352	12.7	2.9	5.1	0.0	182
<5 years complete	14.6	4.2	9.0	1.1	1,184	11.3	4.2	3.9	0.0	198
5-9 years complete	12.0	3.1	10.7	1.6	2,949	14.1	4.8	7.0	1.2	352
10-11 years complete	10.5	2.1	13.4	1.7	1,225	6.8	1.9	12.7	2.8	141
12 or more years complete	10.4	2.1	15.9	2.4	1,607	10.2	1.1	21.6	3.1	244
Religion										
Hindu	13.2	3.0	19.5	4.0	942	6.5	4.1	19.0	2.2	164
Muslim	26.4	10.8	13.8	2.7	445	(30.1)	(7.7)	(5.0)	(1.1)	65
Christian	10.6	2.5	10.9	1.3	6,362	10.9	2.4	9.3	1.4	827
Other	15.3	4.2	12.6	2.0	567	15.1	6.7	1.7	0.0	61
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	13.0	4.4	24.5	4.5	282	*	*	*	*	20
Scheduled tribe	11.0	2.6	11.0	1.3	7,311	10.5	2.8	9.1	1.1	982
Other backward class	8.5	1.1	23.1	4.8	60	*	*	*	*	5
Other	23.8	9.1	18.3	5.0	642	20.3	5.8	18.9	3.7	109
Don't know	(39.4)	(10.5)	(10.1)	(0.0)	22	*	*	*	*	1
Total age 15-49	12.1	3.1	12.1	1.7	8,316	11.6	3.2	10.0	1.4	1,117
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	9.7	0.0	27.4	1.3	88
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	11.5	3.0	11.3	1.4	1,205
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	14.6	4.8	5.3	0.8	1,844	14.1	2.5	5.9	0.3	599

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

na = Not applicable

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* 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, Meghalaya, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women					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	Number of women	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)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	34.1	11.3	0.8	46.2	1,695	12.5	8.8	1.2	22.5	237
20-29	34.0	14.9	1.2	50.0	3,160	13.0	10.9	1.7	25.6	343
30-39	37.2	17.5	1.4	56.1	2,322	15.6	18.3	1.1	35.0	302
40-49	36.7	15.1	1.7	53.6	1,719	13.3	24.7	3.4	41.3	217
Marital status										
Never married	32.8	10.8	0.8	44.5	2,845	13.6	10.8	0.8	25.2	468
Currently married	36.6	17.2	1.5	55.3	5,404	14.0	18.2	2.5	34.7	618
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	35.9	14.1	1.4	51.4	647	*	*	*	*	12
Maternity status										
Pregnant	23.9	23.3	2.3	49.5	604	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	40.3	17.4	1.2	59.0	1,776	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	35.1	13.5	1.2	49.7	6,516	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	27.5	9.3	0.9	37.7	2,067	8.2	8.6	1.3	18.1	236
Rural	37.7	16.6	1.4	55.8	6,828	15.2	17.0	1.9	34.0	863
Schooling										
No schooling	39.4	19.5	2.2	61.2	1,423	16.5	20.0	2.4	38.9	182
<5 years complete	37.7	16.4	1.4	55.5	1,282	13.1	16.4	0.5	30.0	196
5-9 years complete	34.3	14.5	1.2	50.1	3,200	12.8	14.0	1.8	28.6	344
10-11 years complete	36.4	15.7	1.0	53.1	1,301	19.1	12.0	2.5	33.7	138
12 or more years complete	31.3	10.1	0.7	42.1	1,689	10.1	14.0	1.8	25.9	239
Religion										
Hindu	41.5	19.1	2.2	62.8	978	12.7	20.5	2.6	35.8	164
Muslim	51.2	17.2	0.7	69.1	480	(8.1)	(15.8)	(0.0)	(24.0)	65
Christian	34.0	14.4	1.2	49.7	6,822	14.8	14.4	1.7	30.9	813
Other	27.8	12.2	0.9	40.8	615	6.9	11.0	1.6	19.4	57
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	34.3	14.5	1.4	50.2	292	*	*	*	*	18
Scheduled tribe	34.7	14.8	1.3	50.8	7,846	14.3	16.0	1.8	32.1	966
Other backward class	33.2	8.3	1.8	43.4	66	*	*	*	*	5
Other	43.8	17.2	1.1	62.0	671	8.6	11.4	1.5	21.4	109
Don't know	(42.8)	(24.4)	(0.0)	(67.3)	21	*	*	*	*	1
Total age 15-49	35.4	14.9	1.3	51.6	8,896	13.7	15.2	1.7	30.6	1,099
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	17.1	24.6	0.0	41.7	88
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	13.9	15.9	1.6	31.4	1,187
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	30.3	12.4	1.8	44.5	1,902	16.4	19.5	0.7	36.5	569

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* 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, Meghalaya, 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	Women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women ²
East Garo Hills	75.4	458	65.8	1,102	11.2	8.7	1,042
East Khasi Hills	31.9	845	37.0	2,589	12.8	16.7	2,524
Jaintia Hills	27.5	649	39.5	1,026	13.2	10.4	936
Ribhoi	43.8	268	67.8	680	16.7	10.5	650
South Garo Hills	74.9	126	46.6	485	3.4	14.2	417
West Garo Hills	52.7	619	71.1	2,040	12.4	10.8	1,874
West Khasi Hills	19.6	583	37.1	973	10.1	8.2	874
Meghalaya	40.7	3,548	51.6	8,896	12.1	12.1	8,316

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 meters (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 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, Meghalaya, 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
Age												
15-24	81.2	80.9	46.2	51.9	43.9	58.3	12.7	14.2	61.6	46.5	547	423
15-19	77.0	79.8	43.0	47.1	35.7	53.0	8.9	11.0	54.4	44.7	287	248
20-24	85.8	82.4	49.8	58.6	53.1	65.8	16.9	18.8	69.6	49.0	260	175
25-29	79.5	85.7	51.0	54.1	51.0	64.8	14.4	10.8	69.2	59.0	251	183
30-39	76.9	83.3	50.0	53.7	43.8	65.0	12.9	15.4	63.3	55.5	361	315
40-49	74.1	80.8	41.1	48.5	40.3	55.8	14.1	14.9	60.1	55.8	278	225
Residence												
Urban	91.2	89.2	57.4	59.7	63.6	72.6	18.2	25.7	81.0	69.7	356	251
Rural	74.2	80.4	43.6	49.9	38.1	57.4	11.7	10.9	57.2	48.1	1,080	895
Schooling												
No schooling	53.6	60.2	25.7	28.6	20.4	33.0	3.7	2.5	37.9	33.5	221	188
<5 years complete	61.8	74.9	27.2	42.5	30.9	59.8	4.8	5.5	46.8	44.6	254	198
5-9 years complete	81.1	82.3	44.3	53.4	42.5	52.2	10.7	11.7	62.4	47.2	465	366
10-11 years complete	91.9	93.4	62.3	58.3	53.3	73.8	17.3	19.4	76.2	60.7	215	147
12 or more years complete	98.3	98.4	74.3	71.8	71.9	87.1	29.8	30.2	88.6	77.5	282	249
Regular media exposure³												
Yes	85.3	87.1	54.3	56.5	50.1	65.2	16.3	16.0	69.8	56.1	1,080	942
No	57.6	60.0	25.0	31.8	27.1	39.8	4.3	5.5	42.8	37.4	356	204
Marital status												
Never married	85.5	84.2	48.6	51.5	44.8	61.0	13.4	15.8	64.2	51.5	455	490
Currently married	74.6	80.7	46.3	52.5	43.3	60.4	13.8	12.9	62.1	53.5	874	642
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	79.6	*	46.4	*	52.0	*	9.0	*	66.5	*	108	14

Continued...

Table 73. 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 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, Meghalaya, 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 months³												
Been away	90.1	84.9	61.5	62.9	49.0	68.5	16.6	11.7	76.3	51.9	167	182
Not been away	76.9	81.8	45.1	50.0	43.8	59.3	12.9	14.6	61.4	53.0	1,269	964
Whether been away from home for six months or more at a time in the past 12 months³												
Been away	91.4	89.6	63.4	64.3	42.4	75.1	13.6	3.2	78.1	42.4	82	76
Not been away	77.7	81.8	46.0	51.2	44.6	59.7	13.3	14.9	62.2	53.5	1,354	1,071
Religion												
Hindu	75.6	85.9	37.8	62.2	32.5	64.2	10.6	12.7	56.3	54.8	210	170
Muslim	(58.4)	(84.7)	(23.3)	(66.8)	(25.8)	(75.5)	(5.7)	(23.5)	(44.9)	(38.1)	63	65
Christian	80.4	82.0	50.8	49.9	47.8	58.9	14.5	14.3	66.1	53.3	1,092	848
Other	75.4	74.2	36.6	39.3	45.1	60.5	9.8	5.7	52.7	55.2	70	64
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	(84.5)	*	(37.9)	*	(45.3)	*	(10.3)	*	(72.5)	*	37	20
Scheduled tribe	79.2	81.6	48.1	50.1	44.8	58.6	13.3	13.3	63.8	52.7	1,285	1,011
Other ⁵	69.2	87.2	36.5	66.9	40.2	78.5	15.2	18.1	52.3	47.9	106	109
Total	78.5	82.3	47.0	52.1	44.4	60.7	13.3	14.1	63.1	52.8	1,436	1,146

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to an other backward class and 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

⁵ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 7.4 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of men who have heard of 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 a family member 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 a family member infected with HIV/AIDS		Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators
Age										
15-24	67.2	31.2	53.5	56.1	57.9	29.8	44.6	62.3	12.1	342
15-19	63.3	28.8	51.4	49.9	58.5	30.0	43.8	55.9	11.2	198
20-24	71.1	33.5	55.5	62.2	57.0	29.5	45.7	71.2	13.4	144
25-29	69.0	38.8	60.2	55.9	59.2	31.8	49.5	72.3	14.7	157
30-39	65.6	34.3	49.6	56.5	60.4	28.9	46.4	65.1	9.5	263
40-49	69.2	28.3	48.5	62.9	61.6	24.4	38.3	70.5	11.5	182
Residence										
Urban	75.9	42.3	68.2	59.0	67.4	39.2	59.7	62.9	18.1	224
Rural	64.1	28.9	46.6	56.8	57.1	25.7	40.0	67.4	9.7	719
Schooling										
No schooling	60.8	23.3	47.5	58.0	48.4	21.1	31.6	63.8	5.8	113
<5 years complete	61.7	23.0	34.0	49.5	43.8	14.9	39.4	64.0	2.5	148
5-9 years complete	62.1	30.6	54.4	53.0	58.1	31.6	46.2	66.9	14.7	301
10-11 years complete	66.9	35.9	55.0	59.8	60.2	32.4	46.6	64.8	13.1	137
12 or more years complete	81.3	43.0	62.0	66.0	75.5	35.6	51.0	69.0	15.6	245
Regular media exposure¹										
Yes	69.4	35.1	55.5	58.7	60.8	28.7	44.6	67.3	12.5	821
No	58.7	22.4	40.9	51.7	51.1	30.1	45.6	59.7	6.5	123
Marital status										
Never married	72.2	36.6	57.6	56.8	58.5	31.1	45.9	64.2	14.0	413
Currently married	64.5	31.5	50.7	57.9	60.4	27.6	43.9	68.2	10.0	518
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	68.4	24.8	46.8	56.6	*	*	*	*	*	13

Continued...

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

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

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 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 a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Religion										
Hindu	66.9	38.9	59.2	55.5	64.0	33.9	36.4	68.2	17.4	146
Muslim	*	*	*	*	(36.7)	(31.5)	(31.5)	(72.1)	(14.2)	55
Christian	67.9	31.9	51.5	58.1	61.1	28.9	48.7	65.1	10.8	696
Other	62.3	22.3	45.0	48.7	(49.1)	(9.2)	(27.2)	(72.6)	(5.1)	47
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	(71.4)	(49.2)	(68.9)	(35.9)	*	*	*	*	*	19
Scheduled tribe	67.1	31.7	51.5	58.1	60.3	28.6	46.4	67.3	11.1	825
Other ²	71.2	39.6	64.0	58.2	48.6	24.9	25.3	62.8	13.4	95
Total	67.5	32.8	52.8	57.4	59.5	28.9	44.7	66.3	11.7	944

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to an other backward class and 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

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

() Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

* 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, Meghalaya, 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	5.4	0.0	2.2	1.6	0.1	0.7	2.4	0.1	1.0
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	16.9	1.1	7.4	3.6	0.2	1.6	6.5	0.4	2.8
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	5.4	0.0	2.2	1.0	0.1	0.4	2.0	0.1	0.8
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	89	136	225	321	484	805	410	620	1,030
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	*	*	*	*	*	*	(13.6)	*	(13.9)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	15	1	17	12	1	13	27	3	29
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	99	171	269	368	598	966	467	769	1,236
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.7	na	na	0.2	na	na	0.3	na	na
Number of men	251	na	na	895	na	na	1,146	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									
Number of women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	30.9	na	na	13.4	na	na	16.5	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	na	78	na	na	367	na	na	445	na
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	5.2	16.7	11.9	1.7	7.9	5.1	2.4	10.1	6.7
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	2.9	3.1	3.0	7.3	4.1	5.6	6.3	3.9	5.0
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	17.4	17.2	17.3	24.0	27.1	25.7	22.6	24.7	23.7
Number of respondents	10.4	8.3	9.1	6.2	3.0	4.3	6.9	3.9	5.2
Number of respondents	251	356	608	895	1,080	1,975	1,146	1,436	2,583
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	(100.0)	79.3	88.0	97.3	87.9	91.8	97.7	86.4	91.2
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	44	61	105	215	293	508	259	354	613

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, Meghalaya, 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	23.2	15.2	18.4	11.4	11.7	11.6	14.2	12.7	13.4
Percentage who know a condom source	83.5	51.9	64.6	74.8	52.1	62.3	76.9	52.0	62.9
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	20.3	18.4	19.2	14.5	32.1	24.2	15.9	28.4	22.9
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.6	2.7	1.8	0.5	2.4	1.5
HIV testing, injections and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	2.4	6.2	4.6	1.2	5.0	3.3	1.5	5.3	3.6
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	1.5	3.3	2.6	4.3	2.5	3.3	3.6	2.7	3.1
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	14.1	11.1	12.3	20.0	21.8	21.0	18.6	18.9	18.8
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	2.9	6.8	5.0	4.2	2.7	3.4	4.0	3.4	3.6
Number age 15-24	101	150	251	321	397	718	423	547	969
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	*	*	(84.5)	96.1	89.8	92.5	96.8	86.8	91.1
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	14	17	31	64	87	151	79	103	182
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	*	(8.4)	(15.3)	13.6	3.6	6.1	16.8	4.3	7.9
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	21	29	50	52	154	206	73	183	255
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	*	*	(23.5)	(14.4)	0.8	4.1	(26.3)	1.8	8.8
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	16	24	40	31	96	127	47	119	166
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	87.2	99.0	93.9	95.9	93.5	94.8	93.7	95.3	94.5
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	8.8	0.0	3.8	1.6	0.3	1.0	3.4	0.2	1.8
Number never married	93	122	215	281	259	540	374	381	755

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, Meghalaya, 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	612	612	3,827
Male	552	552	3,584
Age			
< 15	116	116	2,055
15-59	779	779	4,923
60 +	573	573	434
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	663	663	1,892
Other fuel	556	556	5,519
Total	583	583	7,412
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	408	395	14,798
Male	670	666	15,004
Age			
< 15	166	166	11,499
15-59	740	736	16,899
60 +	1,195	1,065	1,403
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	546	538	26,752
Other fuel	483	472	3,050
Total	540	532	29,802
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	450	440	18,625
Male	648	644	18,588
Age			
< 15	159	159	13,554
15-59	749	746	21,823
60 +	1,048	949	1,837
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	554	547	28,644
Other fuel	530	526	8,569
Total	548	542	37,213

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, Meghalaya, 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	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing			Would want a family member's TB kept secret			Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing			Would want a family member's TB kept secret						
		Number of women	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Number of women who have heard of TB	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured		Number of men	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Number of men	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured				
Age																		
15-19	89.6	1,767	71.9	63.1	86.5	12.7	1,584	88.0	248	74.2	58.2	89.4	10.5	218				
20-34	90.9	4,516	73.8	64.7	89.7	13.1	4,103	91.6	503	76.5	60.9	92.0	7.2	461				
35-49	89.2	2,918	70.5	61.7	86.9	14.7	2,602	91.5	395	77.0	60.5	93.5	7.7	362				
Residence																		
Urban	92.9	2,138	81.3	67.2	94.9	14.7	1,986	90.5	251	84.2	67.0	92.6	9.6	228				
Rural	89.2	7,063	69.6	62.3	86.1	13.2	6,303	90.8	895	73.9	58.3	91.8	7.6	813				
Schooling																		
No schooling	82.6	1,469	55.8	48.1	74.7	18.1	1,214	86.3	188	62.8	50.1	90.1	10.0	162				
<5 years complete	90.0	1,342	59.5	56.0	83.9	9.8	1,208	89.7	198	64.5	52.3	84.3	5.9	177				
5-9 years complete	90.6	3,299	71.1	63.6	88.0	13.3	2,989	89.9	366	73.5	50.7	90.9	7.2	329				
10-11 years complete	91.7	1,348	83.5	69.3	94.9	15.0	1,236	89.3	147	86.4	72.0	93.6	9.6	131				
12 or more years complete	94.2	1,744	88.1	75.7	96.8	12.1	1,642	97.1	249	91.9	79.4	99.4	8.8	241				
Religion																		
Hindu	91.8	1,008	70.6	56.1	88.7	19.0	925	92.2	170	78.1	51.1	88.9	13.5	157				
Muslim	95.1	494	44.3	63.3	82.6	27.8	469	(96.2)	65	(38.7)	(31.3)	(97.2)	(6.4)	62				
Christian	89.2	7,068	74.6	64.6	88.4	12.3	6,302	90.5	848	78.9	65.0	92.3	6.2	768				
Other	93.8	631	73.5	63.3	90.1	7.2	592	84.8	64	75.3	51.9	89.7	21.1	54				
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	87.6	299	78.6	55.2	93.1	22.8	262	*	20	*	*	*	*	17				
Scheduled tribe	89.8	8,110	73.9	64.2	88.3	12.1	7,284	90.5	1,011	78.2	61.4	91.4	7.2	915				
Other backward class	90.2	67	83.5	57.0	92.2	48.2	61	*	5	*	*	*	*	5				
Other	94.7	703	53.4	59.0	85.4	22.4	665	93.2	109	57.6	50.8	96.4	14.6	102				
Don't know	(75.0)	23	*	*	*	*	17	*	1	*	*	*	*	1				
Total	90.1	9,201	72.4	63.5	88.2	13.5	8,289	90.8	1,146	76.2	60.2	92.0	8.1	1,040				

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* 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, Meghalaya, 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	25.8	1,767	23.5	248
20-24	23.2	1,626	18.1	175
25-34	27.3	2,890	23.2	328
35-49	32.8	2,918	33.6	395
Residence				
Urban	19.6	2,138	16.6	251
Rural	30.6	7,063	28.7	895
Schooling				
No schooling	25.3	1,469	28.5	188
<5 years complete	32.5	1,342	29.4	198
5-9 years complete	29.1	3,299	22.0	366
10-11 years complete	24.2	1,348	29.1	147
12 or more years complete	27.8	1,744	25.8	249
Religion				
Hindu	17.4	1,008	15.7	170
Muslim	13.9	494	(14.7)	65
Christian	28.9	7,068	28.5	848
Other	45.8	631	32.8	64
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	17.0	299	*	20
Scheduled tribe	29.9	8,110	26.6	1,011
Other backward class	12.9	67	*	5
Other	13.9	703	22.8	109
Don't know	(0.0)	23	*	1
Total age 15-49	28.0	9,201	26.1	1,146
Age 50-54	na	na	31.9	90
Total age 15-54	na	na	26.5	1,236

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* 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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	52.4	83.3	76.4
Government/municipal hospital	34.6	10.6	15.9
Government dispensary	6.4	6.5	6.4
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.3	0.2	0.5
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	6.2	32.8	26.9
PHC/additional PHC	3.1	26.0	20.9
Sub-centre	0.4	7.0	5.5
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.3	0.0	0.1
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	0.0
ASHA	0.0	0.3	0.2
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.2	0.1
Private health sector	47.2	16.0	22.9
Private hospital	26.4	5.5	10.2
Private doctor/clinic	19.4	8.3	10.7
Private paramedic	0.1	0.3	0.3
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.5	0.0	0.1
Traditional healer	0.1	0.4	0.3
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.5	1.3	1.1
Other private health sector	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other source	0.4	0.6	0.6
Home treatment	0.1	0.4	0.3
Other	0.3	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	23.2	37.9	34.6
Number of households	1,626	5,701	7,327
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)	4.0	0.6	1.1
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	6.1	0.5	1.3
State health insurance scheme	37.6	36.6	36.7
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	41.9	61.5	58.6
Community health insurance programme	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other health insurance through employer	0.9	0.0	0.1
Medical reimbursement from employer	1.0	0.0	0.1
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	3.3	0.2	0.6
Other	7.0	0.9	1.8
Number of households	377	2,160	2,537

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, *unani*, *siddha*, and homeopathy; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

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, Meghalaya, 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	777	3,565	1,756	3,158	299	1,767	519	129	295	129	0	248
20-34	597	2,470	1,686	3,145	318	4,516	2,384	1,019	841	403	0	503
35-49	2,146	3,486	3,641	5,244	577	2,918	9,993	539	3,820	5,060	350	395
Residence												
Urban	897	2,167	1,732	1,386	44	2,138	556	1,246	1,434	0	0	251
Rural	1,191	3,255	2,497	4,547	503	7,063	5,743	497	1,839	2,498	155	895
Schooling												
No schooling	752	3,643	1,917	4,394	345	1,469	3,148	0	1,331	4,307	518	188
<5 years complete	700	1,875	1,099	1,346	188	1,342	474	832	474	0	0	198
5-9 years complete	1,101	2,459	2,335	3,523	498	3,299	766	582	770	1,691	113	366
10-11 years complete	1,639	4,119	3,442	6,722	745	1,348	5,753	218	1,751	944	0	147
12 or more years complete	1,402	3,496	2,700	3,520	139	1,744	13,963	1,402	4,524	2,694	0	249
Marital status												
Never married	964	3,560	1,860	3,441	417	2,981	1,180	776	488	479	0	490
Currently married	1,134	2,861	2,644	4,212	351	5,553	7,320	588	2,752	2,956	216	642
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	1,734	1,688	1,669	2,151	680	667	*	*	*	*	*	14

Continued...

Table 81 Health problems—Continued

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, Meghalaya, 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
Religion												
Hindu	1,899	4,457	2,154	3,420	450	1,008	1,520	0	2,021	986	0	170
Muslim	554	1,654	1,776	2,115	0	494	(0)	(3,838)	(0)	(0)	(0)	65
Christian	1,106	2,996	2,445	4,250	452	7,068	5,919	601	1,961	2,438	163	848
Other	512	1,810	1,598	880	0	631	0	0	0	0	0	64
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	3,849	5,599	3,377	3,130	643	299	*	*	*	*	*	20
Scheduled tribe	1,077	3,037	2,360	4,066	426	8,110	5,222	504	1,985	2,211	137	1,011
Other backward class	2,086	2,196	0	2,196	0	67	*	*	*	*	*	5
Other	437	1,672	1,542	1,457	0	703	0	2,270	0	0	0	109
Don't know	(0)	(0)	(4,879)	(0)	(0)	23	*	*	*	*	*	1
Total age 15-49	1,123	3,002	2,319	3,813	396	9,201	4,605	661	1,750	1,950	121	1,146
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	21,134	2,220	6,547	6,729	0	90
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	5,803	774	2,098	2,296	112	1,236

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* 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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of examination			Number of women
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity	
Age				
15-19	2.6	3.4	14.4	1,767
20-24	16.5	10.4	17.6	1,626
25-34	26.7	16.3	17.1	2,890
35-49	25.1	15.2	16.6	2,918
Residence				
Urban	23.2	15.9	29.1	2,138
Rural	18.7	11.4	12.7	7,063
Schooling				
No schooling	18.3	10.3	8.4	1,469
<5 years complete	29.8	15.8	18.2	1,342
5-9 years complete	19.8	13.6	14.2	3,299
10-11 years complete	12.0	8.3	16.2	1,348
12 or more years complete	19.2	12.7	26.8	1,744
Religion				
Hindu	18.9	10.7	14.3	1,008
Muslim	12.3	4.8	3.8	494
Christian	19.0	12.2	17.2	7,068
Other	36.0	23.5	22.2	631
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	25.6	21.1	22.6	299
Scheduled tribe	19.6	12.6	16.8	8,110
Other backward class	13.8	10.1	20.0	67
Other	19.8	6.5	9.7	703
Don't know	(33.4)	(33.4)	(25.6)	23
Total	19.8	12.4	16.5	9,201

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 83.1. Blood pressure status: Women

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 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 women
		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				
Age										
15-19	5.9	74.0	22.7	2.5	0.5	0.3	100.0	2.3	1,708	
20-24	7.3	70.0	25.2	4.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	2.0	1,584	
25-29	12.9	62.4	29.2	6.9	1.0	0.4	100.0	2.8	1,617	
30-34	16.0	59.0	30.1	8.2	2.2	0.6	100.0	3.1	1,229	
35-39	18.8	49.4	37.1	9.8	2.6	1.1	100.0	2.5	1,124	
40-44	22.8	46.2	35.6	12.2	4.0	1.9	100.0	2.3	862	
45-49	27.6	42.1	36.8	13.4	5.8	2.0	100.0	2.8	882	
Residence										
Urban	12.2	60.4	30.3	6.6	1.9	0.8	100.0	2.1	2,101	
Rural	14.7	60.3	29.5	7.5	1.9	0.8	100.0	2.7	6,906	
Schooling										
No schooling	18.3	53.1	32.0	10.3	3.2	1.5	100.0	1.6	1,441	
<5 years complete	13.8	59.8	30.6	6.8	2.0	0.9	100.0	2.2	1,305	
5-9 years complete	12.2	62.6	28.9	6.3	1.6	0.6	100.0	2.4	3,231	
10-11 years complete	15.5	61.1	29.1	6.9	2.4	0.5	100.0	3.5	1,318	
12 or more years complete	13.5	61.9	29.1	7.2	1.0	0.7	100.0	3.1	1,712	
Religion										
Hindu	18.2	55.0	32.3	8.6	3.2	0.8	100.0	2.9	993	
Muslim	11.9	58.1	30.9	8.3	1.8	0.9	100.0	0.4	481	
Christian	13.8	60.6	29.8	7.2	1.8	0.7	100.0	2.5	6,907	
Other	13.0	67.9	24.3	4.9	1.6	1.3	100.0	3.6	625	
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	22.5	54.7	31.5	9.5	3.1	1.2	100.0	3.7	295	
Scheduled tribe	13.9	60.6	29.7	7.1	1.8	0.8	100.0	2.6	7,941	
Other backward class	14.9	52.2	32.8	8.8	5.3	0.9	100.0	0.0	66	
Other	12.4	60.1	28.7	8.3	2.3	0.6	100.0	1.1	683	
Don't know	(27.5)	(51.8)	(41.1)	(2.9)	(4.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(13.1)	22	
Total	14.2	60.3	29.7	7.3	1.9	0.8	100.0	2.5	9,006	

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.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 83.2 Blood pressure status: Men

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	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	Total				
Age											
15-19	3.2	65.7	31.7	2.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.6	239		
20-24	9.9	56.9	35.3	6.3	1.4	0.2	100.0	0.7	169		
25-29	13.9	46.3	44.1	8.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	1.6	180		
30-34	10.9	53.6	36.9	6.9	0.8	1.9	100.0	0.8	143		
35-39	15.1	47.3	41.9	7.7	1.6	1.5	100.0	1.0	165		
40-44	20.9	40.3	40.4	13.7	3.1	2.5	100.0	0.0	105		
45-49	27.4	36.4	38.4	18.7	4.7	1.7	100.0	1.9	115		
Residence											
Urban	17.9	42.4	41.3	13.8	1.6	0.9	100.0	0.5	242		
Rural	11.5	54.1	37.0	6.5	1.4	1.0	100.0	1.1	876		
Schooling											
No schooling	7.5	53.5	39.4	4.9	0.5	1.7	100.0	0.4	184		
<5 years complete	10.3	57.7	34.0	6.6	0.6	1.1	100.0	0.6	198		
5-9 years complete	10.5	57.2	34.2	6.5	1.6	0.6	100.0	0.7	350		
10-11 years complete	17.9	46.0	40.8	10.3	1.9	1.0	100.0	2.4	141		
12 or more years complete	19.5	40.2	43.6	12.8	2.4	1.0	100.0	1.1	244		

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 having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 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 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	Total			
Religion										
Hindu	20.5 (7.7)	37.0 (61.1)	43.2 (31.2)	14.5 (7.7)	3.6 (0.0)	1.8 (0.0)	100.0	0.2 (0.0)	166	
Muslim	11.3	53.7	37.9	6.4	1.0	1.0	100.0	1.1	65	
Christian	19.3	51.6	31.3	13.3	3.9	0.0	100.0	2.1	826	
Other									61	
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled tribe	11.9	52.4	38.2	7.3	1.1	1.0	100.0	1.0	982	
Other ²	19.0	44.6	37.0	12.9	5.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	109	
Total age 15-49	12.9	51.5	37.9	8.1	1.5	1.0	100.0	0.9	1,118	
Age 50-54	29.6	27.1	46.5	13.9	9.5	3.0	100.0	1.7	88	
Total age 15-54	14.1	49.8	38.5	8.5	2.0	1.1	100.0	1.0	1,206	

Note: Total includes men belonging to a scheduled caste or other backward caste and 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 ≥90 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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 84.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 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	1.2	0.9	100.0	1,693
20-24	97.9	1.5	0.6	100.0	1,563
25-29	97.3	1.5	1.2	100.0	1,594
30-34	96.6	1.8	1.7	100.0	1,203
35-39	93.0	4.1	2.9	100.0	1,117
40-44	93.6	3.3	3.1	100.0	847
45-49	89.3	6.0	4.7	100.0	869
Residence					
Urban	94.9	2.6	2.5	100.0	2,060
Rural	96.0	2.4	1.6	100.0	6,828
Schooling					
No schooling	95.0	3.1	1.9	100.0	1,423
<5 years complete	95.2	2.6	2.1	100.0	1,281
5-9 years complete	96.2	2.2	1.6	100.0	3,196
10-11 years complete	96.2	2.3	1.5	100.0	1,301
12 or more years complete	95.5	2.2	2.3	100.0	1,686
Religion					
Hindu	94.6	2.1	3.3	100.0	971
Muslim	96.2	2.3	1.5	100.0	480
Christian	95.9	2.5	1.6	100.0	6,821
Other	95.5	2.5	2.1	100.0	615
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	94.8	0.8	4.4	100.0	290
Scheduled tribe	95.8	2.4	1.7	100.0	7,841
Other backward class	94.0	1.7	4.3	100.0	66
Other	95.2	3.2	1.6	100.0	669
Don't know	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Total	95.7	2.4	1.8	100.0	8,887

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 84.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 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	96.7	2.9	0.3	100.0	237
20-24	95.5	3.5	1.1	100.0	167
25-29	95.2	4.1	0.7	100.0	175
30-34	94.0	1.9	4.1	100.0	140
35-39	91.8	3.9	4.3	100.0	162
40-44	88.7	5.9	5.4	100.0	104
45-49	88.1	3.9	8.0	100.0	113
Residence					
Urban	92.1	2.9	5.0	100.0	236
Rural	94.0	3.8	2.3	100.0	863
Schooling					
No schooling	94.9	3.9	1.2	100.0	182
<5 years complete	93.3	4.4	2.3	100.0	196
5-9 years complete	96.6	1.9	1.6	100.0	344
10-11 years complete	91.9	4.3	3.8	100.0	138
12 or more years complete	89.4	4.7	5.8	100.0	239
Religion					
Hindu	94.8	1.8	3.4	100.0	164
Muslim	(97.3)	(2.7)	(0.0)	100.0	65
Christian	93.5	3.6	2.9	100.0	813
Other	86.8	9.0	4.2	100.0	57
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled tribe	94.1	3.3	2.7	100.0	966
Other ¹	89.6	5.3	5.1	100.0	109
Total age 15-49	93.6	3.6	2.9	100.0	1,099
Age 50-54	83.8	3.1	13.1	100.0	88
Total age 15-54	92.8	3.5	3.6	100.0	1,187

Note: Total includes men belonging to a scheduled caste or other backward class and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Tobacco use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.8	0.4	0.5	56.5	42.1	45.2
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.1	1.7	1.3	29.6	50.9	46.3
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.0	2.3	1.8
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	18.8	26.4	24.6	11.9	12.8	12.6
Uses other chewing tobacco	1.0	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.4
Uses <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	3.8	1.9	2.4	1.5	2.3	2.2
Uses <i>khaini</i>	5.8	4.3	4.6	3.6	11.1	9.5
Uses snuff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Uses other tobacco product	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.8	1.8	2.0
Uses any type of tobacco	28.6	33.5	32.3	65.9	73.9	72.2
Drinks alcohol	3.0	1.8	2.1	40.7	45.7	44.6
Number of respondents	2,138	7,063	9,201	251	895	1,146
Among those who smoke cigarettes/<i>bidis</i>, number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
1-2	*	20.3	22.6	7.2	4.3	4.9
3-5	*	20.7	22.9	25.6	14.2	16.7
6-9	*	27.5	24.2	22.6	15.0	16.7
10 or more	*	31.5	30.3	41.3	55.5	52.4
Don't know	*	0.0	0.0	3.2	10.7	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	19	139	158	158	579	737
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	0.0	6.9	4.6	12.1	19.6	18.1
About once a week	20.7	27.3	25.1	40.7	42.9	42.4
Less than once a week	79.3	65.8	70.3	47.3	37.6	39.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	65	130	195	102	409	511

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 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, Meghalaya, 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	70.9	23.7	44.6	3.7	0.3	0.6	63.7	1,767
20-24	69.2	24.5	44.1	3.3	0.5	0.5	63.7	1,626
Residence								
Urban	45.2	31.7	61.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	85.2	800
Rural	77.7	21.7	39.1	4.5	0.4	0.8	57.1	2,593
Schooling								
No schooling	80.9	18.5	21.5	0.2	0.0	2.5	37.4	176
<5 years complete	87.8	15.7	23.2	0.3	0.3	1.2	34.5	342
5-9 years complete	76.9	21.5	41.6	1.8	0.5	0.6	57.8	1,610
10-11 years complete	63.8	29.4	54.3	6.6	0.1	0.1	79.7	627
12 or more years complete	46.4	31.3	59.4	7.3	0.5	0.1	85.9	638
Religion								
Hindu	47.3	22.5	52.8	6.6	0.0	1.3	76.9	328
Muslim	65.5	43.0	25.7	2.8	0.0	1.8	64.5	176
Christian	72.3	23.1	45.5	3.4	0.5	0.5	62.8	2,655
Other	80.4	23.8	34.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	55.4	235
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	36.3	20.2	56.1	5.4	0.0	0.0	80.4	96
Scheduled tribe	72.5	22.9	44.3	3.8	0.4	0.5	62.4	3,022
Other ³	55.7	38.9	40.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	70.9	248
Total	70.1	24.1	44.4	3.5	0.4	0.6	63.7	3,393

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Total includes other backward class women and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

³ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, Meghalaya, 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	21.4	287	44.7	12.5	1.5	41.3	100.0	50.5	49.5	100.0	61
20-24	33.0	260	50.9	28.1	1.1	19.9	100.0	41.0	59.0	100.0	86
25-29	41.7	251	66.2	20.9	2.4	10.4	100.0	39.1	60.9	100.0	104
30-34	51.3	176	64.6	17.4	2.3	15.6	100.0	51.3	48.7	100.0	90
35-39	59.8	185	73.4	12.7	0.7	13.2	100.0	40.3	59.7	100.0	111
40-44	66.2	135	75.3	8.4	2.3	14.0	100.0	32.7	67.3	100.0	89
45-49	62.3	143	66.6	20.5	1.2	11.6	100.0	49.7	50.3	100.0	89
Total	43.9	1,436	64.4	17.3	1.7	16.6	100.0	43.0	57.0	100.0	631
MEN											
15-19	31.6	248	62.5	16.8	8.8	11.8	100.0	54.6	45.4	100.0	78
20-24	63.3	175	69.4	23.4	1.9	5.2	100.0	39.6	60.4	100.0	111
25-29	86.3	183	71.4	22.8	2.3	3.4	100.0	44.3	55.7	100.0	158
30-34	99.4	145	77.4	16.6	4.3	1.7	100.0	36.2	63.8	100.0	144
35-39	98.9	170	65.7	29.4	1.3	3.6	100.0	40.0	60.0	100.0	168
40-44	98.4	108	66.8	27.8	1.9	3.5	100.0	42.0	58.0	100.0	106
45-49	97.9	117	69.6	25.8	2.0	2.6	100.0	41.7	58.3	100.0	115
Total	76.8	1,146	69.5	23.6	2.9	4.1	100.0	41.9	58.1	100.0	881

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

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Meghalaya, 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 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 wife decide how their wife's 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
Age									
20-29	88.8	74.9	229	41.0	69	(84.6)	30	78.9	146
30-39	93.6	82.5	235	29.0	97	78.8	66	77.0	257
40-49	86.8	84.8	136	37.9	66	68.7	66	80.1	198
Residence									
Urban	93.0	77.7	118	(43.8)	40	(39.2)	30	76.0	116
Rural	89.2	81.1	498	33.6	198	84.3	132	79.2	487
Schooling									
No schooling	84.1	80.0	124	32.5	58	(82.5)	45	75.3	132
<5 years complete	94.3	72.3	137	23.5	68	(84.0)	41	78.6	122
5-9 years complete	86.6	85.2	187	31.7	56	(66.2)	33	70.8	158
10-11 years complete	(86.2)	75.3	84	*	19	*	16	82.9	61
12 or more years complete	97.8	88.3	86	(61.9)	36	(63.9)	28	89.1	131
Religion									
Hindu	(78.8)	66.5	95	*	21	*	15	66.4	84
Christian	90.3	85.4	462	35.5	203	77.4	139	84.1	454
Other ¹	*	(85.0)	28	*	11	*	7	(86.8)	33
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled tribe	89.9	84.2	539	35.4	232	76.4	158	81.8	534
Other ²	*	(55.1)	50	*	5	*	4	(51.3)	59
Total	89.8	80.4	617	35.3	237	75.9	162	78.6	603

Note: Total includes women/men age 15-19, Muslim women/men, women/men belonging to a scheduled caste or other backward class, and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

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

() 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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision				According to men, person who usually makes the decision						
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Total
	URBAN										
Own health care	13.9	74.6	10.2	0.6	0.6	100.0	10.2	75.8	14.0	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	21.4	61.2	14.4	2.3	0.6	100.0	12.7	77.0	10.2	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	8.7	80.4	10.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	RURAL										
Own health care	12.5	70.0	16.5	0.5	0.5	100.0	16.7	73.7	9.4	0.2	100.0
Major household purchases	20.7	63.2	14.6	1.2	0.4	100.0	16.0	74.8	9.1	0.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	8.4	78.0	12.1	1.0	0.4	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	TOTAL										
Own health care	12.7	70.9	15.3	0.5	0.6	100.0	15.5	74.1	10.3	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	20.8	62.8	14.5	1.4	0.5	100.0	15.4	75.3	9.3	0.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	8.5	78.4	11.8	0.9	0.5	100.0	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics

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, Meghalaya, 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						
	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	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Age											
15-19	(87.7)	(73.9)	(84.9)	(71.1)	(9.5)	28	*	*	*	*	2
20-24	78.1	79.5	82.8	73.9	13.9	121	(85.0)	(86.6)	(75.2)	(3.6)	46
25-29	83.0	85.4	90.2	79.6	6.6	188	89.8	90.2	82.3	2.2	111
30-39	84.4	84.3	87.1	77.6	8.0	319	90.6	89.8	82.7	2.3	273
40-49	85.4	84.5	86.2	77.5	8.0	218	89.1	92.7	82.2	0.3	210
Residence											
Urban	88.5	82.7	89.1	80.3	6.9	162	86.0	89.8	76.2	0.4	121
Rural	82.5	83.8	86.4	76.6	8.9	711	90.4	90.8	83.3	2.0	521
Schooling											
No schooling	80.1	81.9	86.5	73.3	8.3	195	88.9	91.8	81.3	0.5	149
<5 years complete	81.1	80.9	87.1	74.6	9.2	181	89.6	83.9	78.9	5.5	125
5-9 years complete	87.2	85.9	88.6	82.3	8.1	252	88.7	93.5	82.4	0.3	167
10-11 years complete	82.9	78.5	82.3	75.2	13.3	122	91.0	88.9	81.8	2.0	69
12 or more years complete	85.8	90.5	88.3	79.2	4.4	124	90.9	93.0	85.1	1.2	133
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	91.2	88.8	92.4	83.5	2.9	406	90.0	90.7	82.4	1.7	634
Employed, for cash	92.2	89.4	92.9	85.2	3.4	334	89.6	90.7	82.0	1.6	603
Employed, not for cash	86.3	86.2	90.3	75.5	0.5	72	*	*	*	*	31
Not employed	77.0	79.1	82.1	71.9	13.5	468	*	*	*	*	9

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, Meghalaya, 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 three decisions	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions		Percentage who participate in neither decision
Number of living children										
0	80.1	74.0	84.0	67.5	8.8	91.6	94.7	87.5	1.1	65
1-2	80.6	82.0	83.9	74.0	10.4	87.5	91.5	81.3	2.3	262
3-4	87.0	86.6	91.4	81.1	5.2	90.6	88.5	80.8	1.7	208
5+	85.5	85.8	86.5	81.6	10.4	91.6	90.1	82.4	0.7	107
Household structure¹										
Nuclear	85.4	85.1	87.6	79.4	7.7	91.2	90.0	82.4	1.2	413
Non-nuclear	80.2	80.9	85.7	73.3	10.2	86.8	91.8	81.2	2.6	229
Religion										
Hindu	64.6	71.6	75.3	59.3	20.5	90.0	97.6	89.4	1.7	97
Muslim	(42.4)	(43.7)	(55.8)	(40.2)	(42.0)	*	*	*	*	31
Christian	90.3	88.7	91.6	83.4	3.7	89.2	90.1	80.9	1.6	479
Other	(92.6)	(92.6)	(89.5)	(86.5)	(4.4)	(100.0)	(82.2)	(82.2)	(0.0)	34
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled tribe	87.7	87.7	90.1	81.1	5.0	89.5	90.4	81.4	1.6	573
Other ²	(46.2)	(51.4)	(63.4)	(45.2)	(36.6)	(91.1)	(91.7)	(85.8)	(3.0)	59
Total	83.6	83.6	86.9	77.3	8.6	89.6	90.6	82.0	1.7	642

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to a scheduled caste or other backward caste and women/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.

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

() 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

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 microprogramme	Percentage who go to three specified places alone ¹			
Age								
15-19	17.5	26.7	14.8	0.8	11.9	287		
20-24	41.1	57.7	20.0	1.4	23.2	260		
25-29	48.9	59.2	21.5	2.1	37.9	251		
30-39	61.2	60.3	28.0	6.6	37.6	361		
40-49	68.2	67.8	24.4	6.9	44.7	278		
Residence								
Urban	47.8	67.9	20.0	2.2	32.5	356		
Rural	48.1	49.9	22.8	4.3	30.9	1,080		
Schooling								
No schooling	44.7	37.0	15.5	2.4	42.4	221		
<5 years complete	55.8	47.8	12.2	2.4	31.4	254		
5-9 years complete	36.9	41.0	17.0	2.7	25.0	465		
10-11 years complete	42.3	66.8	32.0	4.6	33.9	215		
12 or more years complete	66.5	86.5	37.1	7.3	30.8	282		
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	72.6	62.0	25.7	4.5	36.4	631		
Employed, for cash	76.2	63.6	22.7	4.2	38.8	516		
Employed, not for cash	56.3	54.7	39.1	5.8	25.7	115		
Not employed	28.9	48.5	19.3	3.2	27.2	805		
Number of living children								
0	32.1	45.8	19.2	0.7	21.7	527		
1-2	55.1	63.9	26.4	6.8	31.2	406		
3-4	56.4	57.4	23.0	5.4	40.4	323		
5+	64.0	52.7	19.3	3.0	43.0	181		

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, Meghalaya, 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 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	47.6	53.8	21.7	3.6	30.6	875
Non-nuclear	48.7	55.3	22.7	4.1	32.3	562
Religion						
Hindu	31.5	54.8	30.6	3.5	22.5	210
Muslim	(12.1)	(47.5)	(49.8)	(4.1)	(36.5)	63
Christian	52.8	54.8	19.9	4.0	31.8	1,092
Other	56.7	52.9	5.7	1.2	45.0	70
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	(18.7)	(52.0)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(18.3)	37
Scheduled tribe	51.3	55.3	21.5	3.9	32.2	1,285
Other ³	22.4	45.3	33.7	3.1	26.4	106
Total	48.1	54.4	22.1	3.8	31.3	1,436

Note: Total includes women belonging to an other backward class and 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.

³ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women			Among women who have a mobile phone,			Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	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	33.1	25.6	42.5	287	93.4	122	33.3	27.1	248
20-24	41.2	29.5	76.7	260	94.3	199	44.4	34.3	175
25-29	61.3	45.8	67.3	251	88.0	169	57.5	44.3	183
30-34	66.2	49.8	69.8	176	86.5	123	71.6	48.2	145
35-39	70.6	56.4	68.8	185	75.7	127	77.1	64.6	170
40-44	72.1	50.0	61.3	135	70.5	83	72.4	54.3	108
45-49	80.9	59.9	70.7	143	69.1	101	80.7	64.4	117
Residence									
Urban	28.3	19.0	80.2	356	92.5	286	35.1	27.3	251
Rural	66.2	50.2	59.1	1,080	81.0	638	65.4	50.7	895
Religion									
Hindu	39.0	34.5	57.7	210	77.7	121	57.9	48.7	170
Muslim	(72.5)	(72.5)	(28.4)	63	*	18	(83.1)	(60.1)	65
Christian	59.7	43.3	67.7	1,092	86.4	739	57.4	45.1	848
Other	50.6	26.0	64.7	70	(82.2)	45	54.3	29.3	64
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(37.6)	(37.6)	(69.6)	37	(89.0)	26	*	*	20
Scheduled tribe	57.8	42.4	65.9	1,285	84.7	847	58.4	45.7	1,011
Other ¹	51.5	45.0	41.6	106	(77.4)	44	67.3	45.7	109
Schooling									
No schooling	66.4	51.6	39.9	221	15.4	88	68.6	49.0	188
<5 years complete	70.7	43.3	52.8	254	63.1	134	54.0	34.8	198
5-9 years complete	48.6	37.4	57.1	465	94.0	266	56.1	45.8	366
10-11 years complete	58.2	49.8	75.3	215	98.4	162	55.8	49.7	147
12 or more years complete	49.3	37.4	97.4	282	100.0	275	60.7	48.6	249
Total age 15-49	56.8	42.5	64.3	1,436	84.6	924	58.7	45.6	1,146
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	81.8	68.2	90
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	60.4	47.2	1,236

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to an other backward class and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 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, Meghalaya, 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	14.6	20.0	8.8	14.8	12.8	17.8
She neglects the house or children	26.1	36.0	15.0	27.2	22.5	32.3
She argues with him	23.0	18.6	14.7	18.7	20.4	18.6
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	8.6	4.9	5.9	7.0	7.7	5.8
She doesn't cook properly	10.7	15.6	6.7	8.2	9.4	12.5
He suspects her of being unfaithful	23.0	25.8	16.0	17.5	20.8	22.2
She shows disrespect for in-laws	20.6	32.3	13.5	24.7	18.3	29.1
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	41.3	48.0	26.3	38.7	36.6	44.0
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	64.8	77.0	55.3	67.4	61.8	72.9
Knows her husband has sex with other women	64.2	76.2	54.5	68.2	61.1	72.8
Is tired or not in the mood	60.8	67.2	52.1	58.8	58.0	63.6
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	52.6	55.7	45.0	47.3	50.2	52.1
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	29.6	13.3	40.6	21.4	33.1	16.8
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	13.9	na	16.0	na	14.8
Refuse to give her financial support	na	7.2	na	7.8	na	7.5
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	6.1	na	4.8	na	5.6
Have sex with another woman	na	14.2	na	8.7	na	11.9
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	1.1	na	2.2	na	1.6
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	72.0	na	77.5	na	74.4
Number of respondents	981	656	455	490	1,436	1,146

na = Not applicable

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, 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, Meghalaya, 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
Age								
15-19	31.0	37.4	35.4	41.1	49.4	287	248	
20-24	30.8	41.4	61.9	51.8	58.9	260	175	
25-29	39.5	44.9	56.4	59.2	65.5	251	183	
30-39	38.3	47.8	49.7	56.9	66.0	361	315	
40-49	42.8	47.2	49.7	51.7	59.5	278	225	
Residence								
Urban	28.7	28.4	55.4	56.4	68.3	356	251	
Rural	39.2	48.4	48.5	50.9	57.6	1,080	895	
Schooling								
No schooling	51.5	50.9	42.3	50.7	60.1	221	188	
<5 years complete	37.1	42.8	62.2	57.5	65.0	254	198	
5-9 years complete	33.3	47.0	47.6	48.1	53.8	465	366	
10-11 years complete	38.9	36.2	43.0	52.9	64.7	215	147	
12 or more years complete	27.8	39.9	55.4	54.1	62.0	282	249	
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	40.9	47.0	57.5	55.0	61.2	631	881	
Employed, for cash	38.2	46.6	63.3	55.9	61.4	516	819	
Employed, not for cash	52.9	51.8	31.9	42.1	58.7	115	61	
Not employed	33.2	34.1	44.5	42.6	56.0	805	266	
Marital status								
Never married	26.3	38.7	45.0	47.3	54.4	455	490	
Currently married	43.1	48.3	50.1	55.3	64.2	874	642	
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	27.3	*	73.0	*	*	108	14	

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, Meghalaya, 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	29.2	41.1	45.4	46.2	55.6	55.6	527	555
1–2	43.8	46.2	49.9	62.5	67.7	67.7	406	272
3–4	39.5	50.3	52.7	53.1	61.2	61.2	323	212
5+	36.4	40.6	60.8	54.0	60.6	60.6	181	108
Household structure⁴								
Nuclear	37.3	43.9	47.5	51.7	59.8	59.8	875	706
Non-nuclear	35.4	44.1	54.5	52.7	60.2	60.2	562	440
Religion								
Hindu	43.2	53.3	44.0	61.2	58.8	58.8	210	170
Muslim	(54.1)	(80.8)	(29.5)	(74.4)	(69.4)	(69.4)	63	65
Christian	35.2	39.7	50.8	47.8	57.8	57.8	1,092	848
Other	22.1	39.0	78.4	62.2	81.9	81.9	70	64
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	(23.7)	*	(47.1)	*	*	*	37	20
Scheduled tribe	35.9	43.1	50.6	49.9	58.2	58.2	1,285	1,011
Other ⁵	47.9	54.7	45.7	75.2	75.5	75.5	106	109
Total	36.6	44.0	50.2	52.1	60.0	60.0	1,436	1,146

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to an other backward class and women/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 reasons 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 behaviours 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.

⁵ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

* 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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	30.1	12.1	24.3
Sexual violence only	1.4	1.1	1.3
Physical and sexual violence	3.7	0.2	2.6
Physical or sexual violence	35.2	13.4	28.2
Number of women	646	305	951
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	79.8	(0.0)	68.1
Former husband	3.0	(0.0)	2.6
Father/step-father	20.9	(54.9)	25.9
Mother/step-mother	27.2	(85.7)	35.8
Sister/brother	7.9	(21.9)	10.0
Daughter/son	1.5	(0.0)	1.2
Other relative	0.7	(0.0)	0.6
Father in-law	1.0	(0.0)	0.9
Teacher	5.8	(12.6)	6.8
Other	0.7	(6.1)	1.5
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	218	38	256
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	(85.3)	*	(76.4)
Former husband	(10.4)	*	(9.3)
Current/former boyfriend	(0.0)	*	(5.0)
Own friend/acquaintance	(0.0)	*	(5.4)
Stranger	(1.2)	*	(1.1)
Other	(3.1)	*	(2.8)
Number who experienced sexual violence	33	4	37

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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
20-24	0.0	82
25-29	0.0	141
30-39	0.4	231
40-49	0.9	157
Residence		
Urban	0.5	128
Rural	0.4	496
Marital status		
Currently married	0.4	556
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	0.4	66
Number of living children		
1-2	0.2	274
3-4	0.5	213
5+	0.7	114
Schooling		
No schooling	0.0	111
<5 years complete	0.5	151
5-9 years complete	1.0	165
10-11 years complete	0.0	88
12 or more years complete	0.0	110
Religion		
Hindu	0.0	89
Christian	0.4	463
Other ¹	(2.4)	32
Total	0.4	624

Note: Total includes women age 15-19, never married women, women who have no living children, and Muslim women, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() 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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	27.3	1.0	20.1	21.1
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	7.6	0.4	5.2	5.6
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	5.5	0.2	4.8	5.0
Slapped her	23.7	0.5	17.7	18.3
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	3.4	0.2	2.6	2.7
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	3.1	0.2	2.1	2.3
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	4.9	0.3	3.4	3.7
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	3.4	0.3	2.4	2.7
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.7
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	11.0	1.5	7.9	9.4
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	5.9	0.4	4.8	5.3
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	2.6	0.3	1.4	1.8
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	7.2	1.0	5.5	6.6
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	28.7	1.2	21.0	22.2
Any form of physical and sexual violence	3.5	0.1	2.5	2.6
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	31.6	2.6	22.5	25.1
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	1.9	0.0	1.3	1.3
Any violence by women against their husband ²	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
Number of ever-married women	646	646	646	646

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, Meghalaya, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
20-24	11.2	24.8	6.4	29.4	32.0	95
25-29	13.9	21.4	5.3	22.7	27.9	142
30-39	8.2	32.9	3.3	33.5	35.0	234
40-49	10.8	24.7	4.4	25.8	28.4	160
Residence						
Urban	5.8	22.0	2.9	22.0	23.7	130
Rural	12.3	28.6	5.4	30.4	33.5	516
Schooling						
No schooling	14.6	40.3	5.0	40.3	42.6	113
<5 years complete	19.9	24.0	7.6	27.5	32.4	153
5-9 years complete	7.9	27.2	3.2	27.5	30.7	173
10-11 years complete	8.4	22.5	5.1	24.8	25.8	95
12 or more years complete	2.5	23.0	3.7	24.1	25.6	113
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	6.6	25.2	4.4	26.6	28.1	331
Employed for cash	16.3	28.4	5.0	29.4	34.0	268
Employed not for cash	12.1	35.8	7.7	40.0	42.2	46
Marital status						
Currently married	9.6	26.6	4.8	27.9	30.4	580
Divorced/separated/deserted	(37.3)	(43.2)	(9.7)	(47.8)	(56.4)	41
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	9.3	26.7	4.3	28.0	30.3	560
0-4 years	9.3	21.5	6.4	23.7	27.6	110
5-9 years	7.5	25.1	1.4	25.9	27.8	143
10+ years	10.1	29.4	5.0	30.5	32.5	307
Married more than once	(27.6)	(34.0)	(13.5)	(35.7)	(41.0)	29
Number of living children						
0	(18.9)	(24.8)	(17.1)	(30.4)	(35.1)	45
1-2	10.5	25.9	4.3	26.9	30.1	274
3-4	9.7	32.0	3.7	32.4	33.8	213
5+	11.6	23.0	3.7	25.5	29.5	114
Household structure²						
Nuclear	10.7	27.1	4.6	28.4	31.5	397
Non-nuclear	11.6	27.6	5.4	29.3	31.7	249
Religion						
Hindu	9.5	29.1	4.0	29.1	33.4	94
Christian	9.4	24.7	4.8	26.6	29.6	475
Other ³	(23.0)	(28.6)	(7.9)	(28.6)	(28.6)	33

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, Meghalaya, 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 tribe	10.1	26.1	4.9	27.8	30.8	560
Other ⁴	(21.4)	(44.0)	(6.4)	(44.0)	(44.0)	62
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	25.5	55.7	7.1	57.1	63.0	103
No	8.1	21.4	3.8	23.2	25.7	441
Don't know	8.8	23.8	7.2	23.8	24.9	101
Total	11.0	27.3	4.9	28.7	31.6	646

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 age 15-19, widowed women, Muslim women, women belonging to a scheduled caste or other backward class, 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.

³ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

⁴ Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

() 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, Meghalaya, 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	21.7	33.4	8.0	35.2	37.9	145
<5 years complete	12.9	25.5	4.3	27.3	32.8	134
5-9 years complete	9.8	28.7	5.4	30.8	33.0	144
10-11 years complete	5.2	25.2	2.7	25.2	27.2	77
12 or more years complete	3.0	22.6	3.2	23.4	25.0	144
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	6.5	17.4	3.8	18.7	20.3	325
Gets drunk sometimes	10.0	34.0	5.3	35.2	38.2	215
Gets drunk often	30.2	47.1	8.5	49.6	56.4	94
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	2.2	14.0	3.7	15.2	15.8	46
Wife is same age	(9.4)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(7.6)	(9.4)	25
Wife 1-4 years younger	9.6	28.9	4.3	29.8	32.5	264
Wife 5-9 years younger	10.8	27.6	5.4	28.9	32.5	165
Wife 10+ years younger	11.5	32.8	4.8	33.6	34.5	80
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	8.0	29.2	4.7	30.8	33.6	258
Wife has more schooling	13.4	23.6	6.0	25.3	28.7	230
Both have equal schooling	6.9	22.7	3.7	24.1	24.9	91
Neither attended school	20.6	39.3	3.5	39.3	43.3	65
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	5.4	16.3	1.7	17.5	19.9	425
1-2	17.0	44.0	7.6	45.4	48.7	159
3-4	27.5	58.2	22.9	62.1	63.8	48
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	(20.1)	(43.1)	(4.3)	(44.5)	(49.6)	67
1-2	13.0	47.6	13.4	47.6	50.0	84
3	7.4	20.0	3.2	21.5	23.7	429
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	6.0	15.8	2.1	16.8	18.5	371
1-2	7.6	34.8	5.1	37.5	39.6	128
3-4	24.1	43.0	8.9	44.3	50.6	91
5-6	27.7	57.6	16.6	58.8	63.7	45

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, Meghalaya, 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	10.0	30.2	6.0	30.5	34.3	187
1-2	15.3	39.6	2.8	41.9	44.2	120
3	10.1	21.4	5.0	23.1	25.6	338
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	(46.0)	(53.2)	(13.7)	(53.2)	(62.1)	39
Sometimes	9.4	27.4	4.1	28.6	31.5	492
Never	6.1	17.9	5.4	20.8	21.2	114
Total	11.0	27.3	4.9	28.7	31.6	646

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; women whose husbands displayed 5-6 marital control behaviours; and women whose husbands agreed with 7 reasons for justification of wife beating, 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 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, Meghalaya, 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	25.2	1.0	2.1	6.2	25.9	176
In the past 12 months	27.8	1.2	2.2	8.0	28.7	136
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ²	(15.3)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(2.7)	(16.7)	32
In the past 12 months	(11.6)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(3.6)	(13.5)	24
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ²	24.7	0.9	2.5	5.9	25.4	186
In the past 12 months	27.1	1.2	2.8	7.6	28.0	143

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, Meghalaya, 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	74.4	*	(66.2)	73.3	(74.8)	73.6
Never sought help but told someone	13.9	*	(13.6)	15.0	(11.0)	14.4
Sought help	11.6	*	(20.2)	11.7	(14.2)	12.1
Number of women who experienced violence	231	13	24	227	41	268
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	(59.7)	nc	*	(55.7)	*	(63.6)
Husband's family	(27.7)	nc	*	(33.8)	*	(27.8)
Current/former husband	(2.7)	nc	*	(2.7)	*	(2.2)
Friend	(47.1)	nc	*	(31.4)	*	(42.0)
Neighbour	(16.3)	nc	*	(10.3)	*	(13.5)
Religious leader	(2.5)	nc	*	(2.5)	*	(2.1)
Doctor/medical personnel	(3.2)	nc	*	(4.9)	*	(4.0)
Police	(13.1)	nc	*	(8.9)	*	(15.1)
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	27	0	5	27	6	32

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 Meghalaya, there were 344 clusters. Hence, 344 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 344 clusters,
- $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 343 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 Meghalaya 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, Meghalaya, 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, Meghalaya, 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	0.679	0.017	7,327	7,327	3.094	0.025	0.645	0.713
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.603	0.014	7,327	7,327	2.377	0.023	0.575	0.630
Using iodized salt	0.991	0.002	7,313	7,312	1.539	0.002	0.988	0.995
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1005.440	9.568	18,447	18,351	1.158	0.010	986.304	1024.577
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.169	0.006	15,916	15,821	2.062	0.038	0.156	0.182
Urban residence	0.232	0.009	9,201	9,201	2.054	0.039	0.214	0.250
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.160	0.008	9,201	9,201	2.020	0.048	0.144	0.175
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.336	0.012	9,201	9,201	2.420	0.035	0.312	0.360
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.324	0.008	9,201	9,201	1.644	0.025	0.308	0.340
Currently married	0.604	0.008	9,201	9,201	1.655	0.014	0.587	0.620
Married before age 18	0.212	0.008	7,373	7,434	1.752	0.039	0.196	0.229
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.243	0.011	5,559	5,553	1.934	0.046	0.221	0.265
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.219	0.011	5,559	5,553	1.950	0.049	0.198	0.241
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.024	0.003	5,559	5,553	1.609	0.138	0.017	0.031
Currently using pill	0.116	0.010	5,559	5,553	2.263	0.084	0.097	0.136
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.021	0.002	5,559	5,553	1.198	0.109	0.016	0.026
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.013	0.002	5,559	5,553	1.253	0.148	0.009	0.017
Currently using female sterilization	0.062	0.005	5,559	5,553	1.516	0.079	0.052	0.072
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.435	0.023	1,195	1,241	1.572	0.052	0.390	0.480
Unmet need for family planning	0.212	0.007	5,559	5,553	1.306	0.034	0.198	0.226
Want no more children	0.357	0.010	5,559	5,553	1.620	0.029	0.336	0.378
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.152	0.007	5,559	5,553	1.534	0.049	0.137	0.167
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.500	0.015	3,116	3,077	1.693	0.031	0.469	0.530
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.362	0.014	3,116	3,077	1.644	0.039	0.333	0.390
Birth registration	0.798	0.013	4,417	4,335	1.736	0.016	0.772	0.824
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.538	0.020	4,406	4,349	2.145	0.036	0.499	0.577
Institutional delivery	0.513	0.019	4,406	4,349	2.113	0.038	0.475	0.552
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.558	0.017	3,116	3,077	1.911	0.031	0.523	0.592
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.174	0.011	3,116	3,077	1.594	0.063	0.152	0.196
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.358	0.033	358	350	1.285	0.092	0.292	0.424
Children with diarrhoea	0.106	0.006	4,252	4,204	1.345	0.061	0.093	0.119
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.775	0.027	490	446	1.339	0.035	0.721	0.828
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.700	0.028	490	446	1.263	0.040	0.644	0.757
Child received BCG vaccination	0.860	0.017	843	843	1.390	0.020	0.826	0.893
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.740	0.020	843	843	1.334	0.028	0.699	0.780
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.710	0.019	843	843	1.227	0.027	0.672	0.749
Child received measles vaccination	0.719	0.021	843	843	1.334	0.029	0.677	0.761
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.629	0.022	843	843	1.286	0.034	0.586	0.672
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.615	0.021	843	843	1.229	0.034	0.574	0.657
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.544	0.017	3,681	3,646	1.804	0.031	0.510	0.578
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.438	0.011	3,930	3,912	1.339	0.026	0.416	0.461
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.153	0.008	3,930	3,912	1.342	0.054	0.136	0.169
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.289	0.010	3,930	3,912	1.282	0.034	0.270	0.309
Children with any anaemia	0.407	0.012	3,604	3,548	1.415	0.031	0.382	0.432
Women with any anaemia	0.516	0.009	8,905	8,896	1.685	0.017	0.498	0.534
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.121	0.006	8,264	8,316	1.680	0.050	0.109	0.133
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.123	0.005	8,264	8,316	1.478	0.043	0.112	0.133
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.785	0.023	1,461	1,436	2.176	0.030	0.738	0.831
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.133	0.013	1,461	1,436	1.475	0.099	0.107	0.159
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.282	0.023	951	951	1.585	0.082	0.236	0.328
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.042	0.124	25,596	25,715	1.733	0.041	2.794	3.290
Neonatal mortality	18.280	2.779	4,457	4,395	1.307	0.152	12.721	23.839
Postneonatal mortality	11.584	1.615	4,481	4,430	0.951	0.139	8.355	14.813
Infant mortality	29.864	3.158	4,461	4,399	1.154	0.106	23.548	36.180
Child mortality	10.089	1.721	4,556	4,500	1.029	0.171	6.646	13.531
Under-five mortality	39.652	3.603	4,488	4,422	1.140	0.091	32.446	46.857
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.156	0.006	15,828	15,748	1.941	0.040	0.144	0.169
Urban residence	0.219	0.017	1,144	1,146	1.350	0.075	0.186	0.252
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.164	0.016	1,144	1,146	1.444	0.097	0.132	0.195
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.345	0.025	1,144	1,146	1.799	0.073	0.294	0.395
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.428	0.023	1,144	1,146	1.597	0.055	0.381	0.474
Currently married	0.560	0.023	1,144	1,146	1.583	0.042	0.514	0.607
Married before age 21	0.137	0.016	718	724	1.214	0.114	0.106	0.168
Want no more children	0.335	0.028	636	642	1.504	0.084	0.279	0.392
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.172	0.020	636	642	1.346	0.117	0.132	0.213
Men with any anaemia	0.306	0.020	1,091	1,099	1.364	0.067	0.265	0.347
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.116	0.015	1,112	1,117	1.497	0.131	0.086	0.146
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.100	0.011	1,112	1,117	1.157	0.106	0.079	0.122
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.823	0.020	1,144	1,146	1.788	0.025	0.783	0.863
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.141	0.016	1,144	1,146	1.550	0.113	0.109	0.173

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Meghalaya, 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	0.852	0.022	1,526	1,626	2.459	0.026	0.807	0.897
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.679	0.024	1,526	1,626	1.991	0.035	0.631	0.727
Using iodized salt	0.987	0.006	1,525	1,625	1.925	0.006	0.975	0.998
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1066.533	27.538	3,363	3,559	1.257	0.026	1011.458	1121.609
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.068	0.006	3,242	3,454	1.354	0.092	0.055	0.080
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.328	0.025	956	1,036	1.616	0.075	0.279	0.377
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.276	0.022	956	1,036	1.491	0.078	0.233	0.319
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.052	0.013	956	1,036	1.874	0.260	0.025	0.079
Currently using pill	0.078	0.017	956	1,036	1.901	0.212	0.045	0.111
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.037	0.007	956	1,036	1.199	0.199	0.022	0.051
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.031	0.008	956	1,036	1.401	0.252	0.016	0.047
Currently using female sterilization	0.124	0.015	956	1,036	1.415	0.122	0.094	0.154
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.456	0.038	280	301	1.258	0.082	0.381	0.531
Unmet need for family planning	0.212	0.014	956	1,036	1.075	0.067	0.183	0.240
Want no more children	0.427	0.023	956	1,036	1.443	0.054	0.381	0.474
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.713	0.031	431	448	1.407	0.044	0.650	0.776
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.538	0.030	431	448	1.211	0.055	0.478	0.597
Birth registration	0.892	0.022	574	583	1.299	0.024	0.849	0.935
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.908	0.020	564	582	1.335	0.022	0.867	0.948
Institutional delivery	0.881	0.021	564	582	1.255	0.024	0.838	0.923
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.784	0.024	431	448	1.170	0.030	0.737	0.832
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.177	0.028	431	448	1.481	0.157	0.122	0.233
Children with diarrhoea	0.086	0.017	553	571	1.385	0.198	0.052	0.120
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.776	0.057	50	49	0.911	0.073	0.662	0.890
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.760	0.062	50	49	0.974	0.082	0.636	0.885
Child received BCG vaccination	0.962	0.020	112	111	1.038	0.020	0.923	1.001
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.881	0.032	112	111	0.989	0.036	0.818	0.944
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.842	0.034	112	111	0.948	0.041	0.774	0.911
Child received measles vaccination	0.866	0.035	112	111	1.028	0.040	0.796	0.935
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.799	0.039	112	111	0.992	0.049	0.720	0.878
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.814	0.038	112	111	0.997	0.047	0.737	0.891
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.637	0.029	478	494	1.157	0.046	0.579	0.695
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.365	0.030	526	532	1.334	0.082	0.305	0.425
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.137	0.018	526	532	1.126	0.135	0.100	0.174
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.229	0.028	526	532	1.379	0.121	0.173	0.285
Children with any anaemia	0.336	0.028	464	469	1.207	0.084	0.280	0.392
Women with any anaemia	0.377	0.016	1,889	2,067	1.456	0.043	0.344	0.409
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.114	0.009	1,820	2,009	1.187	0.077	0.096	0.132
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.185	0.014	1,820	2,009	1.568	0.077	0.157	0.214
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.912	0.025	358	356	1.659	0.027	0.862	0.962
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.182	0.028	358	356	1.382	0.155	0.126	0.239
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.667	0.148	5,483	6,061	1.454	0.089	1.372	1.963
Neonatal mortality	4.370	2.627	573	591	0.870	0.601	0.000	9.624
Postneonatal mortality	11.170	4.417	577	596	0.988	0.395	2.336	20.004
Infant mortality	15.540	5.048	573	591	0.964	0.325	5.445	25.635
Child mortality	4.527	3.186	583	604	1.124	0.704	0.000	10.900
Under-five mortality	19.997	5.678	574	592	0.979	0.284	8.641	31.353
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.047	0.006	3,009	3,192	1.541	0.133	0.035	0.060
Want no more children	0.373	0.037	126	121	0.856	0.099	0.299	0.447
Men with any anaemia	0.181	0.036	244	236	1.399	0.199	0.109	0.253
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.136	0.019	251	243	0.875	0.141	0.098	0.174
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.171	0.027	251	243	1.136	0.157	0.118	0.225
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.892	0.029	258	251	1.501	0.033	0.833	0.950
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.257	0.029	258	251	1.060	0.112	0.199	0.315

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Meghalaya, 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	0.629	0.021	5,801	5,701	3.246	0.033	0.588	0.671
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.581	0.016	5,801	5,701	2.482	0.028	0.549	0.613
Using iodized salt	0.993	0.001	5,788	5,687	1.241	0.001	0.990	0.996
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	990.740	9.863	15,084	14,791	1.119	0.010	971.013	1010.467
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.197	0.008	12,674	12,367	2.167	0.040	0.182	0.213
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.224	0.013	4,603	4,517	2.038	0.056	0.199	0.249
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.206	0.012	4,603	4,517	2.077	0.060	0.181	0.231
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.017	0.003	4,603	4,517	1.348	0.149	0.012	0.023
Currently using pill	0.125	0.011	4,603	4,517	2.324	0.091	0.103	0.148
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.017	0.002	4,603	4,517	1.176	0.130	0.013	0.022
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.009	0.001	4,603	4,517	1.100	0.175	0.006	0.011
Currently using female sterilization	0.048	0.005	4,603	4,517	1.582	0.104	0.038	0.058
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.428	0.027	915	940	1.657	0.063	0.374	0.483
Unmet need for family planning	0.212	0.008	4,603	4,517	1.357	0.039	0.196	0.228
Want no more children	0.341	0.012	4,603	4,517	1.675	0.034	0.317	0.364
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.463	0.017	2,685	2,629	1.723	0.036	0.430	0.497
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.332	0.016	2,685	2,629	1.725	0.047	0.301	0.363
Birth registration	0.784	0.015	3,843	3,753	1.807	0.019	0.754	0.814
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.481	0.021	3,842	3,767	2.191	0.044	0.439	0.523
Institutional delivery	0.457	0.021	3,842	3,767	2.173	0.046	0.415	0.499
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.519	0.019	2,685	2,629	1.975	0.037	0.481	0.557
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.173	0.012	2,685	2,629	1.617	0.068	0.149	0.197
Children with diarrhoea	0.109	0.007	3,699	3,633	1.344	0.063	0.095	0.123
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.774	0.029	440	397	1.392	0.038	0.716	0.833
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.693	0.031	440	397	1.303	0.044	0.631	0.754
Child received BCG vaccination	0.844	0.019	731	731	1.418	0.023	0.806	0.882
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.718	0.023	731	731	1.358	0.031	0.673	0.763
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.690	0.021	731	731	1.251	0.031	0.648	0.733
Child received measles vaccination	0.697	0.023	731	731	1.357	0.033	0.650	0.743
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.603	0.024	731	731	1.305	0.039	0.556	0.650
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.585	0.023	731	731	1.241	0.039	0.540	0.630
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.529	0.019	3,203	3,152	1.879	0.036	0.492	0.567
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.450	0.012	3,404	3,379	1.346	0.027	0.426	0.474
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.155	0.009	3,404	3,379	1.375	0.058	0.137	0.173
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.299	0.010	3,404	3,379	1.261	0.035	0.278	0.320
Children with any anaemia	0.418	0.014	3,140	3,079	1.443	0.033	0.391	0.445
Women with any anaemia	0.558	0.010	7,016	6,828	1.738	0.018	0.537	0.578
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.123	0.007	6,444	6,307	1.814	0.060	0.108	0.138
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.103	0.005	6,444	6,307	1.408	0.052	0.092	0.113
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.742	0.030	1,103	1,080	2.252	0.040	0.683	0.802
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.117	0.014	1,103	1,080	1.467	0.122	0.089	0.145
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.468	0.144	20,113	19,655	1.754	0.041	3.180	3.755
Neonatal mortality	20.443	3.149	3,884	3,804	1.328	0.154	14.145	26.740
Postneonatal mortality	11.650	1.739	3,904	3,834	0.952	0.149	8.172	15.127
Infant mortality	32.092	3.533	3,888	3,808	1.173	0.110	25.027	39.157
Child mortality	11.004	1.938	3,973	3,896	1.035	0.176	7.128	14.880
Under-five mortality	42.743	4.034	3,914	3,830	1.159	0.094	34.675	50.811
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.184	0.008	12,819	12,556	1.989	0.041	0.169	0.199
Want no more children	0.326	0.034	510	521	1.619	0.103	0.259	0.394
Men with any anaemia	0.340	0.024	847	863	1.388	0.072	0.292	0.389
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.111	0.019	861	874	1.640	0.170	0.073	0.148
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.081	0.011	861	874	1.168	0.140	0.058	0.103
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.804	0.025	886	895	1.835	0.031	0.755	0.853
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.109	0.019	886	895	1.816	0.175	0.071	0.147



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:



The opinions in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the funding agencies.
For additional information on NFHS-4, visit <http://www.rchiips.org/nfhs>
For related information, visit <http://www.iipsindia.org> or <http://www.mohfw.nic.in>