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Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Arunachal Pradesh



**National Family Health
Survey (NFHS-5)**

2019-21

India



International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5)

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2019-21

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INTRODUCTION

The 2019-21 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All five 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-5 was provided by the Government of India. Technical assistance and additional funding for NFHS-5 was provided by the USAID-supported Demographic and Health Surveys Program, ICF, USA. Assistance for some of the Clinical, Anthropometric, and Biochemical (CAB) tests was provided by the ICMR 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-5. The first version (district module), which collected information on women’s characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, reproductive health, children’s immunizations, treatment of childhood illnesses, and nutrition was fielded in the entire sample of NFHS-5 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-5 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, waist and hip circumference, haemoglobin levels, and finger-stick blood for additional CAB testing in a laboratory for women age 15-49 and men age 15-54; and blood pressure and random blood glucose for women and men age 15 years and over. Questionnaire information and biomarkers were collected only with informed consent from the respondents.

The NFHS-5 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 707 districts in India, as on 31 March, 2017). The total sample size of approximately 610,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for each district. 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.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have a smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)* were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of the percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme and the percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care visits, respectively. Hence, the results should be interpreted with caution.

NFHS-5 fieldwork for Arunachal Pradesh was conducted in all 20 districts of the state. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Arunachal Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 7th December 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Ipsos Research Pvt. Ltd. Information was collected from 18,268 households, 19,765 women age 15-49 (including 2,960 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 2,881 men age 15-54.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-5 survey in Arunachal Pradesh, along with 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

Important household characteristics includes household composition, housing characteristics, household possessions, access to a toilet facility, and education. The household characteristics reflect the environmental risk factors and behavioural outcomes of the household population, including their likely impact on health status.

Household composition

In Arunachal Pradesh, more than four-fifths (84%) of the households are in rural areas. On average, households are comprised of 3.9 members. Fifteen percent of households are headed by women, with 12 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Forty percent of households in Arunachal Pradesh have household heads who are Christian, followed by Hindu (22%). Sixteen percent of households have household heads who are Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

Seventy-seven percent of households in Arunachal Pradesh have household heads who belong to a scheduled tribe, 7 percent belong to a scheduled caste, and 4 percent belong to an other backward class. Twelve percent of household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class. The majority of households (67%) are nuclear, and 41 percent of the population reside in non-nuclear households.

More than one-fourths (27%) of Arunachal Pradesh's population is under age 15; only 5 percent are age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 997 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is lower at 959 females per 1,000 males. Ninety percent of household members have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 6 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 82 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 11 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 7 percent live with neither parent. Births of 88 percent of children under 5 years of age were registered with the civil authorities, but only 65 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Death registration

Thirty-six percent of deaths of usual household members in the three years preceding the survey were registered with the civil authorities (28 percent of deaths at age 0-4, 47 percent of deaths in age 25-34, and 36 percent of deaths in age 35 and above).

The distribution of death registrations by religion shows that 52 percent of deaths were registered among Hindus, and 43 percent among Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists. Death registration is 15 percent among scheduled castes, and 30 percent among scheduled tribes. Overall in Arunachal Pradesh, death registration is higher in urban (41%) than rural areas (33%) and among males (36%) than females (32%).

Disability

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all usual household members on whether or not they have any disability in specified domains, viz., hearing, speech, visual, mental, locomotor, and other. Less than 1 percent (0.6%) of the *de jure* household population have any disability. The most prominent type of disability is hearing disability (0.2%). Men are slightly more likely than women to have any disability (0.6% men compared with 0.5% women). The proportion of household members who have any disability rises with increasing age. For instance, almost 3 percent of the household members age 70 and above are reported to have any disability, compared to less than 1 percent of household members in the younger age groups.

Housing characteristics

One-fourth (25%) of households in Arunachal Pradesh live in a *pucca* house and almost all households (95%) have electricity. Eighty-two percent of households in Arunachal Pradesh have basic drinking water service as well as improved source of drinking water, but only 69 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (82%) are more likely than rural households (66%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Seventy-nine percent of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable (mostly by boiling). More than half of the population (53%) in Arunachal Pradesh use a clean fuel for cooking.

Over two-thirds (69%) of households in Arunachal Pradesh have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Access to toilet facility

Safe sanitation is one of the foundations of a healthy, comfortable, and dignified life. Households without proper sanitation facilities are at greater risk of diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, and typhoid than households with improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households.

Two percent of all households do not use any sanitation facility; they use open spaces or fields. In Arunachal Pradesh, 99 percent of households have access to a toilet facility, a little higher accessibility in urban areas than in rural areas. Access to a toilet facility ranges from 97 percent among other backward class households to 99 percent among scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households. Access to a toilet facility varies widely across the districts, ranging from 96 percent in Kurung Kumey district (lower to 100 percent in Tawang, West Kameng and Dibang Valley districts. Almost all urban households (99%) have access to a toilet facility in all the districts of Arunachal Pradesh (except Changlang District at 97%).

Selected household possessions

In Arunachal Pradesh, 55 percent of households own a house (57% of rural households and 45% of urban households). Almost all urban households (96%) and most rural households (89%) have a mobile phone. Ninety-two percent of households have a bank or post office account. Forty-four percent of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 59 percent of households. Irrigated land is owned by 32 percent of rural households and 14 percent of urban households. Overall, 56 percent of all households in Arunachal Pradesh own agricultural land, and over two-thirds(68%) of households own farm animals.

Background characteristics of respondents

Thirty-one percent of both, women and men are in the 15-24 age group, while 31 and 30 percent of women and men, respectively, are in the 25-34 age group. More than four-fifths of both women and men are in rural areas.

In NFHS-5, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard 9 or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, in Arunachal Pradesh, 71 percent of adult women and 86 percent of adult men age 15-49 are literate.

Twenty-four percent of women and 14 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 23 percent of women age 15-49 in Arunachal Pradesh have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 31 percent of men.

Media exposure is quite widespread among women and men in Arunachal Pradesh. Fifty-one percent of men and 42 percent of women watch television at least once a week. Men (8%) are much more likely than women (6%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Forty-four percent of men and 53 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

Women are more likely than men to be currently married (69% versus 61%) or widowed (2.4% versus 0.6%), while men are more likely than women to be never married (38% versus 27%).

A majority of female respondents are Christian (42%), followed by Hindu (22%), and 17 percent are Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

Seventy-five percent of female respondents belong to scheduled tribe, while 7 percent belong to scheduled caste and only 5 percent belongs to other backward class. Seventy-two percent of men belong to a scheduled tribe, while 15 percent of men and 13 percent of women age 15-49 do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class.

Sixty-one percent of women and 25 percent of men age 15-49 were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Seven percent of women and 33 percent of men were engaged in an agricultural occupation, while 29 percent of women and 35 percent of men were employed in a non-agricultural occupation.

EDUCATION

In NFHS-5, information related to preschool attendance has been collected for the first time, in addition to school attendance among children age 6-17 years and educational attainment of other members of the household, including reasons for drop-out in the case of those who discontinued education.

Preschool attendance

In India many children attend *anganwadi* centres that provide spaces for children to learn, play, eat nutritious food, and develop the skills needed for a lifetime of learning. Attending pre-primary education, such as an *anganwadi* centre, improves children's school readiness by providing quality learning through interactive play methods with qualified instructors. Also, parents or guardians can go to work at ease if children are enrolled in pre-primary education.

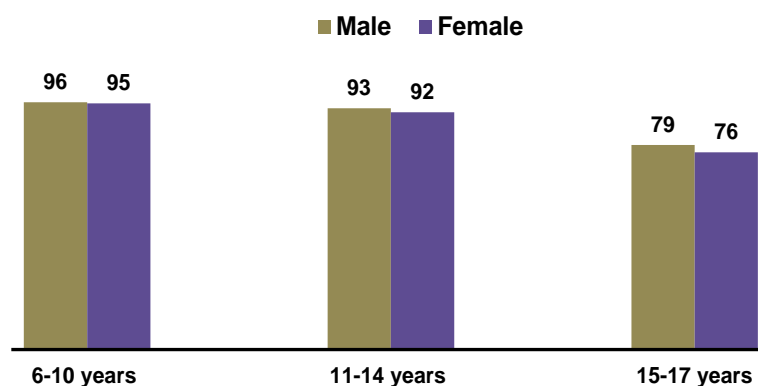
In Arunachal Pradesh, 18 percent of boys and 20 percent of girls age 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is lower among children in nuclear households (17%) than children in non-nuclear households (22%). Preschool attendance is highest among scheduled caste and other backward class households (64% each), slightly lower among scheduled tribe households (62%), and lowest in households. Preschool attendance is higher in households not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class (20%), followed by scheduled tribe (19%), with 3-5 members (19%). Overall, urban households (26%) shows higher preschool attendance than rural households (18%). Among the districts, preschool attendance is highest in East Siang district (37%) and lowest in Tawang district (5%).

School attendance among children

Ninety percent of children age 6-17 years in Arunachal Pradesh attend school (91% in urban areas and 90% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (94%) at age 6-14 years, but drops sharply to 78 percent at age 15-17 years. There is no sharp gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 76 percent of girls compared with 79 percent of boys attend school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



FERTILITY

This section provides trends in the total fertility rate, age at marriage, pregnancy outcomes, teenage pregnancy, birth interval, the desire for more children, and son preference. NFHS-5 estimates on the median age at marriage, total fertility rate, and teenage motherhood illustrated in this section can help in setting benchmarks for the Sustainable Development Goals at the sub-national level.

Age at first marriage

In Arunachal Pradesh, the median age at first marriage is 21.6 years among women age 25-29 years and 20.6 years among women age 25-49 years. Only 16 percent of women age 20-49 years were never married, compared with 26 percent of men age 20-49 years. Less than one-fourth (22%) of women age 25-29 years got married before attaining the legal minimum age of 18 years. Fifty-one percent of women age 20-24 years are never married, compared with 76 percent of men in the same age group, showing that the age at marriage is much lower for women than men in Arunachal Pradesh.

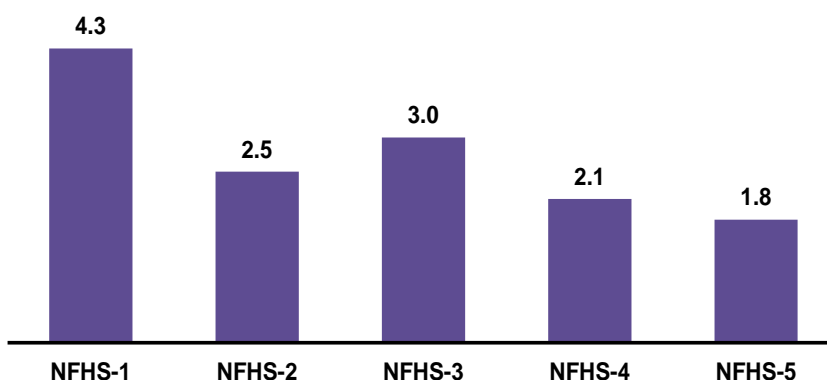
Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Arunachal Pradesh is 1.8 children per woman, which is well below the replacement level. Fertility has decreased by 0.3 children between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.

The total fertility rate in urban areas, at 1.4 children per woman, and in rural areas, at 1.9 children per woman, are both below the replacement level. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 14 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 22 percent in NFHS-4.

Fertility Trends

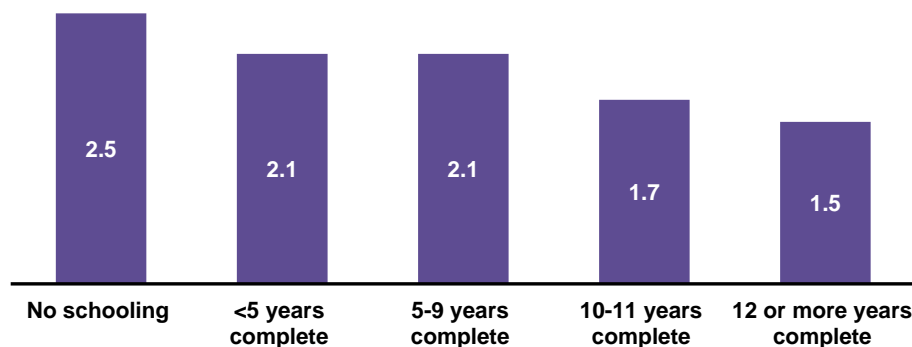
Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



The differentials in fertility are more pronounced by place of residence, religion, caste/tribe, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have an average of 1 more child than women with 12 or more years of schooling. Christian women will have an average of 0.3 children more than Hindu women (a TFR of 2, compared with 1.7) and 0.4 children more than Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women (a TFR of 1.6).

How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-four percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 6 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage and abortions, are the commonly reported foetal wastages, accounting for 3 percent (each) of all pregnancies.

The two main reasons for seeking abortion reported by women were unplanned pregnancy (63%) and contraceptive failure (13%). The most common methods used for performing abortions were medicines (72%), other surgical methods (17%), and manual vacuum aspiration (MVA) (10%). Mostly, abortions were performed in the public health sector (40%), followed by home (34%) and 26 percent performed in the private health sector. Eighteen percent of women reported having complications from the abortion. Most abortions (52%) in Arunachal Pradesh were performed by a doctor, followed by self (45%).

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Arunachal Pradesh, 6 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, which is lower than NFHS-4. The proportion of women who have started childbearing rises sharply from 2 percent at age 17 years to 9 percent among women age 18 years and to 21 percent among women age 19 years. The proportion of young women who have started childbearing decreases by education, ranging from 2 percent among those having higher 12 or more years of schooling, 3 percent among those with 10-11 years of schooling, 8 percent among those 5-9 years of schooling, 11 percent among those with less than 5 years of schooling, and highest (15%) among those with who never attended school..

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Arunachal Pradesh is 40 months. Six percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 16 percent occur within 24 months. The proportion of births occurring within 24 months of a previous birth is particularly high (19%) among mothers age 20-29 and for births occurring after a deceased sibling (31%). More than two-fifths (43%) of all 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 and has a positive impact on maternal health.

More than two-fifths (43%) of births in Arunachal Pradesh occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

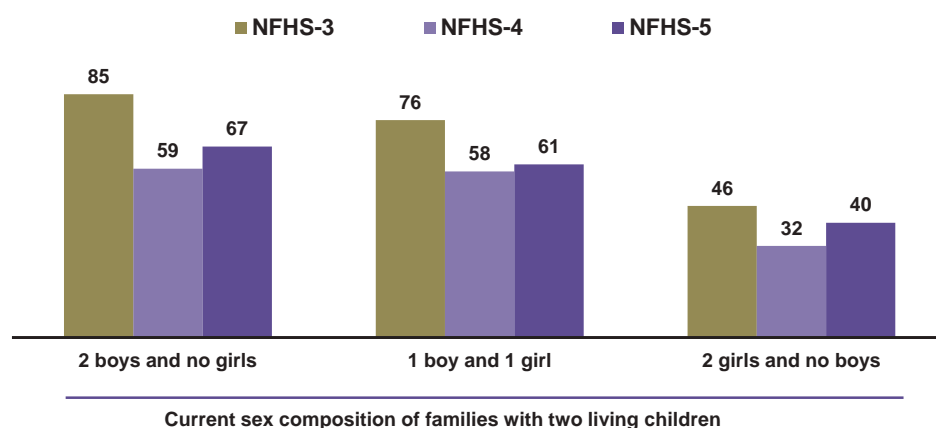
Fifty-four percent of currently married women and 52 percent of men age 15-49 years want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 46 percent of women and 51 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Fifty-two percent of women and 56 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Arunachal Pradesh, there is a strong preference for sons. Twenty-five percent of women and 23 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 6-7 percent of men and women want more daughters than sons. However, more than four-fifths of women and men would like to have at least one son, and also want at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 67 percent with two sons and 61 percent with one son want no more children, compared with 40 percent with two daughters and no sons. Notably, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has remained almost unchanged in the 4 years since NFHS-4.

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

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



In Arunachal Pradesh, unplanned pregnancies are fairly common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been 1.5 children per woman, instead of the current level of 1.8 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

The family planning section covers trends in contraceptive knowledge and current use, informed choice, and unmet need for family planning methods among women age 15-49 years. It also includes information on men's attitude towards women using a contraceptive method. As in previous rounds of the survey, NFHS-5 provides estimates of the contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for family planning.

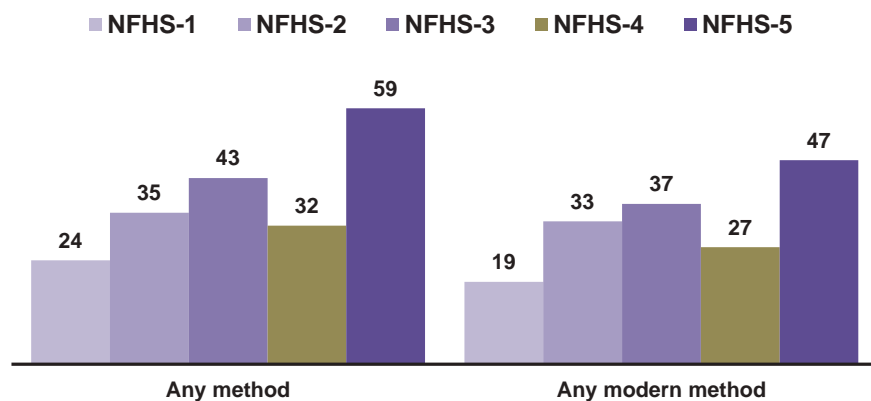
Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Arunachal Pradesh. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 28 percent of currently married women know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and 33 percent about female condoms. Among all women, only 54 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 59 percent, compared with NFHS-4 (32%). The use of modern family planning methods (47%) has also increased markedly from its level in NFHS-4 (27%). The use of female sterilization has increased by 7 percentage points, from 11 percent to 18 percent between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5; but the share of female sterilization in overall contraceptive use has dropped slightly from 35 percent to 30 percent since NFHS-4. Contraceptive use in the state increases sharply with age, from 41 percent for women age 15-19 to 61 percent for women age 40-49.

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women

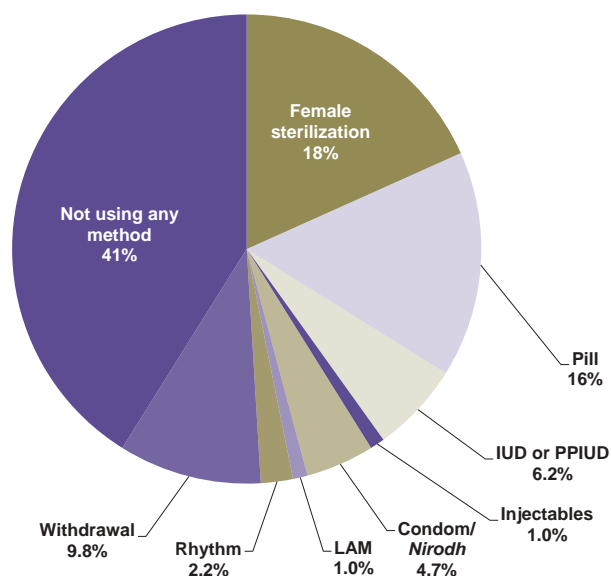


In Arunachal Pradesh, contraceptive use shows little difference in rural and urban areas. Contraceptive prevalence varies between 52-69 percent with different level of schooling among women. Twenty-four percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with only 9 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Christian women (58%) are less likely to use any contraceptive method than either Hindu (64%) or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women (60%).

Women in Arunachal Pradesh are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 65 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 56 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



The most common modern methods used by currently married women in Arunachal Pradesh are female sterilization (18%), followed by pills (16%) and IUD or PPIUD (6%).

Ninety-four percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 95 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in the public sector as well.

The majority of pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the private health sector, (54% and 56% respectively), mainly from pharmacies/drug stores. Nonetheless, 42 percent of pill users and 37 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 57 percent for all contraceptive methods. Fifty-nine percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason cited for discontinuation are reasons other than method failure, pregnancy, fertility-related, method switching, etc.

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

Informed choice

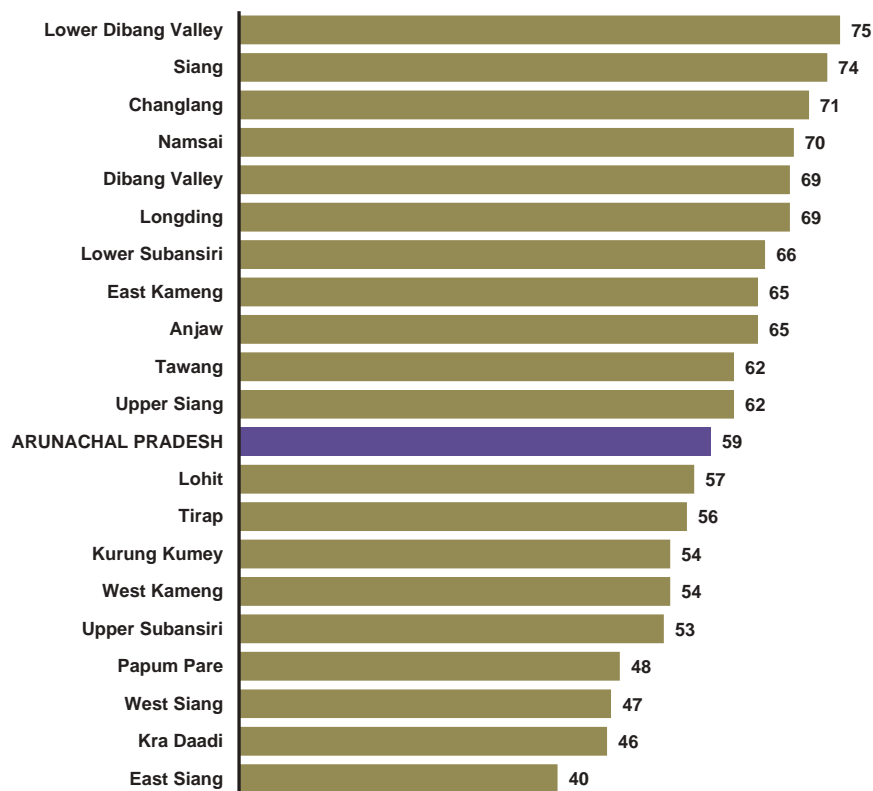
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Seventy-four percent of users of the selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use, as well as about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and fewer women (62%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

A little over one-fourth (27%) of men age 15-49 in Arunachal Pradesh agree that contraception is women's business, and a man should not have to worry about it. However, 16 percent think that women who use contraception may become promiscuous. Seventy percent 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

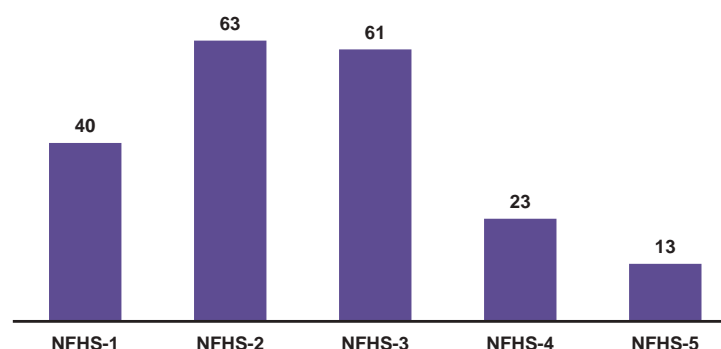
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely but are not using any contraception. According to this definition, 12 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, a dropped by 9 percentage points since NFHS-4. Currently, 83 percent of the demand for family planning is satisfied, which is satisfied by modern methods (66%).

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The mortality rate among children under age 5 years including neonatal, postneonatal, and infant mortality rates is an important indicator that measures the overall well-being of a country. The infant mortality rate (IMR) in Arunachal Pradesh in NFHS-5 is estimated at 13 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-4 estimate of 23, the NFHS-3 estimate of 61, the NFHS-2 estimate of 63, and the NFHS-1 estimate of 40. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is estimated at 19 deaths before five years of age per 1,000 live births, which is a substantial decline since NFHS-4 (33 per 1,000 live births).

Trends in Infant Mortality

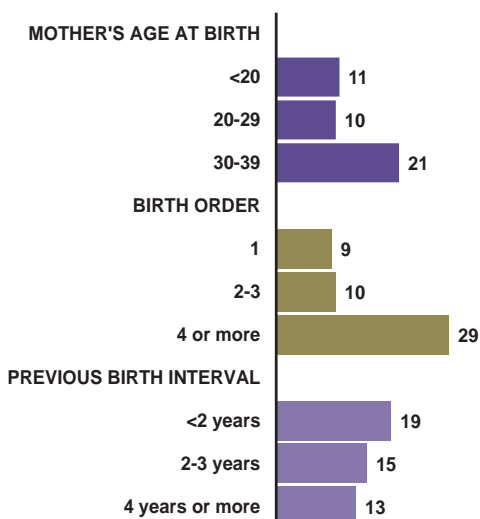
Deaths per 1,000 live births



In Arunachal Pradesh, boys generally have higher mortality rates than girls, especially during the postneonatal (1 - 11 months) and the neonatal period (in the first month after birth).

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



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

Children born to mothers age 30-39 are more likely to die than children born to mothers in the younger age groups. Infant mortality is 11 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers and 21 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 30-39, compared with 10 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29. Having children too close together is especially risky. Children born less than two years after a previous birth have a higher infant mortality rate (19 deaths per 1,000 live births) than children whose mothers waited 4 or more years between births (13 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Infant mortality rates are also higher in the urban areas (17/1000 live births), and among Hindus (18/1000). The decline in IMR since NFHS-4 by residence has been more pronounced in rural areas (from 24 to 12.2 per 1000), than in urban areas (by 2 percentage points; from 19 to 17 per 1000 live births).

The infant mortality rate is also higher for children whose mothers have no schooling or less than 10 years of schooling than for mothers who have more than 10 years of schooling. Similarly, infant mortality rate is much higher for fourth or higher order births (29 deaths per 1,000 live births) than lower order births (9-10 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Children born to mothers under age 30-39 are more likely to die than to mothers in the younger age group.

MATERNAL HEALTH

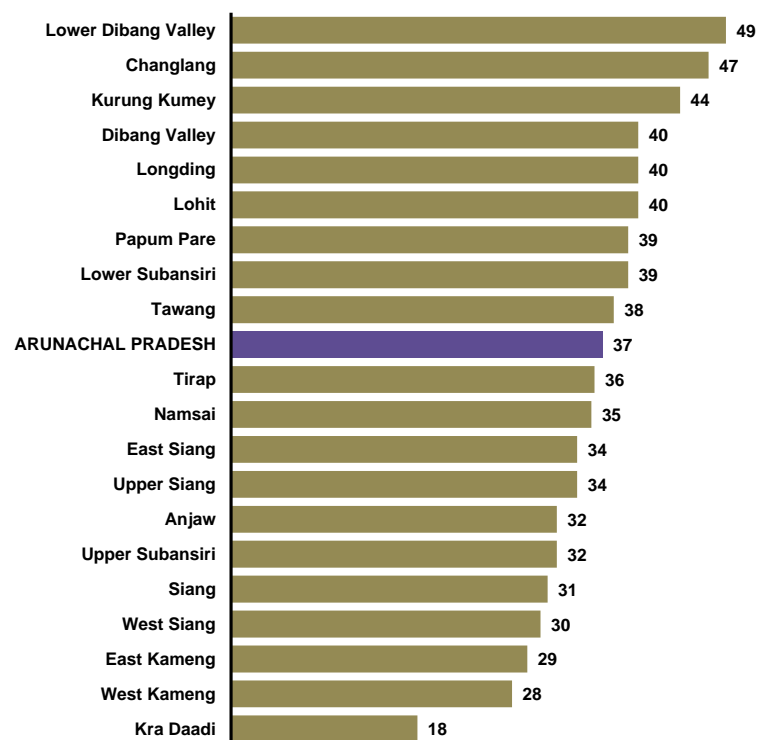
Maternal health is an important aspect for the development of any country in terms of increasing equity and reducing poverty. The survival and well-being of mothers are not only important in their own right, but are also central to solving broader economic, social, and developmental challenges. Maternal health care services are essential for the health and wellbeing of mothers, as well as their children, affecting the overall population and its health and nutritional status. This section describes the utilization of antenatal care, delivery care, and postnatal care by women who reported their last births in the five years preceding the survey. It also shows the extent of male involvement in maternal health care.

Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, more than three-fourths (76%) received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a health professional (59% from a doctor and 17% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Nineteen percent did not receive any antenatal care. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 86 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 96 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Since NFHS-4, there has been an increase in mothers who had an antenatal check in the first trimester (from 37% to 53%), as well as in the proportion of women who had four or more antenatal care visits (from 27% to 37%). Women who are more likely to go for four or more antenatal care visits in Arunachal Pradesh are those

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



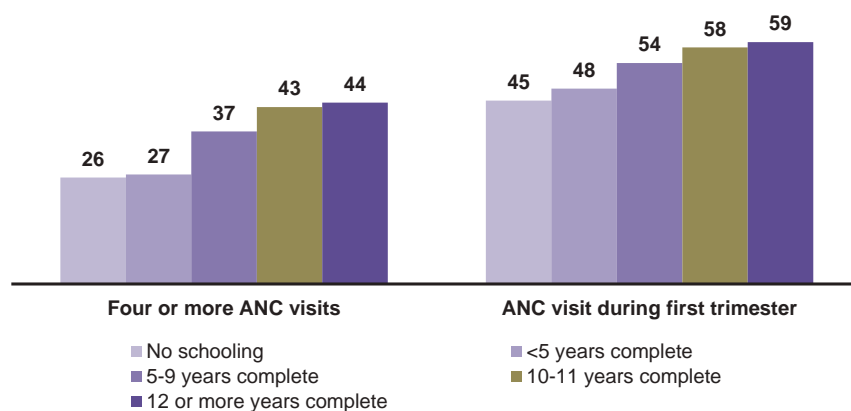
from urban areas, having 12 or more years of schooling, Hindu, other backward classes, first birth order, and in the districts of Lower Dibang Valley and Changlang.

For 78 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 24 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more and only 9 percent consumed them for the newly recommended 180 days or more. Seventy-seven percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Twenty-eight percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Thirty-seven percent of mothers in Arunachal Pradesh had 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, more than three-fourths received advice on each of five different areas (84% received advice on breastfeeding, 83% on keeping the baby warm, 79% on the importance of institutional delivery, 78% on cord care, and 76% on family planning).

How does appropriate antenatal care (ANC) vary with schooling?
Percentage of last births in the past five years



Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Arunachal Pradesh, nearly three-fifths 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 (97%, each), having a urine sample and a blood sample taken (96%), and having their abdomen examined (90%).

An ultrasound test was performed in 76 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women in urban areas and those with at least 12 years of schooling (87% each) were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women in rural areas (75%) and with no schooling (64%). More of pregnant women with no children (81%), one son (79%), one child (78%) and 3 children and no son (77%) undergo an ultrasound test than any other women.

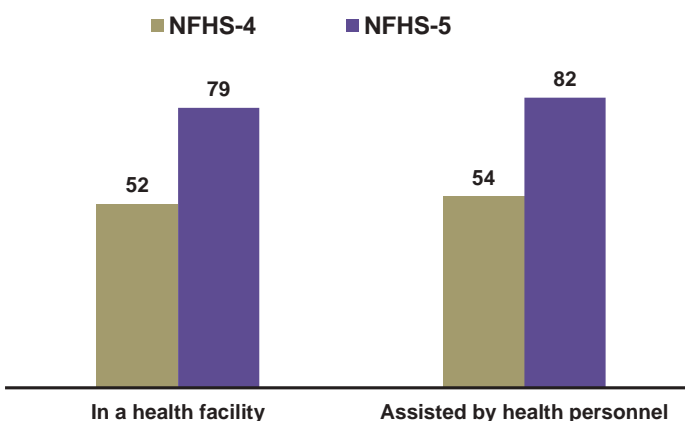
Delivery care

In Arunachal Pradesh, 79 percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility, 75%) and 21 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased from 52 percent (NFHS-4) to 79 percent (NFHS-5). 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, and urban women.

For 73 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. Seventy-six percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby should be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first. A disposable delivery kit was used for 48 percent of deliveries.

Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



Seventy-nine percent of children in Arunachal Pradesh who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.

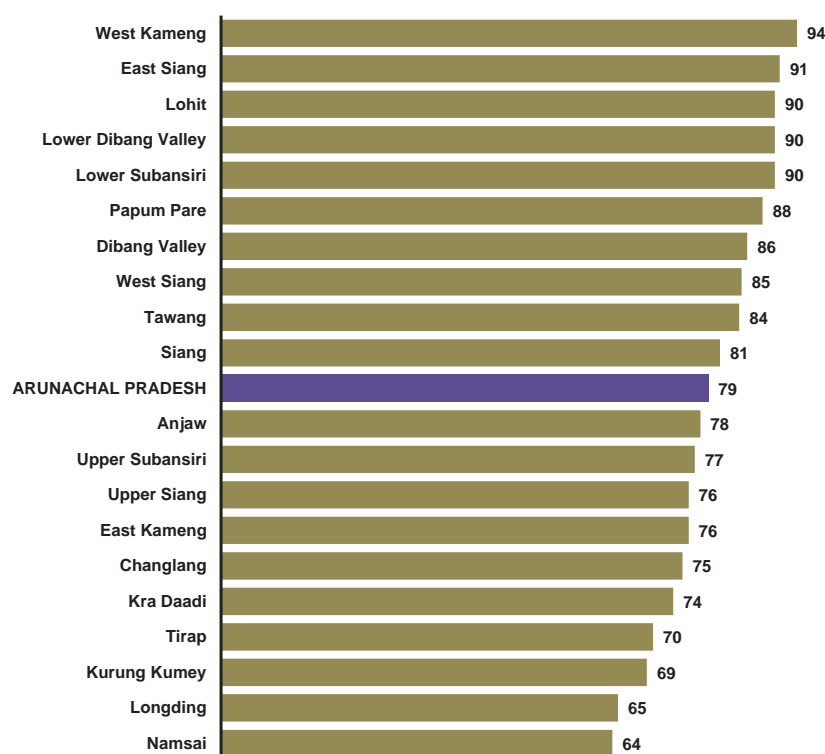
Eighty-two percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 6 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Fifteen percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Forty-seven percent of caesarean sections (7% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections. Caesarean section delivery ranges from 4 percent in Loning district to 22 percent in Tirap district.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 9 percent received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women (9%) were more likely than urban women (8%) to receive financial assistance under JSY. Other backward classes women (12%) were most likely than women from any other social group to receive financial assistance under JSY.

Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Arunachal Pradesh, 63 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 59 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common for births in a health facility; 80 percent of births in private health facilities and 67 percent in public health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 20 percent of home births.

Fifty-eight percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Only 10 percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

One in 6 women had their newborns first health check in less than an hours, while others had within 1-3 hours (36%), and 7 percent between 4 hours to 6 days.

Male involvement in maternal care

In Arunachal Pradesh, 88 percent of men with a child under three years of age reported that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Seventy-four percent of men said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (89% in urban areas and 72% in rural areas), but only 56 percent were ever told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 48-58 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain), which is higher in the urban areas.

Most fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Over four-fifths (82%) of men were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy, and 78 percent about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Seventy-three percent of men were told by a health provider or a health worker about family planning or delaying the next child.

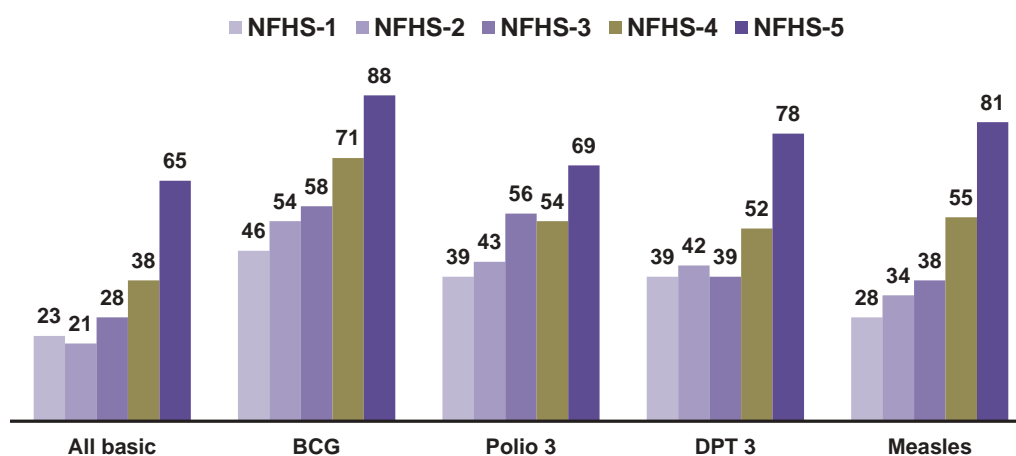
CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. In Arunachal Pradesh, nearly two-thirds (65%) percent 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, which is a substantial increase (70%) from 38 percent in NFHS-4. However, less than half (47%) of children received all age appropriate vaccinations, and 9 percent have not received any vaccinations at all. Vaccinations were recorded from a vaccination card available for a large majority (82%) of children, which is a huge improvement since NFHS-4 (47%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

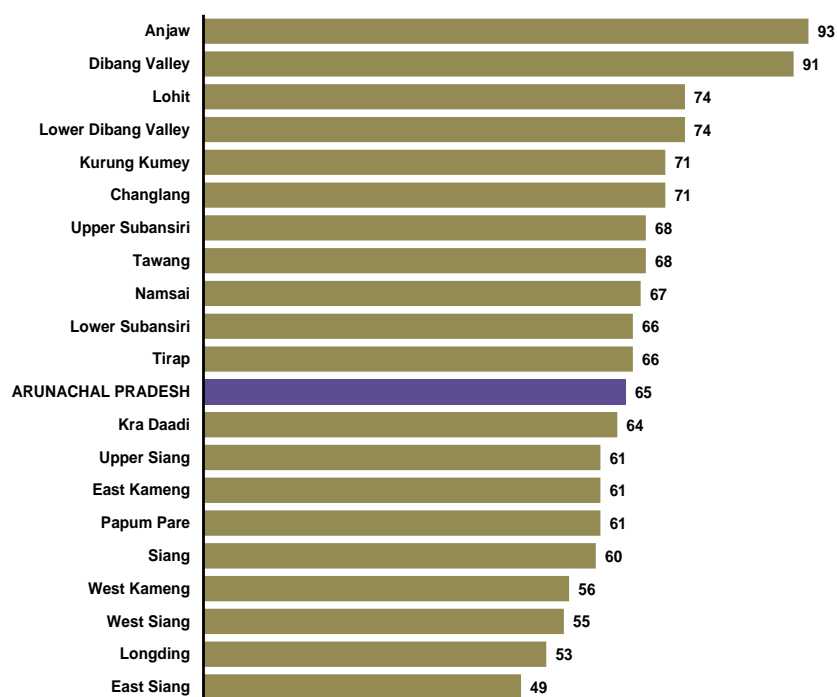
Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



Among the recommended vaccines, 88 percent of children have received a BCG vaccination, two-thirds received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 78 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, and 81 percent have been vaccinated against measles (includes MCV/MMR/MR). There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 87% to 78%) and polio vaccine (from 81% to 69%). It should be noted that the Penta vaccine was not widely available at the time of the NFHS-4 survey.

Overall, in Arunachal Pradesh, between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, there has been a remarkable increase in vaccination the coverage of all the recommended vaccinations. For instance, for three doses of hepatitis B or Penta from 41 to 73 percent, for three doses of DPT (from 52% to 78%) and measles (from 55% to 81%). The coverage for three doses of polio vaccine also increased, from 54 percent to 69 percent. In addition, over four-fifths (84%) of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and 87 percent of children have received one dose of DPT or Penta vaccine, and 81 percent with at least one dose of polio.

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District
Percentage of children 12-23 months



Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for girls than boys (67% versus 63%), and for urban areas than rural areas (67% versus 65%). Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher among children from an other backward classes (72%) than children from any other social groups. Among the districts coverage of vaccination ranges from 49 percent in East Siang to 93 percent in Anjaw district.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 2 percent of children age under 5 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). Children with symptoms of ARI are more among mothers who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* (4%). Of these children, 46 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Nine percent of children age under five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey. The proportion of children with fever is highest among mothers who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* (16%). Over half (51 %) of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, in Arunachal Pradesh 5 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Fifty-three percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Ninety-three percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 63 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Thirty-nine percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel, and nearly two-thirds (69%) were given any type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT).

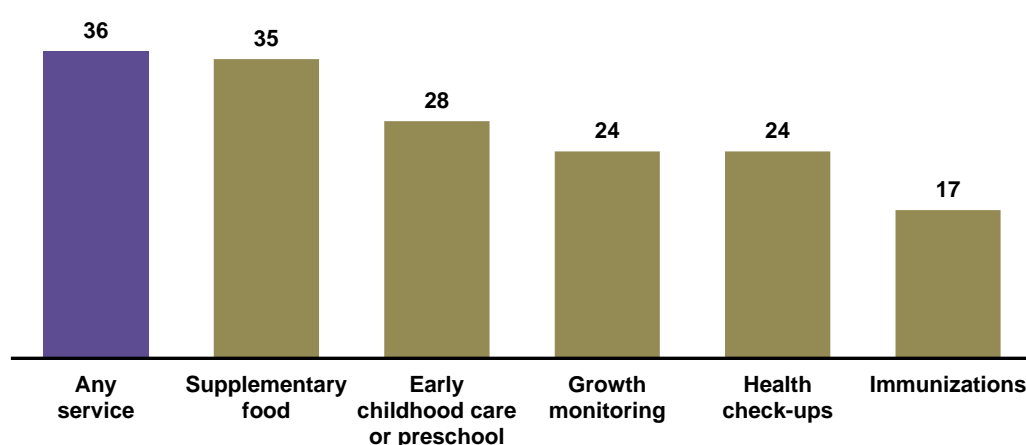
Twenty-eight percent were given zinc supplements. Twenty percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Arunachal Pradesh only 39 percent of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern is that a slightly more than half (52%) of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Over two-fifths (43%) of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended, and 7 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?
Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



Thirty-six percent of children under 6 years in Arunachal Pradesh received services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among the services, only 35 percent of age-eligible children received supplementary food, early childhood care or preschool by 28 percent, and 24 percent each received growth monitoring and health check-ups. The service that is least likely to be accessed is immunizations (17%). Less than three-fifths (58%) of mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among the mothers of children who had access to *anganwadi* centre, only 26 percent received any services/benefits during pregnancy, and 24 percent of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is slowly progressing to be universal (90%) in Arunachal Pradesh, only 63 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-two percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 53 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While exclusive breastfeeding indicators show an improvement since NFHS-4, 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 expose the baby to the risk of infection. However, 14 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 85 percent of children continue breastfeeding at age 1, and over four-fifths (82%) continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of predominant breastfeeding is 5.7 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months, only 48 percent of children in Arunachal Pradesh 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 non-breastfed children. Nearly two-fifths of all children (39%) age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and as well as are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 22 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In Arunachal Pradesh, almost three-fourths (70%) of children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and 61 percent of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother consumed 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. Forty-seven percent of children age 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, 40 percent of children in the same age group were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

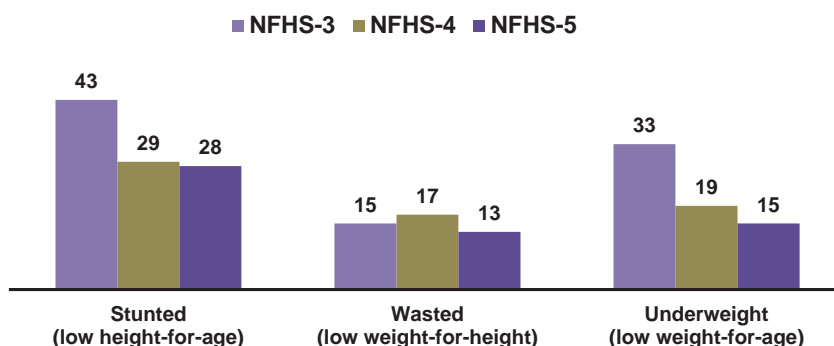
Children's nutritional status

Childhood undernutrition contributes to childhood diseases and is a major cause of child mortality in India. Children can be stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time; wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and severely wasted; and underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition.

Children's nutritional status in Arunachal Pradesh has hardly changed since NFHS-4 by all measures. The percentage of children who are stunted is 28 percent which has not changed much since NFHS-4 (29%). The percentage of children who are underweight (15%) or wasted (13%) shows slight improvement since NFHS-4. However, the continuing high levels of undernutrition are still a major problem in Arunachal Pradesh.

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

Differences in the levels of malnutrition are more pronounced for several background characteristics. Malnutrition 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 higher for rural children, generally lower among scheduled tribe children than among children belonging to any other caste/tribe group, and higher among Christians and other backward classes (OBCs). Malnutrition is somewhat higher for male children than female children as indicated by all three nutritional status measures.

Adults' nutritional status

Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses, or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients, and includes undernutrition as well as overweight and obesity. The body mass index (BMI), which is defined as a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of the person's height in metres, is a measure that indicates the nutritional status in adults.

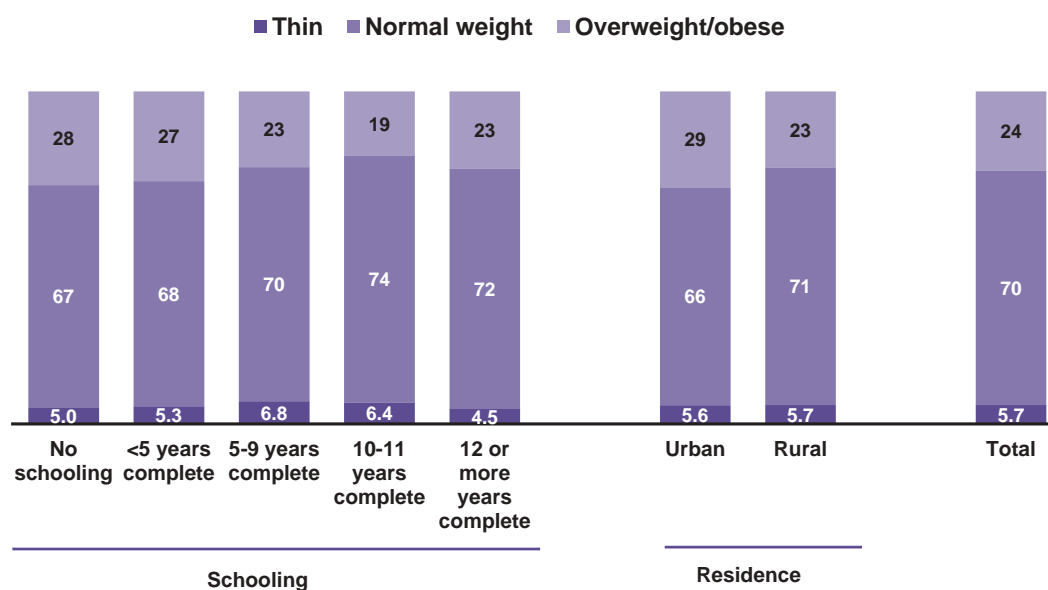
In Arunachal Pradesh, one-third of men and 30 percent of women are either too thin or overweight or obese. Among women age 15-49, the proportion overweight or obese is 24 percent, similarly, more men are overweight or obese (28%) than thin (5%) which has slightly increased since NFHS-4 for both. Six percent of women are too thin. Nearly three-fourths of women (70%) and over two-thirds of men (67%) are at a healthy weight for their height. Undernutrition is particularly common among the younger age groups (especially age 15-19), never married, lesser educated population, and the other backward classes. Overweight or obesity is most pronounced in older adults (age 30+), those in urban areas, and more educated among both women and men.

For the first time, the 2019-21 NFHS measured the waist circumference and hip circumference of women and men age 15-49 years. This information was used to calculate the waist-to-hip ratio (WHR). WHR helps to identify the distribution of body fat and predicts abdominal obesity. Abdominal obesity is associated with an increased risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus, myocardial infarction, stroke, and premature death.

More than two-thirds (69%) of women and 46 percent of men have a waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) that puts them at a substantially increased risk of metabolic complications. The proportion of adults with an increased risk WHR increases with age, from 58 percent for women age 15-19 to 75 percent for women age 40-49, and from 33 percent for men age 15-19 to 55 percent for men age 40-49. The proportion of women having a substantially increased risk WHR is slightly higher in rural areas (70%) than in urban areas (67%) and among men it is somewhat higher in urban areas (48%) than in rural areas (46%).

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

Percent distribution of women



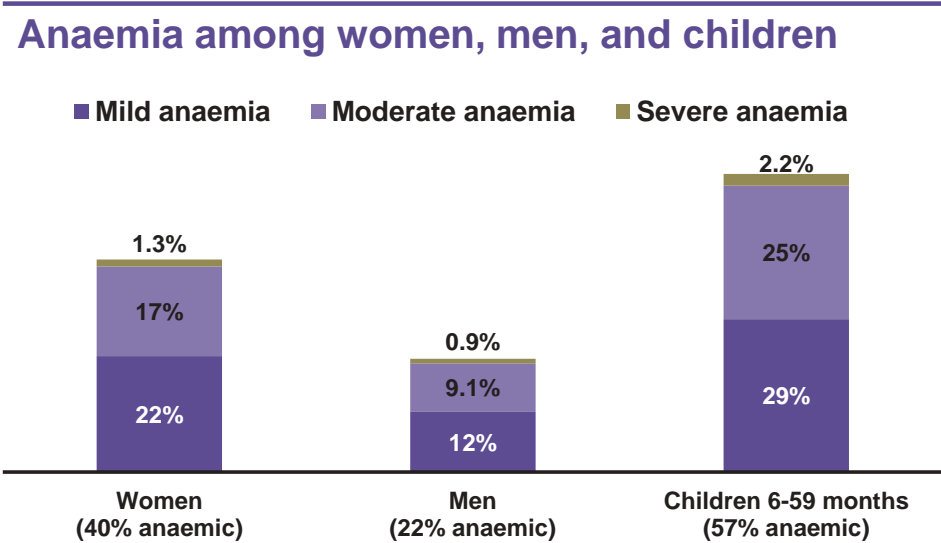
The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Almost all households surveyed in Arunachal Pradesh were using iodized salt (99%) at the time of the survey.

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, hookworms 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 health concern in Arunachal Pradesh, especially among women and children.

More than half (57%) of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 29 percent who are mildly anaemic, 25 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 2 percent who have severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children increased by 6 percentage points from 51 percent in NFHS-4. There is not much difference in the prevalence of anaemia among girls and boys or between urban and rural areas in NFHS-5. 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. Over half (55%) of children in Arunachal Pradesh are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.



Forty percent of women in Arunachal Pradesh have anaemia, including 22 percent with mild anaemia, 17 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among rural women, women age 15-19, and other backward classes women, but anaemia exceeds 28 percent for every group of women. Among men, over one-fifth (21%) of men in Arunachal Pradesh are anaemic. Other backward class men and men with less than 5 years of schooling, men age 15-19 are particularly likely to be anaemic.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease caused by a type of bacterium called Mycobacterium tuberculosis, which primarily affects the lungs. Tuberculosis is transmitted from person to person through the air, and people with lowered immunity, HIV, malnutrition, diabetes, and those who use tobacco or alcohol have higher chances of getting tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is both preventable and curable, however mortality is high if not treated properly.

In Arunachal Pradesh, 477 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have suffered and medically treated for tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of

medically treated tuberculosis is lower among men (394) than among women (561), higher among the elderly (891) than other age groups, and in rural areas (480) than in urban areas (458).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (85% of women and 91% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 73 percent of women and 76 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. At least two-fifths (62%) of women and 56 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 89 percent of women and 93 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured. Twelve percent of women and 14 percent of men say that if a family member has tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, in Arunachal Pradesh a sizeable proportion of adults age 15-49 suffer from diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease and cancer. In case of diabetes, the prevalence among women is 1,926 per 100,000, and a higher prevalence of 2,187 per 100,000 among men. Prevalence of asthma is lower than diabetes- 759 women and 558 men per 100,000 respectively. The prevalence of asthma among women and men is higher in older age groups, urban women, and men in rural areas. Goitre is more common than asthma or diabetes among women, but less common than asthma or diabetes among men (732 women and 232 men per 100,000). The prevalence of any heart disease is lower among women (614 per 100,000) than among men (289 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 254 women and 147 men per 100,000 reportedly having cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Blood pressure is the force exerted by circulating blood against the arterial walls. Hypertension or high blood pressure is a condition in which the blood vessels have persistently raised pressure. Hypertension is a major risk factor for cardiovascular diseases, chronic kidney diseases, and brain diseases, and it is a major cause of premature deaths worldwide. Some of the risk factors for developing hypertension are unhealthy diets, physical inactivity, alcohol and tobacco consumption, and excess body weight.

Nineteen percent of women age 15-49 in Arunachal Pradesh have hypertension, including 13 percent with Stage 1 hypertension and 3 percent with Stage 2 and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension includes women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Thirty-eight percent of women have normal blood pressure.

The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women. Twenty-seven percent of men in Arunachal Pradesh have hypertension, including 19 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 5 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 2 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension includes men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Twenty-two percent of men have normal blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension increases with age.

Blood glucose

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disease characterized by elevated levels of blood glucose. Diabetes over a period of time can cause severe damage to the heart, blood vessels, retina, kidneys, and nerves, and it puts sufferers at increased risk of various infectious and non-infectious diseases. Early diagnosis, determined by blood glucose testing, and adequate treatment are the key steps for managing diabetes and its complications. NFHS-5 has included random blood glucose measurement using capillary blood among women and men age 15 and above.

In Arunachal Pradesh, 4 percent of women age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and an additional 2 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 6 percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and an additional 3 percent have very high blood glucose levels. Women and men in older age groups and with fewer than 7 years of schooling have relatively high blood glucose levels.

More than 9 in 10 women (94%) and men (91%) age 15-49 have normal blood glucose levels. Men are more likely than women to have normal blood glucose levels and to be taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level (2% of men versus 0.6% of women). Six percent of women and 10 percent of men have high or very high blood glucose levels or are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level.

Screening tests for cancer

Cancer is a group of diseases with high mortality, and it is the second leading cause of death globally. The chances of successful treatment of cancer increase if diagnosed early. One way of early detection is screening, which is identification of unrecognized disease by using simple tests or examinations among those individuals who have the disease but do not yet have symptoms. NFHS-5 collected information about whether women had ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, breast, and cervix.

In Arunachal Pradesh, less than one percent 0.7 percent of women age 15-49 have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the cervix, 0.3 percent have ever undergone a screening test for breast cancer, and 0.4 percent have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, which is slightly higher in men (0.9 %).

Health insurance

Universal access to health care is the absence of any barriers in health care, including economic barriers. Adequate coverage by health insurance protects a person from financial hardships because of the costs of health care. Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes in India, only 29 percent of households in Arunachal Pradesh have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is higher in urban areas (34%) than rural areas (29%). In Arunachal Pradesh, three types of programmes dominate: the State health insurance scheme, the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), and Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS).

Only 20 percent of women and 22 percent of men age 15-49 in Arunachal Pradesh are covered by any health insurance/financing scheme. Older women and men are more likely to be covered

than younger women and men. Health insurance/financing scheme coverage is much higher among men with 12 or more years of schooling than among those with no schooling.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Over half (55%) of men, and only 11 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco in Arunachal Pradesh. Tobacco products mostly used by men are cigarettes (32%), *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (27%), *paan* with tobacco (16%), and *khaini* (12%). Among women and men, the use of any form of tobacco is slightly higher in rural areas (11% for women and 57% for men) than in urban areas (9% for women and 48% for men). Most men (58%) who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* (37%) smoked fewer than five sticks in the past 24 hours.

In Arunachal Pradesh, among adults age 15-49, nearly one-fifth (18%) of women and more than half (57%) of men drink alcohol. Among men, consumption is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (58% versus 51%). Most men who drink alcohol drink it about once a week (53%) or less than once a week (28%), and 19 percent drink almost every day.

HIV/AIDS

Information from NFHS-5 on HIV/AIDS pertain to knowledge and attitudes, prior HIV testing, and the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), as well as sexual behaviour of the adult and youth population. Questions on HIV/AIDS were included only in the subsample of households selected for the state module.

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Ninety percent of women in Arunachal Pradesh have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 93 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 89 percent in rural areas. Women age 25-29 are more likely (93%) than older women age 40-49 (87%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women with no schooling (82%), women with no regular exposure to media (86%), and scheduled caste women (80%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

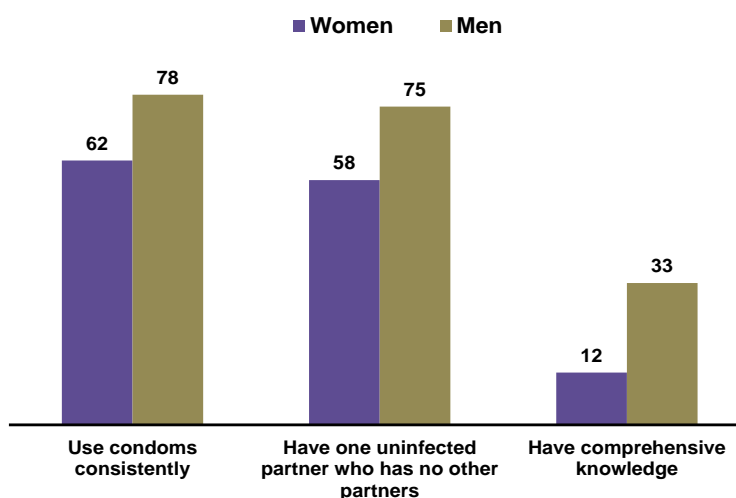
Men are more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Ninety-seven percent of men in Arunachal Pradesh have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 98 percent in urban areas.

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 62 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 78 percent of men, and 58 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 75 percent of men.

Only 12 percent of women and 33 percent of men in Arunachal Pradesh 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 the 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 half of women (57%) and 68 percent of men in Arunachal Pradesh would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. Similarly, 63 percent of women and 73 percent of men agree that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Fifty percent of women and 59 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Sixty-six percent of women and 58 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Sixty percent of women and over three-fifths of men (70%) say that an HIV positive student should be allowed to attend school with students who are HIV negative. Over half of women (56%) and men (59%) think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. Over three-fifths (61%) women and men (68%) think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative. Overall, in Arunachal Pradesh, women (18%) are less likely to express accepting attitudes on all seven HIV/AIDS indicators, compared with men (28%).

HIV testing prior to NFHS-5, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 13 percent of women and 19 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5 in Arunachal Pradesh. Women and men in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5 than rural women and men. Twenty-three 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 (25%) are slightly more likely than rural women (22%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

Twenty-three 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 Arunachal Pradesh, 5 percent of women and 15 percent of men have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12

months (21% of women, compared with 20% of men). A disposable syringe was used for injections for 91 percent of adults who received an injection in the past 12 months.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-5 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 refers to a sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, only 4 percent of women and 16 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is somewhat higher (9%) in rural areas than in urban areas (8%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (2% of women and 5% of men).

Less than three-fourths (71%) of men and women (61%) who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex.

Two percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past one year.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Empowering women and promoting gender equality in every sphere of life are essential to improving their lives and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. NFHS-5 has collected information related to women's empowerment and autonomy, including menstrual hygiene, employment and earnings, decision-making, ownership of assets, gender role attitudes, and domestic violence.

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-5, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Arunachal Pradesh, 88 percent use sanitary napkins, 31 percent use cloth, 5 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 0.9 percent use other methods. Overall, 92 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, up from 73 percent in NFHS-4. Notably, 91 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 94 percent of urban women. Women most likely to use a hygienic method during menstruation are the educated ones (79% among no schooling vs 94% with 12 or more years of schooling).

Employment and earnings

Only 39 percent of all women age 15-49, compared with 75 percent of men, were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among the employed women, 35 percent of women,

compared with 61 percent earned cash. More women (26%) earned both cash and in-kind than men (19%). Thirty-four percent of women and 17 percent of men were not paid at all. A large majority (82%) of employed women work in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 56 percent of employed men.

Only 39 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, 83 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Less than half (47%) of women who work for cash and whose husbands earn in cash say that they earn more than or about the same as their husbands. Sixty-eight percent of currently married men who have wives who have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used, and slightly less than two-fifths (39%) of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more than 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. . In each of the three decisions, more than 80 percent of women in Arunachal Pradesh reported that had participated. However, women are somewhat less likely to participate in decisions about their own health care or about major household purchases (82%, each) than decisions about visits to their own family and relatives (83%). Overall, 76 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and only 13 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by religion, lesser among Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist (68%) women to 81 percent among women who don't belongs to Hindu/Christian/Buddhist religion.

In the case of currently married men, they are more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wife participates in making decisions about their own health care (84%), and 86 percent participate in decisions about major household purchases. Overall, 78 percent of currently married men participate in making both these decisions, and only 7 percent do not participate in making either of these decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

In Arunachal Pradesh, 52 percent of women have money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women who have money that they can decide how to use is higher among urban (54%) than rural (51%) women, increases sharply with age, is much higher among scheduled tribe women (54%), and is highest among women who are employed for cash (73%) than any other group of women.

Over three-fourths (78%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Seventy-eight percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use, and particularly high among women who have 12 or more years of schooling (90%). Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Thirty percent of women know of a microcredit programme in their area, but only 8 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

More than one-third (38%) of women who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions. Urban women are more (47%) likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, than rural women (37%). This proportion increases with education with over three-fifths (63%) of women with 12 or more years of education using a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with one-fourth of women having less than five years of schooling or no schooling (26%). Over two-thirds (43%) of employed women who earn cash and have a mobile phone use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 37 percent of employed women who don't earn cash and have a mobile phone. Christian women are least likely (36%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with Hindu (37%) or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist (52%) women. Scheduled caste women are much more likely (58%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions than women belonging to any other caste/tribe group.

Ownership of assets

Sixty-nine percent of women and 76 percent of men age 15-49 in Arunachal Pradesh own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 63 percent of women and 72 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Among men and women, ownership of a house and land is more common in rural areas than urban areas, and among the schedule tribes.

Sixty-nine percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 63 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

In Arunachal Pradesh, 76 percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 73 percent can read SMS messages. Eighty-two percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 75 percent of rural women. Mobile phone access increases substantially with education, from 62 percent among women with no schooling to 91 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Nearly three-fifths (79%) of scheduled tribe women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 67-73 percent of women belonging to any other social group. Among the different groups, scheduled caste women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use are most likely to be able to read SMS messages (77%).

Seventy-six percent of women in Arunachal Pradesh have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Thirty-three percent of women agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to agree that wife beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (22%), followed by if she neglects the house or children (20%), and if he suspects her of being unfaithful (12%). Men are more likely to agree: 42 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (28%) or if she neglects the house or children (24%) and if he suspects her of being unfaithful (16%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 37 percent of women and 43 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Sixty-three percent of women and 62 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. Over two-thirds of men (67%) agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he does not have 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

The World Health Organization recognizes that violence against women, particularly domestic or spousal violence, is a major public and clinical health problem and a violation of women's human rights, which also reflects the scale of gender inequality and discrimination against women. The consequences of violence on physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health often last a lifetime. NFHS-5 collected information on domestic violence from women age 18-49, related to behaviours of her husband that cause physical, sexual, or emotional harm, including physical violence, sexual coercion, emotional abuse, and controlling behaviours. Information was also collected on violence during pregnancy and help seeking behaviour for any violence experienced.

In Arunachal Pradesh, overall, 18 percent of women age 18-49 have experienced physical violence, 2 percent have experienced sexual violence, and 5 percent have experienced both physical and sexual violence. In all, 24 percent of women experienced physical or sexual violence. The experience of violence is higher among ever-married women than among never married women. For instance, 20 percent have experienced physical violence, 6 percent experienced both physical and sexual violence, and 27 percent have experienced either physical or sexual violence.

For ever-married women who experienced physical violence since age 18, the most common perpetrator was the current husband.

Almost one-fourth (24%) of women (27% ever-married women) age 18-49 in Arunachal Pradesh have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

Three percent of women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women with less no schooling, with 3-4 children, who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted, is scheduled caste, in rural areas, and other than Hindu are more likely to experience violence during pregnancy.

Spousal violence

In Arunachal Pradesh, 24 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, 6 percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband, and 13 percent have experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband. Eighteen percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband. Thirteen percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them. Nine percent experienced having their arm twisted or hair pulled, , 8 percent report being kicked, dragged, or beaten up, 7 percent being punched with a fist or something that could hurt her, and 3 percent report that her husband threaten or attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon or tried to choke or burn her on purpose.

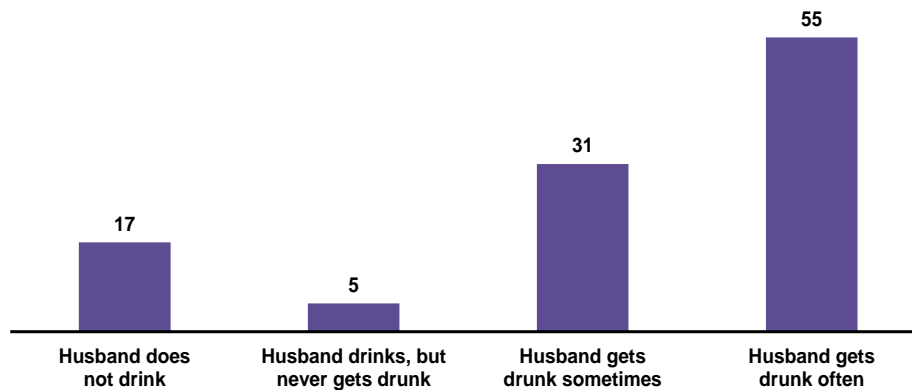
Four percent of ever-married women age 18-49 report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to, and 4 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 27 percent of ever-married women have experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband.

Fewer ever-married women (7%) reported that they have initiated violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Spousal violence prevails across all groups in Arunachal Pradesh. Although spousal violence is much lower among more educated women, nearly one-fifth of women (19%) who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence, but highest if neither attended school at all (31%). The experience of spousal violence is higher among women in rural areas (28%) than in urban areas (21%); among currently married women (26%); and among women who are employed but not for cash (34%) than women who are not employed (21%).

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



Some of the husband's characteristics enhance overall spousal violence (emotional, physical, or sexual). For instance, women are more likely to experience spousal violence if their husband gets drunk often (56%), displays 3-4 marital control behaviours (70%), and gets drunk sometimes (33%). Over two-thirds of women (68%) who say they are afraid of their husband most of the time have experienced 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 more than twice as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves. Over one-fourth (26%) of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence reported suffering from injuries from what their husband did to them. That proportion doubles to 51 percent among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence. The most common types of injuries among ever-married women who have experienced physical and sexual violence are cuts, bruises, or aches (26%); eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns (25%); severe burns (19%); and deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (18%).

Help seeking

In Arunachal Pradesh, only 15 percent of adult women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, and 14 percent never sought help but told someone. In all, close to three-fourths (73%) of women never sought help and never told anyone. Among women who sought help, the main sources of help were their own family (60%), their husband's family (25%), a friend (22%), or neighbour (18%). Only 2 percent sought help from the police.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	3,874	15,005	18,879
Households occupied	3,790	14,736	18,526
Households interviewed	3,714	14,554	18,268
Household response rate ¹	98.0	98.8	98.6
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	4,312	15,773	20,085
Number of eligible women interviewed	4,211	15,554	19,765
Women response rate ²	97.7	98.6	98.4
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	649	2,332	2,981
Number of eligible men interviewed	621	2,260	2,881
Men response rate ²	95.7	96.9	96.6

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

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

Number of households, number of women and men interviewed, and response rates by residence and district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate ¹	Number of women interviewed			Women response rate ²	Number of men interviewed			Men response rate ²
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Anjaw	44	888	932	97.9	36	792	828	99.0	10	115	125	96.9
Changlang	132	849	981	99.6	153	1,015	1,168	98.2	31	158	189	94.5
Dibang Valley	245	680	925	97.5	239	629	868	99.4	32	102	134	99.3
East Kameng	196	744	940	99.7	231	771	1,002	99.6	19	111	130	97.7
East Siang	305	671	976	99.5	402	755	1,157	99.0	52	109	161	98.2
Kra Daadi	na	516	516	98.3	na	524	524	96.7	na	75	75	100.0
Kurung Kumey	44	498	542	100.0	46	604	650	99.8	7	56	63	100.0
Lohit	344	620	964	99.3	419	710	1,129	97.5	56	137	193	96.0
Longding	83	863	946	97.4	85	850	935	96.1	11	138	149	96.1
Lower Dibang Valley	196	772	968	98.9	243	847	1,090	99.5	39	134	173	98.3
Lower Subansiri	151	835	986	99.9	174	920	1,094	100.0	25	142	167	100.0
Namsai	154	835	989	99.9	192	964	1,156	97.6	27	144	171	93.4
Papum Pare	532	418	950	98.3	567	450	1,017	96.8	88	54	142	97.3
Siang	103	857	960	98.4	124	982	1,106	99.4	23	131	154	98.1
Tawang	187	718	905	94.2	172	752	924	96.0	28	109	137	94.5
Tirap	258	703	961	99.3	276	658	934	96.4	45	93	138	89.0
Upper Siang	170	765	935	97.8	203	698	901	99.7	27	106	133	96.4
Upper Subansiri	154	834	988	100.0	182	910	1,092	99.3	30	117	147	100.0
West Kameng	193	766	959	98.2	229	893	1,122	99.8	43	124	167	99.4
West Siang	223	722	945	98.5	238	830	1,068	98.1	28	105	133	92.4
Arunachal Pradesh	3,714	14,554	18,268	98.6	4,211	15,554	19,765	98.4	621	2,260	2,881	96.6

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample; all subsequent tables are based on the weighted sample unless otherwise specified. The number of women and men is based on the *de facto* population.

na = Not applicable

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 3 Household population by age, schooling, residence, sex, and possession of an *Aadhaar* card

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by age and schooling and percentage of *de facto* individuals who have an *Aadhaar* card, according to residence and sex, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	8.0	7.3	7.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.2
5-9	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.8	9.1	9.5	9.6	9.1	9.4
10-14	9.8	9.8	9.8	10.0	8.8	9.4	9.9	9.0	9.5
15-19	10.1	10.7	10.4	8.4	8.7	8.6	8.6	9.0	8.8
20-24	9.1	10.2	9.7	7.4	8.8	8.1	7.6	9.0	8.3
25-29	9.5	12.2	10.9	7.9	9.5	8.7	8.1	9.9	9.0
30-34	8.6	9.3	9.0	7.1	7.8	7.5	7.4	8.1	7.7
35-39	8.2	8.4	8.3	7.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	8.3	7.9
40-44	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.4	6.2
45-49	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.8	7.1	6.9
50-54	5.5	4.6	5.1	5.9	5.3	5.6	5.9	5.2	5.5
55-59	5.0	2.4	3.7	5.0	4.2	4.6	5.0	3.9	4.5
60-64	2.4	1.6	2.0	3.7	3.0	3.3	3.5	2.8	3.1
65-69	1.2	0.7	0.9	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.4	1.8	2.1
70-74	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.4
75-79	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6
80 and over	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Aadhaar</i> card									
Percentage with an <i>Aadhaar</i> card	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.4	90.3	90.4	90.5	90.4	90.4
Number	5,414	5,356	10,770	30,423	30,367	60,792	35,837	35,723	71,562
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	989	na	na	998	na	na	997
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	950	na	na	960	na	na	959
Schooling²									
No schooling	8.9	16.7	12.8	19.7	31.0	25.3	18.1	28.8	23.4
<5 years complete	15.4	14.1	14.8	18.7	17.0	17.9	18.2	16.6	17.4
5-9 years complete	27.0	28.3	27.6	31.3	28.4	29.9	30.7	28.4	29.5
10-11 years complete	15.1	14.2	14.6	11.8	10.5	11.2	12.3	11.1	11.7
12 or more years complete	33.6	26.6	30.1	18.4	13.1	15.7	20.7	15.1	17.9
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.1	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	100.0
Number	4,901	4,868	9,769	27,282	27,372	54,656	32,183	32,240	64,425
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.8	7.8	8.3	6.0	4.3	5.1	6.5	4.8	5.7

Note: The total columns include transgender persons, who are not shown separately in the male and female columns.

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males

² Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	82.0	85.9	85.3	88.0
Female	18.0	14.1	14.7	12.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	3.7	4.0	3.9	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	68.4	67.1	67.3	58.7
Non-nuclear	31.6	32.9	32.7	41.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	38.3	18.9	21.9	21.9
Christian	30.4	42.2	40.3	41.1
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	6.7	17.8	16.1	16.3
Other	24.7	21.2	21.7	20.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	14.4	5.1	6.6	6.1
Scheduled tribe	60.6	79.8	76.8	76.1
Other backward class	7.8	3.7	4.4	4.8
Other	16.6	11.1	11.9	12.7
Don't know	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.4	93.9	94.7	94.8
No	0.6	6.1	5.3	5.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	98.2	93.4	94.2	93.7
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	81.6	66.2	68.6	66.6
Piped to neighbour	1.5	2.6	2.4	2.1
Public tap/standpipe	2.5	5.2	4.8	4.8
Tube well or borehole	9.8	15.8	14.9	16.6
Other improved ²	2.9	3.6	3.5	3.5
Unimproved source	1.7	6.5	5.7	6.2
Unprotected dug well	1.1	2.1	1.9	2.0
Unprotected spring	0.3	3.0	2.6	2.8
Surface water	0.2	1.4	1.2	1.4
Other source	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	98.7	94.0	94.7	94.1
Less than 30 minutes	1.2	4.9	4.3	4.7
Thirty minutes or longer	0.1	1.0	0.9	1.1
Don't know	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service ³	98.2	93.1	93.9	93.4
Percentage with limited drinking water service ⁴	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Water treatment prior to drinking⁵				
Boil	77.2	70.1	71.2	70.6
Bleach or chlorine tablets	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Strain through cloth	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	47.7	29.0	31.9	32.1
Use electronic purifier	6.0	2.1	2.7	2.7
Use solar disinfection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Allow water to stand and settle	1.9	4.4	4.0	3.9
Other	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7
No treatment	9.7	21.2	19.4	20.0
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁶	89.6	77.3	79.3	78.6
Sanitation Facility				
Improved, not shared facility	78.9	83.0	82.3	82.9
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	73.5	70.4	70.9	70.4
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	4.6	11.0	10.0	10.9
Other ⁷	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.6
Shared facility⁸	16.5	8.4	9.7	9.0
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	14.8	7.2	8.4	7.6
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.2
Other ⁷	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Unimproved	4.2	6.9	6.5	6.7
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.2
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	1.9	3.7	3.5	3.8
Dry toilet	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.8
Other	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9
No facility/uses open spaces/field	0.4	1.7	1.5	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service ⁹	78.9	83.0	82.3	82.9
Percentage with limited sanitation service ¹⁰	16.5	8.4	9.7	9.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Type of house¹¹				
<i>Kachha</i>	10.4	32.0	28.6	28.6
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	39.2	42.2	41.7	42.5
<i>Pucca</i>	46.5	20.4	24.5	23.8
Missing	3.9	5.4	5.1	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room used for sleeping				
<3	87.4	86.1	86.3	82.8
3-4	11.0	11.4	11.3	13.7
5-6	1.5	2.2	2.1	2.9
7 and over	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
LPG/natural gas	89.2	45.2	52.1	50.7
Biogas	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Coal/lignite	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Charcoal	0.5	1.7	1.5	1.6
Wood	9.0	51.3	44.6	45.9
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹²	90.2	46.3	53.2	51.7
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹³	9.7	53.6	46.6	48.1
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	68.6	49.7	52.7	52.7
In the house, no separate room	16.7	34.9	32.0	30.6
In a separate building	14.1	15.1	14.9	16.3
Outdoors	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,886	15,382	18,268	71,644

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹³				
Stove	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.5
<i>Chullah</i>	74.8	58.3	58.9	60.4
Open fire	23.5	41.1	40.5	39.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	279	8,240	8,519	34,464
Frequency of smoking in the house¹⁴				
Daily	21.7	27.7	26.8	27.9
Weekly	21.2	24.0	23.5	24.3
Monthly	9.6	12.9	12.4	12.5
Less than monthly	8.4	7.8	7.9	7.7
Never	39.0	27.6	29.4	27.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,886	15,382	18,268	71,644

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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

² Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water

³ Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.

⁴ Drinking water from an improved source, provided round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown.

⁵ Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of treatment

⁶ Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, adding bleach/chlorine tablets, filtering, electronic purifying, and solar disinfection

⁷ Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine/biogas latrine, and twin pit/composting toilet

⁸ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

⁹ Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.

¹⁰ Defined as use of improved facilities shared by two or more households.

¹¹ 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.¹² Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas

¹³ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

¹⁴ Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Access to a toilet facility

Percentage of households having access to a toilet facility by selected background characteristics, according to residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Religion of household head			
Hindu	99.5	97.8	98.2
Christian	99.8	98.3	98.4
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	100.0	99.3	99.3
Other	99.7	99.0	99.1
Caste/tribe of household head			
Scheduled caste	99.5	98.1	98.6
Scheduled tribe	99.9	98.7	98.8
Other backward class	99.1	96.0	96.9
Other	99.3	98.1	98.4
Don't know	*	(100.0)	100.0
Total	99.7	98.5	98.7

Note: Includes households that have any type of toilet facility that household members usually use and households that do not use a toilet facility but report that they have access to a toilet facility. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district

Percentage of households having access to a toilet facility by district, according to residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Urban	Rural	Total
Anjaw	(100.0)	98.0	98.0
Changlang	97.0	98.9	98.8
Dibang Valley	100.0	100.0	100.0
East Kameng	98.5	97.5	97.6
East Siang	100.0	98.3	98.9
Kra Daadi	*	99.5	99.5
Kurung Kumey	(100.0)	95.5	95.8
Lohit	99.2	94.6	96.4
Longding	100.0	99.7	99.7
Lower Dibang Valley	100.0	99.4	99.5
Lower Subansiri	100.0	98.4	98.5
Namsai	99.3	97.0	97.3
Papum Pare	99.4	99.4	99.4
Siang	100.0	99.7	99.8
Tawang	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tirap	100.0	99.1	99.4
Upper Siang	99.4	99.0	99.1
Upper Subansiri	99.5	97.2	97.4
West Kameng	100.0	100.0	100.0
West Siang	100.0	99.8	99.9
Arunachal Pradesh	99.7	98.5	98.7

Note: Includes households that have any type of toilet facility that household members usually use and households that do not use a toilet facility but report that they have access to a toilet facility. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 7 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, a health insurance/financing scheme, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	93.1	83.0	84.6	84.9
Pressure cooker	96.1	79.0	81.7	82.0
Chair	95.3	79.1	81.7	82.7
Cot or bed	93.6	81.0	83.0	83.5
Table	96.2	82.7	84.8	85.6
Electric fan	84.0	53.2	58.0	59.7
Radio or transistor	6.1	5.8	5.9	6.0
Television (black and white)	4.4	2.6	2.9	2.7
Television (colour)	87.4	69.4	72.2	74.1
Any television	88.1	70.4	73.2	75.0
Sewing machine	10.1	4.0	5.0	5.3
Mobile telephone	95.8	89.3	90.3	91.9
Landline telephone	3.2	1.1	1.4	1.3
Internet	82.8	55.3	59.6	62.2
Computer	20.4	5.5	7.9	8.0
Refrigerator	49.7	23.0	27.2	28.1
Air conditioner/cooler	4.6	1.8	2.2	2.2
Washing machine	25.7	9.4	12.0	12.2
Watch or clock	81.2	69.5	71.3	72.7
Water pump	7.3	4.8	5.2	5.7
Thresher	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.9
Tractor	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3
None of the above	0.1	1.2	1.0	0.7
Means of transport				
Bicycle	27.4	25.3	25.6	28.5
Motorcycle or scooter	50.5	42.3	43.6	46.8
Animal-drawn cart	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Car	30.8	17.1	19.3	20.3
None of the above	26.4	36.6	35.0	31.1
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	74.7	38.4	44.2	41.9
Irrigated land only	10.9	24.8	22.6	23.7
Non-irrigated land only	5.2	14.9	13.4	14.8
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	3.3	6.7	6.1	6.4
Irrigation not determined	5.9	15.1	13.7	13.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	45.1	56.7	54.9	56.0
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	32.6	74.4	67.8	70.6
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	91.9	91.5	91.6	92.6
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme ³	33.6	28.5	29.3	30.6
Percentage having a BPL card	38.7	63.2	59.4	60.9
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	63.7	64.6	64.5	66.5
Number	2,886	15,382	18,268	71,644

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 insurance/financing scheme

Table 8 Preschool attendance

Percent of *de facto* household population age 2-4 years attending preschool by selected background characteristics, according to residence and sex, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Religion of household head									
Hindu	17.8	21.2	19.6	16.6	21.3	18.8	16.9	21.2	19.1
Christian	23.6	31.7	27.1	16.7	18.1	17.4	17.5	19.4	18.4
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(15.9)	(24.7)	20.8	12.4	14.2	13.3	12.5	14.8	13.7
Other	47.3	25.2	36.8	20.0	23.4	21.7	24.7	23.7	24.2
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	22.9	(22.0)	22.5	17.2	13.6	15.5	19.3	16.7	18.1
Scheduled tribe	31.5	26.6	29.1	15.9	18.9	17.4	17.6	19.8	18.7
Other backward class	*	(17.4)	(15.5)	14.7	(19.8)	17.3	14.4	19.1	16.8
Other	17.4	27.2	22.4	19.1	20.0	19.5	18.7	21.5	20.1
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	28.3	21.7	24.9	15.2	16.3	15.7	17.1	17.1	17.1
Non-nuclear	23.6	32.0	27.2	18.6	22.6	20.6	19.3	23.7	21.5
Family size									
3-5 members	30.1	26.2	28.2	15.9	18.8	17.3	18.1	20.0	19.0
6 or more members	17.6	21.2	19.3	17.0	19.2	18.1	17.1	19.4	18.3
Total	26.4	25.1	25.8	16.5	18.9	17.7	17.9	19.8	18.8

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known and children in households with 1-2 members, 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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 9 Preschool attendance by district

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 2-4 years attending preschool by district, according to residence and sex, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Anjaw	*	*	*	7.4	6.5	7.0	7.6	6.8	7.2
Changlang	*	*	*	15.2	22.0	18.7	15.3	22.0	18.8
Dibang Valley	*	*	(32.6)	2.9	4.3	3.6	10.7	15.6	13.1
East Kameng	(9.2)	*	22.5	27.8	21.0	24.4	24.6	23.6	24.1
East Siang	(31.6)	(36.5)	34.3	(33.3)	43.5	39.2	32.6	40.9	37.4
Kra Daadi	*	*	*	7.9	8.7	8.3	7.9	8.7	8.3
Kurung Kumey	*	*	*	10.2	13.0	11.4	11.1	14.5	12.6
Lohit	(27.7)	(18.7)	23.1	8.4	20.2	13.9	14.7	19.7	17.1
Longding	*	*	*	5.2	9.0	6.9	5.8	8.1	6.8
Lower Dibang Valley	*	(8.3)	(14.4)	11.9	13.4	12.5	13.8	11.9	13.0
Lower Subansiri	*	*	*	(29.1)	32.1	30.9	30.0	32.0	31.2
Namsai	*	*	(11.7)	18.6	17.0	17.9	16.8	17.2	17.0
Papum Pare	(38.0)	(35.0)	36.5	(36.2)	26.9	30.8	36.6	28.1	31.8
Siang	*	*	*	15.5	12.7	14.0	14.8	12.1	13.4
Tawang	*	*	(25.1)	1.1	4.3	2.7	2.6	6.2	4.5
Tirap	(11.0)	(26.2)	18.3	11.2	5.8	8.7	11.2	11.4	11.3
Upper Siang	*	*	(34.5)	(26.1)	19.4	22.1	28.8	21.2	24.5
Upper Subansiri	*	(20.0)	(25.2)	12.9	10.3	11.6	13.9	11.2	12.6
West Kameng	*	*	(10.7)	9.3	6.5	8.2	9.6	6.5	8.4
West Siang	*	*	(41.3)	22.3	32.5	27.5	30.0	31.1	30.5
Arunachal Pradesh	26.4	25.1	25.8	16.5	18.9	17.7	17.9	19.8	18.8

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 10 School attendance

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2019-20 school year by sex and residence, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	97.1	95.2	95.5	95.1	95.1	95.1	96.2	95.2	95.3
6-13 (Elementary)	96.3	94.7	95.0	94.0	94.1	94.1	95.2	94.4	94.6
11-13 (Upper Primary)	95.0	93.9	94.0	92.5	92.5	92.5	93.7	93.2	93.3
14-15 (Secondary)	90.0	88.3	88.6	87.5	86.5	86.6	88.7	87.4	87.6
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	82.0	73.5	75.1	79.8	70.2	72.0	80.9	71.8	73.5
11-14 years	93.8	93.1	93.2	91.7	91.6	91.6	92.7	92.4	92.4
15-17 years	84.5	77.7	79.0	81.9	74.8	76.2	83.2	76.2	77.5
6-14 years	95.6	94.3	94.5	93.3	93.5	93.5	94.5	93.9	94.0
6-17 years	92.6	90.6	90.9	90.0	88.9	89.1	91.3	89.8	90.0
Religion of household head									
Hindu	90.9	87.5	88.4	90.5	83.7	85.5	90.7	85.6	87.0
Christian	95.6	91.9	92.3	88.0	89.9	89.6	91.7	90.9	91.0
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	95.1	88.4	88.8	90.2	88.4	88.5	92.6	88.4	88.6
Other	91.0	93.1	92.7	91.9	92.9	92.7	91.5	93.0	92.7
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	93.7	87.5	89.6	92.7	84.2	87.1	93.2	85.9	88.4
Scheduled tribe	94.6	92.0	92.4	90.1	90.9	90.8	92.3	91.5	91.6
Other backward class	86.8	78.7	80.9	93.3	77.2	81.2	90.0	77.9	81.0
Other	89.3	88.6	88.7	84.6	81.1	81.7	87.1	85.1	85.4

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2019-20 school year (assumed here to be April 2019).

Table 11 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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	87.7	10.2	0.8	1.3	100.0	2.0	5,875
5-9 years	86.6	7.8	1.6	4.0	100.0	4.0	6,688
10-14 years	77.1	8.1	3.1	11.6	100.0	9.1	6,793
15-17 years	73.1	9.2	3.4	14.3	100.0	11.5	3,915
Residence							
Urban	77.4	10.1	2.5	10.0	100.0	6.9	3,495
Rural	82.6	8.5	2.1	6.8	100.0	6.1	19,776
Sex							
Male	83.0	8.6	2.2	6.2	100.0	6.0	11,934
Female	80.6	8.9	2.1	8.4	100.0	6.5	11,335
Total age <15 years	83.6	8.7	1.9	5.8	100.0	5.2	19,356
Total age <18 years	81.8	8.7	2.2	7.3	100.0	6.3	23,271

Note: Total includes transgender children, who are not shown separately.

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 12 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered		Total registered	<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate		
Age				
<2	56.8	26.7	83.4	2,112
2-4	70.2	19.9	90.1	3,763
Sex				
Male	65.2	22.4	87.6	2,980
Female	65.5	22.2	87.8	2,895
Residence				
Urban	69.3	20.4	89.7	812
Rural	64.7	22.6	87.4	5,063
Total	65.3	22.3	87.7	5,875

Table 13 Birth registration of children under age 5 by district

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Anjaw	62.0	32.5	94.4	86
Changlang	93.5	4.1	97.6	598
Dibang Valley	57.6	38.9	96.5	40
East Kameng	57.2	24.1	81.3	349
East Siang	65.8	18.1	83.9	284
Kra Daadi	56.6	36.1	92.7	217
Kurung Kumey	76.2	17.2	93.4	264
Lohit	75.9	17.1	93.0	227
Longding	69.6	19.1	88.7	190
Lower Dibang Valley	53.8	38.8	92.6	274
Lower Subansiri	70.0	20.0	90.0	239
Namsai	75.7	14.1	89.8	642
Papum Pare	53.2	22.2	75.4	604
Siang	33.5	46.4	79.9	82
Tawang	59.1	36.2	95.3	225
Tirap	60.5	30.6	91.1	282
Upper Siang	58.4	21.1	79.5	105
Upper Subansiri	58.4	20.5	78.9	440
West Kameng	65.3	32.0	97.3	224
West Siang	53.8	28.1	81.9	505
Arunachal Pradesh	65.3	22.3	87.7	5,875

Table 14 Death registration

Among deaths of usual residents during the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of deaths registered with civil authority by selected background characteristics, according to residence and sex, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age at death									
0-4	(30.3)	(56.5)	42.7	26.4	22.2	24.8	27.0	28.7	27.7
10-14	*	*	*	*	*	(35.4)	*	*	(32.6)
15-24	*	*	*	(31.5)	*	26.3	(30.3)	(18.1)	25.9
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	(33.6)	(35.7)	*	(33.1)
20-24	*	*	*	*	*	(14.8)	*	*	(14.6)
25-34	*	*	*	(44.2)	*	43.9	46.8	(46.8)	46.8
35 and over	49.0	28.8	40.0	37.0	33.7	35.7	38.5	33.0	36.2
Religion of household head									
Hindu	(51.5)	(49.4)	50.5	52.7	50.9	51.9	52.4	50.5	51.5
Christian	(36.2)	(38.6)	37.3	30.2	25.6	28.4	30.8	27.1	29.3
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	43.7	41.3	42.9	43.4	42.1	42.9
Other	(45.9)	(18.8)	33.0	27.9	17.3	23.8	29.9	17.6	25.0
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*	(59.5)	*	(56.8)	51.3
Scheduled tribe	37.7	35.5	36.7	32.3	24.6	29.2	32.8	25.8	30.0
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*	(57.8)	(45.9)	*	(58.2)
Other	*	*	(52.8)	(54.3)	(50.8)	53.1	55.6	(48.7)	53.1
Total	43.6	38.7	41.3	35.3	30.6	33.4	36.3	31.8	34.5

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes deaths of persons age 5-9 and persons who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

Table 15 Death registration by district

Among deaths of usual residents during the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of deaths registered with civil authority by district, according to residence and sex, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Anjaw	*	*	*	*	(24.5)	(35.1)	*	(24.5)	(34.6)
Changlang	*	*	*	*	*	(56.8)	(50.3)	(62.6)	56.5
Dibang Valley	*	*	*	*	*	(31.0)	(39.0)	(20.7)	28.9
East Kameng	*	*	(32.6)	(22.3)	(15.6)	19.6	24.0	(19.6)	22.2
East Siang	*	*	*	(32.2)	*	23.7	(33.6)	*	26.1
Kra Daadi	*	*	*	*	*	(30.7)	*	*	(30.7)
Kurung Kumey	*	*	*	*	*	(7.0)	*	*	(8.3)
Lohit	*	*	(61.5)	(42.8)	*	43.2	48.3	(54.8)	50.8
Longding	*	*	*	*	*	(57.2)	*	*	(57.2)
Lower Dibang Valley	*	*	*	(58.6)	*	51.8	(60.3)	*	53.6
Lower Subansiri	*	*	*	41.1	(13.1)	31.8	39.5	(12.7)	30.3
Namsai	*	*	*	(56.9)	(55.5)	56.4	(59.3)	(54.8)	57.4
Papum Pare	*	*	(51.8)	*	*	(14.1)	(24.1)	*	21.6
Siang	*	*	*	(28.0)	(14.8)	23.2	(28.0)	(14.8)	23.2
Tawang	*	*	*	(60.4)	*	(55.4)	(54.9)	*	51.2
Tirap	*	*	*	(62.8)	*	(66.2)	(60.7)	*	(64.8)
Upper Siang	*	*	*	(14.0)	*	18.7	(15.8)	(21.3)	18.4
Upper Subansiri	*	*	*	10.3	*	10.4	9.9	(11.8)	10.5
West Kameng	*	*	*	(48.5)	(48.6)	48.6	(48.2)	(48.8)	48.5
West Siang	*	*	*	17.1	(13.0)	15.3	20.8	(13.6)	17.7
Arunachal Pradesh	43.6	38.7	41.3	35.3	30.6	33.4	36.3	31.8	34.5

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16 Disability

Percentage of *de jure* household population having disability by type of disability, according to residence, age, and sex, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of disability							Number of persons
	Any	Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor	Other	
FEMALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	5,358
Rural	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	30,327
Age								
0-4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,896
5-14	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	6,455
15-24	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	6,410
25-34	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	6,381
35-49	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	7,762
50-69	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	4,919
70 and over	2.7	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	862
Total	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	35,685
MALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	5,431
Rural	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	30,528
Age								
0-4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2,980
5-14	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	7,034
15-24	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	5,803
25-34	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	5,587
35-49	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	7,362
50-69	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	6,040
70 and over	3.0	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.0	1,154
Total	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	35,959
TOTAL								
Residence								
Urban	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	10,789
Rural	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	60,855
Age								
0-4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5,876
5-14	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	13,489
15-24	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	12,213
25-34	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	11,967
35-49	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	15,124
50-69	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	10,959
70 and over	2.9	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	2,016
Total	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	71,644

Note: Table is based on the responses of the respondent to the household questionnaire.

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	15.5	16.2	3,070	3,098	417	407
20-24	15.5	15.2	3,063	2,961	393	385
25-29	17.1	16.5	3,384	3,353	426	414
30-34	13.9	13.4	2,756	2,730	345	366
35-39	14.4	14.2	2,841	2,805	368	372
40-44	11.2	11.0	2,211	2,254	284	277
45-49	12.3	13.5	2,439	2,564	348	343
Residence						
Urban	16.5	16.8	3,263	4,211	433	562
Rural	83.5	83.2	16,502	15,554	2,148	2,002
Schooling						
No schooling	23.6	13.5	4,663	4,564	349	314
<5 years complete	5.2	6.1	1,030	1,025	158	137
5-9 years complete	31.8	32.2	6,293	6,231	830	798
10-11 years complete	16.4	17.0	3,238	3,292	439	454
12 or more years complete	23.0	31.2	4,541	4,653	804	861
Literacy						
Literate ¹	71.3	85.7	14,097	14,238	2,211	2,220
Not literate	28.4	14.2	5,620	5,476	367	339
Not measured	0.2	0.1	48	51	3	5
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	5.5	7.6	1,091	1,068	197	198
Watches television at least once a week	42.2	50.6	8,349	8,456	1,305	1,272
Listens to the radio at least once a week	2.7	3.1	526	524	81	78
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	5.8	9.7	1,152	1,100	250	239
Not regularly exposed to any media	53.4	44.2	10,561	10,512	1,140	1,162
Marital status						
Never married	27.3	37.7	5,403	5,590	973	1,010
Currently married	68.9	60.9	13,623	13,442	1,572	1,525
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.3	0.0	50	36	0	0
Widowed	2.4	0.6	483	506	15	11
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.0	0.8	207	191	20	18
Religion						
Hindu	21.7	24.3	4,297	4,593	626	669
Christian	41.5	38.2	8,208	7,833	985	910
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	16.5	17.5	3,262	2,756	451	376
Other	20.2	20.1	3,998	4,583	518	609

Continued...

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—Continued

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	6.9	4.9	1,364	1,340	126	120
Scheduled tribe	75.2	72.4	14,869	15,594	1,869	1,975
Other backward class	4.7	7.8	921	804	200	175
Other	13.0	14.9	2,577	1,999	383	287
Don't know	0.2	0.1	33	28	3	7
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	19,765	19,765	2,581	2,564
Age 50-54	na	10.4	na	na	300	317
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	2,881	2,881
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	38.6	75.1	1,142	1,202	1,939	1,931
In agricultural occupation	6.8	32.9	200	208	850	856
In non-agricultural occupation	28.7	35.3	851	920	912	883
Don't know	3.1	6.8	91	74	176	192
Not employed	61.4	24.9	1,817	1,758	642	633
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	2,959	2,960	2,581	2,564
Age 50-54	na	10.4	na	na	300	317
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	2,881	2,881

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 9 or higher (who are assumed to be literate)

Table 18 Fertility trends

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates for the 3 years preceding the survey from NFHS-5, NFHS-4, and NFHS-3, by residence, Arunachal Pradesh

Age	NFHS-5			NFHS-4			NFHS-3		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.027	0.040	0.038	0.037	0.064	0.057	0.078	0.067	0.070
20-24	0.083	0.112	0.107	0.093	0.147	0.131	0.154	0.190	0.178
25-29	0.085	0.105	0.102	0.107	0.120	0.116	0.165	0.166	0.165
30-34	0.058	0.073	0.070	0.056	0.071	0.067	(0.105)	0.117	0.113
35-39	0.023	0.031	0.030	0.033	0.032	0.032	(0.000)	0.069	0.053
40-44	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.012	0.018	0.017	*	(0.033)	0.026
45-49	0.002	0.005	0.005	0.000	0.006	0.005	*	(0.000)	(0.000)
TFR (15-49)	1.44	1.88	1.80	1.69	2.29	2.12	(2.51)	3.21	3.03
CBR	14.8	16.2	16.0	17.0	18.2	17.9	(26.3)	23.4	24.1

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 2003-05 for NFHS-3, 2013-2015 for NFHS-4, and 2017-2019 for NFHS-5). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Figures in parentheses are based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure and has been suppressed.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

Table 19 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 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 by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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	1.44	3.8	2.7	1.24
Rural	1.88	4.2	3.2	1.54
Schooling				
No schooling	2.47	2.2	3.3	1.91
<5 years complete	2.11	4.3	3.2	1.77
5-9 years complete	2.08	4.2	3.0	1.76
10-11 years complete	1.68	4.6	2.7	1.51
12 or more years complete	1.48	5.8	2.5	1.35
Religion				
Hindu	1.71	3.7	2.8	1.42
Christian	2.00	4.4	3.3	1.63
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.60	4.1	2.8	1.34
Other	1.64	4.1	3.2	1.39
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.44	3.6	2.5	1.22
Scheduled tribe	1.84	4.4	3.2	1.53
Other backward class	2.15	3.6	3.3	1.81
Other	1.58	3.1	2.9	1.27
Don't know	*	(3.3)	*	*
Total	1.80	4.2	3.1	1.49

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the fertility rates and fewer than 25 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born and has been suppressed.

Table 20 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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				
15-17	2.9	0.3	3.2	1,905
15	0.2	0.0	0.2	630
16	1.0	0.2	1.3	671
17	1.6	0.1	1.7	605
18	6.8	2.0	8.9	659
19	18.3	2.8	21.0	506
Residence				
Urban	2.8	0.4	3.2	541
Rural	5.6	1.1	6.6	2,529
Schooling				
No schooling	14.9	0.0	14.9	144
<5 years complete	7.0	4.3	11.3	66
5-9 years complete	6.4	1.4	7.8	1,542
10-11 years complete	2.3	0.5	2.9	950
12 or more years complete	2.4	0.0	2.4	368
Marital status				
Never married	0.2	0.0	0.2	2,798
Currently married	54.9	11.0	65.9	267
Religion				
Hindu	6.2	2.1	8.2	701
Christian	4.9	0.7	5.6	1,320
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	5.2	0.6	5.9	501
Other	4.0	0.4	4.4	547
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	3.4	2.7	6.0	217
Scheduled tribe	4.9	0.6	5.5	2,264
Other backward class	7.7	2.1	9.8	160
Other	5.8	1.6	7.4	423
Total	5.1	1.0	6.0	3,070

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 21 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the 3 years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4 or more		
Mother's current age						
15-19	92.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	144
20-29	49.3	34.6	12.2	3.9	100.0	1,941
30-39	20.7	25.8	25.2	28.3	100.0	1,043
40-49	8.1	10.0	13.8	68.1	100.0	118
Residence						
Urban	44.3	32.5	14.0	9.1	100.0	452
Rural	39.9	29.2	16.2	14.7	100.0	2,793
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	22.2	26.3	20.1	31.4	100.0	720
<5 years complete	29.6	25.4	15.9	29.1	100.0	155
5-9 years complete	37.9	32.0	19.3	10.8	100.0	1,117
10-11 years complete	49.6	33.2	11.2	6.1	100.0	505
12 or more years complete	58.4	27.9	9.8	3.9	100.0	749
Religion						
Hindu	45.7	29.5	15.8	9.1	100.0	697
Christian	37.4	29.0	15.7	17.9	100.0	1,506
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	40.2	33.7	16.1	9.9	100.0	481
Other	42.8	28.2	16.3	12.7	100.0	561
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	51.0	30.5	11.0	7.5	100.0	189
Scheduled tribe	39.1	29.5	15.9	15.5	100.0	2,464
Other backward class	45.6	26.4	20.4	7.6	100.0	188
Other	43.0	31.2	15.1	10.6	100.0	392
Total	40.6	29.7	15.9	13.9	100.0	3,246
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	33.1	27.6	16.9	22.4	100.0	2,843

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

Table 22 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the 5 years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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 or more			
Mother's current age									
20-29	6.4	12.4	29.8	22.1	14.4	15.0	100.0	1,531	36.7
30-39	6.4	7.6	23.6	18.4	13.6	30.4	100.0	1,649	43.3
40-49	4.0	11.0	22.4	11.1	11.3	40.2	100.0	297	49.0
Residence									
Urban	2.8	11.6	22.4	17.3	16.5	29.3	100.0	448	44.7
Rural	6.7	9.8	26.9	19.6	13.3	23.6	100.0	3,040	39.3
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	7.3	11.8	27.2	16.6	12.5	24.7	100.0	1,065	38.4
<5 years complete	6.9	13.8	25.6	19.1	11.0	23.5	100.0	226	37.6
5-9 years complete	6.7	9.2	26.1	20.7	13.9	23.3	100.0	1,222	39.9
10-11 years complete	4.6	9.0	30.6	22.2	11.3	22.2	100.0	454	38.3
12 or more years complete	4.1	7.7	21.9	19.3	18.8	28.3	100.0	522	46.1
Religion									
Hindu	4.8	8.3	20.3	19.9	18.0	28.7	100.0	663	45.6
Christian	6.4	11.3	29.7	20.8	11.9	20.0	100.0	1,654	37.3
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	6.2	7.6	23.7	16.5	14.3	31.8	100.0	520	45.0
Other	7.3	10.5	26.2	17.3	13.5	25.1	100.0	651	38.8
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	6.0	12.6	22.9	16.3	14.5	27.7	100.0	172	41.9
Scheduled tribe	6.5	10.5	27.3	19.1	12.7	23.9	100.0	2,703	39.0
Other backward class	6.0	8.6	20.4	21.3	18.9	24.8	100.0	162	44.4
Other	4.9	7.3	23.4	21.5	17.0	25.9	100.0	435	43.3
Birth order									
2-3	5.6	8.9	25.9	20.8	14.6	24.3	100.0	2,597	41.2
4-6	8.3	12.1	27.9	15.1	11.4	25.2	100.0	816	36.8
7 or more	5.6	27.3	26.3	16.7	5.5	18.6	100.0	75	32.5
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	5.9	9.0	26.7	19.4	14.8	24.3	100.0	1,739	40.6
Female	6.6	11.1	26.0	19.3	12.6	24.4	100.0	1,749	39.5
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	5.7	10.1	26.3	19.3	14.0	24.5	100.0	3,394	40.2
Dead	24.5	6.1	27.7	19.0	3.4	19.3	100.0	95	31.6
Total	6.2	10.0	26.4	19.3	13.7	24.4	100.0	3,488	39.9

Note: The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes women age 15-19 and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 23 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total 15-49	Total 15-54
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
WOMEN									
Want another soon ²	33.1	19.7	9.2	5.1	3.7	2.9	0.5	11.0	na
Want another later ³	14.9	29.2	8.5	4.1	1.5	0.8	1.7	11.2	na
Want another, undecided when Undecided	2.0	4.9	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	na
Want no more	30.4	21.0	16.4	11.9	6.5	7.6	8.2	15.6	na
Sterilized ⁴	6.0	16.8	42.6	45.4	44.2	48.3	49.2	35.8	na
Declared infecund	0.5	2.9	16.4	27.7	37.1	32.4	30.6	18.2	na
Missing	11.9	4.2	3.5	2.9	3.2	4.7	7.4	4.1	na
	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.8	3.3	2.4	1.9	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	855	3,026	4,297	3,012	1,519	566	347	13,623	na
MEN									
Want another soon ²	18.8	18.7	9.1	5.3	2.3	(0.0)	(3.4)	11.7	10.1
Want another later ³	9.9	42.2	11.5	6.7	2.1	(0.0)	(1.1)	16.0	13.7
Want another, undecided when Undecided	4.3	8.2	2.9	1.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	3.7	3.1
Want no more	17.7	14.0	23.0	10.1	9.1	(5.0)	(4.7)	15.7	14.5
Sterilized ⁴	43.2	14.7	52.1	73.8	84.7	(92.6)	(86.9)	50.0	54.9
Declared infecund	2.8	1.3	1.2	2.7	1.8	(2.4)	(3.9)	1.9	2.3
Missing	3.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.8	1.2
	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	319	356	426	267	117	50	37	1,572	1,857

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

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

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

Table 24 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21, and by number of living children, NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children ¹						Men: Number of living children ¹					
	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total
Age												
15-24	3.8	7.8	40.1	51.6	*	16.2	*	(15.1)	*	*	*	16.2
25-34	5.5	13.6	49.8	61.7	71.6	40.9	23.5	11.1	39.4	60.0	*	29.9
35-49	15.5	49.2	71.2	79.3	83.0	73.6	70.3	23.2	63.9	81.2	89.8	68.5
Residence												
Urban	5.1	26.6	64.5	77.0	85.2	53.8	39.5	25.3	69.2	(82.5)	(95.6)	52.7
Rural	6.9	18.1	57.9	72.4	80.5	54.0	47.6	13.6	50.8	75.6	88.6	51.8
Schooling												
No schooling	16.4	35.6	62.3	72.5	81.6	65.3	(40.8)	(27.1)	(56.6)	88.0	85.5	62.9
<5 years complete	(10.0)	27.0	64.6	81.4	82.0	66.4	*	*	(62.3)	*	*	64.9
5-9 years complete	5.6	18.3	63.2	75.4	81.8	57.0	58.1	19.7	52.3	76.5	91.0	55.8
10-11 years complete	4.0	15.7	53.6	70.6	74.9	43.4	52.8	12.9	49.1	(78.8)	*	47.3
12 or more years complete	3.8	11.8	49.0	63.3	77.9	33.6	36.7	10.5	52.7	59.5	(96.9)	41.1
Religion												
Hindu	5.8	22.2	73.6	81.3	86.1	59.4	35.2	19.2	72.0	76.8	(87.9)	56.8
Christian	7.6	17.3	54.7	72.1	80.2	52.9	53.8	10.6	39.7	63.4	88.0	46.0
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	6.1	16.8	57.8	68.8	77.6	51.0	(38.9)	17.8	58.6	(95.3)	*	59.3
Other	5.2	24.0	48.6	71.1	80.4	52.7	41.2	22.2	45.8	73.6	91.5	51.1
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	2.9	23.4	67.9	71.6	77.9	52.7	*	*	*	*	*	47.4
Scheduled tribe	7.0	18.1	52.2	70.6	80.2	51.6	50.5	13.1	47.2	74.5	88.7	50.3
Other backward class	(7.0)	25.9	73.2	83.4	89.6	62.8	*	(7.9)	(75.2)	*	*	47.7
Other	4.4	23.3	81.6	84.8	84.3	64.9	*	(31.6)	69.0	(84.1)	*	62.8
Number of living sons²												
0	6.4	13.9	40.1	48.3	65.2	20.5	46.0	14.5	24.2	(49.1)	*	33.9
1	na	25.8	60.5	72.6	75.2	55.0	na	17.6	56.8	79.6	(85.1)	51.0
2	na	na	66.7	76.3	84.2	75.5	na	na	62.9	74.6	93.0	76.0
3	na	na	na	77.6	82.2	80.8	na	na	na	(95.7)	(85.0)	88.9
4 or more	na	na	na	na	na	80.0	na	na	na	na	na	*
Total	6.5	19.7	59.0	73.0	81.0	54.0	46.0	16.0	53.4	76.4	89.3	52.0
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	12.6	17.0	53.9	66.9	70.9	49.5	37.4	14.5	61.4	75.9	75.2	54.1

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

Table 25 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21, and percent distribution women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-4

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
WOMEN									
0	10.6	5.3	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.6	8.6	7.0	10.2
1	4.2	9.4	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	3.3	2.9
2	53.2	49.9	52.3	20.2	14.1	11.9	7.8	41.8	34.5
3	18.5	20.4	23.0	44.3	15.7	14.0	11.9	23.5	23.5
4	11.2	12.9	15.4	26.1	56.1	41.9	43.6	20.0	19.8
5	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.2	4.3	17.2	8.6	2.4	3.1
6 or more	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.3	3.2	6.9	17.3	1.4	2.6
Non-numeric responses	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.8	0.5	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,263	3,228	4,500	3,199	1,609	602	364	19,765	14,294
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.9	2.6	2.6
Number of all respondents	6,223	3,217	4,484	3,189	1,604	596	357	19,670	13,813
Currently married respondents	2.4	2.3	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.9	2.8	2.8
Number of currently married respondents	854	3,016	4,281	3,002	1,515	560	341	13,569	9,844
MEN									
0	10.2	5.1	6.9	4.5	4.7	(18.6)	(25.6)	8.5	5.1
1	3.4	9.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	3.4	3.3
2	44.6	50.5	56.9	33.4	17.3	(11.5)	(6.3)	43.9	42.1
3	21.6	21.3	21.0	38.2	24.4	(19.9)	(13.3)	23.2	22.1
4	13.4	11.1	9.6	18.4	43.2	(23.6)	(29.4)	14.8	17.1
5	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.2	(15.6)	(4.2)	2.1	2.9
6 or more	1.0	0.7	0.3	2.0	3.1	(5.3)	(18.2)	1.4	2.2
Non-numeric responses	3.8	1.0	1.2	1.6	5.0	(5.6)	(2.9)	2.8	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,294	360	444	272	123	51	37	2,581	1,946
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.3	(3.0)	(3.2)	2.5	2.7
Number of all respondents	1,246	357	439	268	116	48	36	2,509	1,843
Currently married respondents	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.3	(3.0)	(3.2)	2.6	2.8
Number of currently married respondents	320	356	438	267	116	48	36	1,580	1,144

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes current pregnancy for women or wife's current pregnancy for men

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

Table 26 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
Age										
15-19	15.5	7.1	85.8	83.7	3,035	19.5	3.4	80.4	76.2	392
20-29	22.9	6.6	88.7	86.3	6,427	21.4	6.1	84.2	81.2	802
30-39	26.8	7.9	90.6	87.6	5,569	23.4	7.6	85.9	80.7	694
40-49	29.8	7.1	90.6	87.8	4,631	25.9	7.0	87.9	83.1	616
Residence										
Urban	22.8	7.6	88.2	85.1	3,246	19.4	6.8	83.2	78.4	419
Rural	24.8	7.1	89.4	86.9	16,416	23.5	6.2	85.3	81.2	2,085
Schooling										
No schooling	29.1	7.3	89.2	85.7	4,632	21.8	6.7	80.7	75.3	332
<5 years complete	28.8	7.1	92.8	90.0	1,028	26.7	3.5	85.9	80.4	155
5-9 years complete	22.9	6.2	89.7	87.5	6,252	22.3	5.9	82.5	78.1	810
10-11 years complete	22.2	7.4	89.4	87.1	3,220	21.1	6.3	83.6	81.5	423
12 or more years complete	22.6	8.1	87.7	85.2	4,530	23.8	7.1	89.9	85.4	784
Marital status										
Never married	16.9	7.0	83.8	81.7	5,413	21.1	4.7	81.7	76.9	927
Currently married	27.5	7.2	91.4	88.6	13,561	23.8	7.2	87.1	83.1	1,543
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	23.9	7.1	88.1	85.7	688	(22.6)	(7.8)	(77.8)	(77.8)	34
Religion										
Hindu	20.5	4.7	89.5	86.7	4,263	17.4	6.0	81.1	78.7	610
Christian	26.3	7.6	89.7	87.3	8,157	24.4	5.9	87.5	83.4	953
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	21.9	8.2	90.9	88.0	3,252	21.7	6.3	84.8	80.3	444
Other	27.0	8.2	86.7	84.1	3,989	27.1	7.3	85.3	78.6	497
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	24.5	6.3	87.2	82.4	1,356	24.2	3.1	76.5	73.8	125
Scheduled tribe	25.8	8.1	88.6	86.2	14,798	25.5	7.1	87.2	82.6	1,806
Other backward class	20.9	3.0	91.3	89.5	920	15.5	2.9	79.5	78.4	199
Other	17.8	3.9	92.9	90.0	2,555	13.0	5.2	79.7	75.3	373
Don't know	(48.0)	(6.3)	(97.5)	(88.9)	33	*	*	*	*	2
Total	24.5	7.2	89.2	86.6	19,662	22.8	6.3	85.0	80.7	2,504
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	27.2	4.5	83.9	81.6	13,793	24.3	4.9	87.9	85.4	1,834

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	URBAN					
Any method	99.0	99.7	97.5	99.8	99.9	99.8
Any modern method	98.9	99.5	97.5	99.8	99.9	99.8
Female sterilization	86.4	89.6	80.1	79.3	85.6	70.8
Male sterilization	62.9	66.0	57.1	70.1	74.5	64.2
Pill	92.7	95.8	86.3	93.8	95.6	91.3
IUD or PPIUD	72.0	78.4	57.9	53.3	58.1	46.5
Injectables	70.7	76.6	59.1	53.6	53.7	53.4
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	94.4	94.8	93.7	99.3	99.1	99.6
Female condom	41.4	40.3	44.0	52.6	52.0	54.3
Emergency contraception	58.6	62.5	51.1	59.4	61.9	56.7
Diaphragm	18.0	19.7	15.3	17.2	18.7	15.3
Foam or jelly	14.0	14.6	13.4	14.4	17.0	11.1
Standard days method	26.4	29.6	20.7	35.5	39.3	30.8
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	25.3	29.7	16.7	33.4	37.7	27.9
Other modern method	12.9	13.4	12.2	21.0	25.1	15.6
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	68.0	73.9	55.3	53.0	57.7	46.3
Any traditional method	73.3	82.1	54.6	82.8	85.0	79.8
Rhythm	35.5	41.0	24.9	41.1	49.0	30.7
Withdrawal	70.9	80.2	51.1	80.1	82.3	76.9
Other	1.2	1.6	0.4	3.6	4.1	3.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.8	8.4	6.8	8.1	8.5	7.5
Number of respondents age 15-49	3,263	2,105	1,034	433	252	179

Continued...

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
RURAL						
Any method	98.8	99.5	97.2	98.6	99.7	96.8
Any modern method	98.7	99.3	97.2	98.4	99.3	96.8
Female sterilization	90.8	93.2	84.3	79.6	84.4	71.6
Male sterilization	55.5	57.6	50.2	64.6	68.6	58.5
Pill	91.4	94.0	84.9	89.8	93.4	84.1
IUD or PPIUD	75.5	81.9	58.3	50.0	57.8	36.6
Injectables	72.5	77.4	59.8	47.6	52.1	40.2
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	92.6	92.9	92.5	97.0	97.6	96.0
Female condom	30.8	30.3	32.4	39.8	40.6	39.6
Emergency contraception	53.2	55.9	46.7	49.8	51.4	46.9
Diaphragm	15.8	16.1	15.2	17.1	18.7	14.1
Foam or jelly	11.8	11.6	12.6	14.2	15.1	12.5
Standard days method	25.3	27.1	20.6	28.7	33.3	20.8
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	28.7	32.5	18.8	28.2	34.6	17.4
Other modern method	9.1	9.2	9.4	10.4	11.9	7.6
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	70.2	76.1	54.8	48.8	56.3	35.7
Any traditional method	75.3	82.4	57.2	81.7	88.1	71.5
Rhythm	40.2	44.5	29.4	37.5	43.9	25.9
Withdrawal	73.8	80.9	55.5	81.0	87.2	70.9
Other	1.2	1.5	0.5	1.2	1.4	0.8
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.7	8.1	6.7	7.4	7.9	6.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	16,502	11,518	4,419	2,148	1,321	794

Continued...

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	98.9	99.5	97.3	98.8	99.7	97.3
Any modern method	98.7	99.4	97.3	98.6	99.4	97.3
Female sterilization	90.1	92.7	83.5	79.5	84.6	71.4
Male sterilization	56.7	58.9	51.5	65.5	69.5	59.5
Pill	91.6	94.3	85.1	90.5	93.8	85.4
IUD or PPIUD	74.9	81.4	58.2	50.6	57.9	38.4
Injectables	72.2	77.3	59.7	48.6	52.4	42.6
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	92.9	93.2	92.8	97.4	97.8	96.6
Female condom	32.5	31.9	34.6	42.0	42.5	42.3
Emergency contraception	54.1	56.9	47.5	51.4	53.1	48.7
Diaphragm	16.2	16.6	15.2	17.1	18.7	14.4
Foam or jelly	12.2	12.0	12.8	14.3	15.4	12.3
Standard days method	25.5	27.5	20.6	29.9	34.2	22.6
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	28.1	32.0	18.4	29.1	35.1	19.3
Other modern method	9.7	9.8	10.0	12.2	14.0	9.1
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	69.8	75.8	54.9	49.5	56.6	37.7
Any traditional method	75.0	82.3	56.7	81.9	87.6	73.0
Rhythm	39.4	43.9	28.5	38.1	44.8	26.8
Withdrawal	73.3	80.8	54.6	80.8	86.5	72.0
Other	1.2	1.5	0.5	1.6	1.8	1.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.7	8.1	6.7	7.5	8.0	6.6
Number of respondents age 15-49	19,765	13,623	5,452	2,581	1,572	973

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

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/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM			Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using
Age																		
15-19	40.8	27.5	0.0	0.0	8.2	4.1	0.9	11.8	0.0	1.3	1.2	0.0	13.3	2.0	11.3	59.2	100.0	267
20-24	49.3	35.9	0.5	0.0	18.4	6.6	0.3	6.9	0.1	0.4	2.8	0.0	13.4	1.4	12.0	50.7	100.0	1,482
25-29	55.1	43.0	5.1	0.0	19.3	7.7	1.0	7.2	0.1	0.8	1.6	0.2	12.1	2.2	9.9	44.9	100.0	2,622
30-39	63.5	50.1	17.0	0.0	18.2	7.7	1.4	4.5	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	13.5	2.6	10.9	36.5	100.0	5,102
40-49	60.9	51.5	35.6	0.0	9.2	3.4	0.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	9.4	1.9	7.5	39.1	100.0	4,150
Residence																		
Urban	57.0	44.8	15.7	0.0	13.3	6.3	0.7	7.5	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	12.1	1.6	10.5	43.0	100.0	2,105
Rural	59.5	47.6	18.7	0.0	15.9	6.2	1.0	4.2	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.2	11.9	2.3	9.7	40.5	100.0	11,518
Schooling																		
No schooling	57.7	46.9	24.3	0.0	13.9	4.3	0.7	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	10.8	2.2	8.6	42.3	100.0	4,052
<5 years complete	69.3	52.3	25.5	0.0	16.6	4.7	1.9	2.6	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.0	17.1	3.0	14.1	30.7	100.0	871
5-9 years complete	63.0	49.6	18.3	0.0	17.8	6.7	1.0	4.3	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	13.3	2.2	11.1	37.0	100.0	4,420
10-11 years complete	57.0	45.0	13.4	0.0	15.3	8.0	0.9	6.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.0	12.0	2.5	9.5	43.0	100.0	1,834
12 or more years complete	52.4	42.9	9.0	0.0	13.6	7.6	1.1	8.8	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.7	9.5	1.5	8.0	47.6	100.0	2,446
Religion																		
Hindu	64.0	48.3	18.3	0.0	19.6	3.9	0.4	4.8	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.2	15.6	2.8	12.9	36.0	100.0	3,035
Christian	57.8	47.6	19.5	0.0	13.3	7.4	1.2	4.8	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	10.2	2.3	7.9	42.2	100.0	5,607
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	60.1	43.6	11.5	0.0	22.3	5.0	0.4	2.8	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.1	16.5	2.5	14.0	39.9	100.0	2,239
Other	55.6	47.8	21.1	0.0	9.7	7.5	1.6	5.9	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.4	7.8	1.0	6.8	44.4	100.0	2,743
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	56.5	42.4	14.5	0.1	13.7	5.3	0.8	6.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.8	14.1	0.6	13.5	43.5	100.0	950
Scheduled tribe	57.2	47.5	19.2	0.0	13.8	7.1	1.2	4.6	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.2	9.7	2.0	7.7	42.8	100.0	10,184
Other backward class	61.7	42.8	15.8	0.0	20.0	4.0	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	18.9	3.7	15.2	38.3	100.0	651
Other	70.2	49.0	15.9	0.0	24.4	2.2	0.3	5.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	21.2	3.5	17.7	29.8	100.0	1,812

Continued...

Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

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	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method			Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Not currently using		
Number of living children																				
No children	31.4	21.2	0.4	0.0	9.6	0.7	0.3	9.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	10.2	1.7	8.5	68.6	100.0	1,139		
1 child	50.9	38.8	2.9	0.0	17.4	8.0	0.9	7.4	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.2	12.1	1.6	10.5	49.1	100.0	3,014		
1 son	51.4	39.9	3.6	0.0	17.4	8.4	0.9	7.5	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.3	11.5	1.3	10.2	48.6	100.0	1,623		
No sons	50.4	37.6	2.1	0.0	17.4	7.6	0.8	7.3	0.2	0.4	1.7	0.0	12.7	2.0	10.8	49.6	100.0	1,391		
2 children	63.8	50.7	16.9	0.0	19.1	7.3	1.3	4.3	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	13.1	2.4	10.7	36.2	100.0	4,191		
1 or more sons	65.0	52.2	18.3	0.0	19.2	7.5	1.5	3.9	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.3	12.8	2.3	10.5	35.0	100.0	3,637		
No sons	55.9	40.4	7.5	0.0	18.5	6.2	0.5	6.3	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	15.5	3.2	12.3	44.1	100.0	554		
3 children	67.1	54.9	28.7	0.0	14.1	6.4	1.3	3.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	12.2	2.7	9.5	32.9	100.0	2,912		
1 or more sons	67.5	55.9	30.0	0.0	13.6	6.6	1.3	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	11.7	2.6	9.1	32.5	100.0	2,737		
No sons	60.6	40.0	7.2	0.0	21.0	4.3	0.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	20.5	4.8	15.8	39.4	100.0	175		
4 or more children	64.8	54.4	35.9	0.0	11.1	4.3	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.2	10.3	2.0	8.4	35.2	100.0	2,368		
1 or more sons	65.1	54.8	36.6	0.0	10.8	4.3	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	10.3	1.9	8.4	34.9	100.0	2,285		
No sons	55.4	44.2	18.5	0.0	18.4	5.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	11.1	4.3	6.8	44.6	100.0	83		
Total	59.1	47.1	18.2	0.0	15.5	6.2	1.0	4.7	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.2	12.0	2.2	9.8	40.9	100.0	13,623		
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	31.6	26.6	11.2	0.0	10.2	3.4	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.1	3.4	1.6	68.4	100.0	10,157		

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

Table 29 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years using any contraceptive method, any modern method, female sterilization, male sterilization, any modern spacing method, and any traditional method, according to district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Anjaw	64.7	50.9	21.2	0.0	29.7	13.8	231
Changlang	71.4	46.3	15.1	0.0	31.3	25.1	1,479
Dibang Valley	69.1	49.7	23.8	0.0	25.9	19.4	107
East Kameng	64.9	57.4	23.6	0.0	33.8	7.4	682
East Siang	39.9	35.9	14.4	0.0	21.4	4.1	867
Kra Daadi	46.1	39.9	16.7	0.0	23.2	6.3	392
Kurung Kumey	54.1	47.9	16.9	0.0	31.0	6.2	535
Lohit	57.0	43.5	14.9	0.0	28.6	13.5	500
Longding	68.6	49.0	21.3	0.0	27.7	19.6	387
Lower Dibang Valley	75.3	56.4	28.4	0.0	28.0	18.9	728
Lower Subansiri	65.9	58.0	25.0	0.1	32.9	7.9	745
Namsai	69.5	48.1	16.7	0.0	31.4	21.4	1,313
Papum Pare	47.7	41.0	15.7	0.0	25.3	6.6	1,149
Siang	73.7	61.0	34.2	0.0	26.8	12.7	255
Tawang	62.1	56.3	9.1	0.0	47.3	5.8	479
Tirap	56.1	39.4	17.1	0.0	22.3	16.7	605
Upper Siang	62.0	54.0	30.0	0.0	24.1	8.0	295
Upper Subansiri	53.2	48.4	17.5	0.0	30.9	4.8	930
West Kameng	53.8	47.8	17.1	0.0	30.7	6.0	777
West Siang	46.6	38.9	15.3	0.0	23.7	7.6	1,168
Arunachal Pradesh	59.1	47.1	18.2	0.0	28.9	12.0	13,623

¹ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

² Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 30 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Modern method					Any traditional method			Total	Number of men					
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method			Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not used at last sex
Type of sexual partner															
Currently married	41.8	25.1	4.8	0.2	11.0	2.3	6.5	0.3	16.8	1.1	15.6	0.1	58.2	100.0	1,572
Wife	53.4	32.2	6.1	0.2	13.5	2.9	9.0	0.4	21.2	1.3	19.8	0.0	46.6	100.0	1,118
Other ¹	13.5	7.5	1.4	0.2	4.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	6.0	0.6	5.1	0.3	86.5	100.0	453
Not currently married	63.9	53.9	0.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	39.3	0.0	10.0	1.7	8.3	0.0	36.1	100.0	121
Girlfriend	62.9	56.1	0.0	0.0	16.2	0.0	39.9	0.0	6.8	1.3	5.5	0.0	37.1	100.0	104
Age															
20-24	54.2	35.9	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	19.5	0.0	18.3	0.3	18.0	0.0	45.8	100.0	149
25-29	49.0	29.1	1.1	0.0	13.8	3.4	10.9	0.0	19.9	0.4	19.3	0.2	51.0	100.0	295
30-34	46.6	25.6	1.5	0.0	10.4	2.4	9.6	1.6	21.0	1.1	19.9	0.0	53.4	100.0	293
35-39	40.3	24.6	3.3	0.0	11.8	2.7	6.9	0.0	15.7	0.0	15.5	0.2	59.7	100.0	336
40-44	41.0	25.7	7.9	0.4	9.6	2.4	5.5	0.0	15.3	3.6	11.7	0.0	59.0	100.0	273
45-49	35.4	25.4	10.5	0.6	8.3	0.8	5.2	0.0	10.0	1.3	8.7	0.0	64.6	100.0	331
Residence															
Urban	48.6	26.1	2.9	0.0	9.8	2.3	10.9	0.3	22.4	0.8	21.3	0.3	51.4	100.0	275
Rural	42.4	27.3	4.7	0.2	11.6	2.1	8.4	0.3	15.1	1.2	13.8	0.0	57.6	100.0	1,418
Schooling															
No schooling	34.9	20.9	3.1	0.0	6.2	1.4	9.9	0.3	14.0	2.2	11.6	0.3	65.1	100.0	268
<5 years complete	44.2	22.3	6.7	0.6	5.2	2.0	7.9	0.0	21.8	0.0	21.8	0.0	55.8	100.0	113
5-9 years complete	47.7	28.4	6.7	0.0	11.4	3.5	6.3	0.4	19.3	0.4	18.9	0.0	52.3	100.0	522
10-11 years complete	43.6	27.9	2.7	0.5	15.5	2.3	7.0	0.0	15.6	1.4	14.2	0.0	56.4	100.0	259
12 or more years complete	43.2	29.6	3.2	0.2	12.9	1.2	11.8	0.3	13.6	1.5	12.0	0.1	56.8	100.0	531
Marital status															
Never married	64.2	54.7	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	39.7	0.0	9.5	1.7	7.8	0.0	35.8	100.0	117
Currently married	41.8	25.1	4.8	0.2	11.0	2.3	6.5	0.3	16.8	1.1	15.6	0.1	58.2	100.0	1,572

Continued...

Table 30 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse—Continued

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method				Number of men					
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any traditional method	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Other modern method		Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not used at last sex
Religion															
Hindu	52.9	27.2	6.1	0.3	0.3	9.7	2.4	8.7	0.0	25.7	1.0	24.7	0.0	47.1	100.0
Christian	42.1	30.1	5.6	0.1	0.1	11.9	3.2	9.0	0.3	12.1	0.5	11.6	0.0	57.9	100.0
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	44.5	22.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	1.3	9.2	0.8	21.7	2.6	19.2	0.0	55.5	100.0
Other	33.7	25.1	1.5	0.3	0.3	14.2	0.6	8.2	0.2	8.6	1.3	6.9	0.4	66.3	100.0
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	22.6	22.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.3	1.0	16.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.4	100.0
Scheduled tribe	39.1	26.9	3.9	0.2	0.2	12.6	2.1	8.0	0.1	12.2	1.1	11.0	0.1	60.9	100.0
Other backward class	65.1	31.2	7.4	0.0	0.0	7.7	4.4	11.7	0.0	33.8	0.0	33.8	0.0	34.9	100.0
Other	59.5	27.6	6.6	0.4	0.4	8.8	1.8	9.2	0.8	31.9	2.5	29.3	0.0	40.5	100.0
Total age 15-49	43.4	27.1	4.4	0.2	0.2	11.3	2.2	8.8	0.3	16.3	1.2	15.0	0.1	56.6	100.0
Age 50-54	25.9	16.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	5.4	1.1	5.1	0.0	9.2	0.3	9.0	0.0	74.1	100.0
Total age 15-54	40.9	25.6	4.5	0.1	0.1	10.4	2.0	8.3	0.2	15.3	1.0	14.2	0.1	59.1	100.0

Note: Total includes currently married men whose sexual partner is a live-in partner/other, men age 15-19, men who are widowed/divorced/separated/deserted, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Does not include live-in partner/girlfriend

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Emergency contraception	All modern methods ¹
URBAN							
Public health sector	91.9	44.3	84.9	*	45.0	*	66.6
Government/municipal hospital	75.0	22.2	68.9	*	31.5	*	49.0
Government dispensary	4.2	3.4	1.1	*	1.9	*	3.1
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.1	0.9	1.2	*	0.0	*	0.8
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	10.6	9.3	12.1	*	3.7	*	9.0
PHC/Additional PHC	0.4	2.5	0.9	*	5.7	*	2.1
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	2.6	0.7	*	0.5	*	1.0
Government mobile clinic	0.4	1.5	0.0	*	1.6	*	0.9
Camp	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.6	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.2
ASHA	0.0	1.2	0.0	*	0.1	*	0.4
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.2	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0
Other public health sector	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	1.1	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.3
Private health sector	7.7	51.1	14.5	*	51.9	*	30.3
Private hospital	6.5	1.3	10.9	*	3.1	*	4.8
Private doctor/clinic	0.6	3.4	2.5	*	4.3	*	2.5
Private mobile clinic	0.0	1.0	0.0	*	1.5	*	0.6
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	*	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	45.2	1.1	*	42.6	*	22.1
Other private health sector	0.6	0.2	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.3
Other source	0.0	3.5	0.6	*	3.1	*	1.8
Shop	0.0	0.7	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.2
Husband	0.0	2.8	0.0	*	2.1	*	1.3
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.6	*	1.0	*	0.3
Missing	0.4	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	345	290	133	14	194	11	996

Continued...

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Emergency contraception	All modern methods ¹
RURAL							
Public health sector	94.2	41.9	96.3	71.9	34.4	41.4	69.4
Government/municipal hospital	68.3	14.2	61.9	50.6	14.0	18.8	42.7
Government dispensary	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	2.2	2.5	1.1
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.9	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.5	5.1	1.1
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	17.9	7.1	23.9	11.2	5.4	8.0	13.4
PHC/Additional PHC	4.2	6.6	7.0	1.1	3.6	2.0	5.2
Sub-centre/ANM	0.3	4.7	0.8	1.1	3.3	0.0	2.2
Government mobile clinic	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.6	1.3	2.8	0.9
Camp	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.1
ASHA	0.0	6.0	1.0	7.2	3.2	0.0	2.6
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Private health sector	5.1	53.8	3.3	27.7	57.2	50.9	27.5
Private hospital	3.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	5.4	2.5	2.9
Private doctor/clinic	1.0	2.2	0.1	0.0	3.7	0.0	1.5
Private mobile clinic	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.0	1.9	0.2
Traditional healer	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	49.1	0.9	25.2	47.4	46.5	22.5
Other private health sector	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4
Other source	0.2	3.5	0.2	0.4	8.1	7.7	2.2
Shop	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.9	5.1	0.5
Husband	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.4	6.4	2.6	1.4
Friend/relative	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	2,246	1,886	719	120	590	51	5,638

Continued...

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Emergency contraception	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL							
Public health sector	93.9	42.2	94.5	73.3	37.0	40.8	69.0
Government/municipal hospital	69.2	15.3	63.0	52.3	18.3	19.8	43.6
Government dispensary	2.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	2.1	4.1	1.4
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.8	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.4	4.2	1.1
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	16.9	7.4	22.1	11.5	5.0	6.6	12.8
PHC/Additional PHC	3.7	6.0	6.0	1.2	4.1	2.1	4.7
Sub-centre/ANM	0.2	4.4	0.8	1.0	2.6	0.0	2.0
Government mobile clinic	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.9	1.4	2.3	0.9
Camp	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.1
ASHA	0.0	5.4	0.9	6.4	2.5	0.0	2.3
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
Private health sector	5.5	53.5	5.0	26.2	55.9	50.8	28.0
Private hospital	4.0	1.7	3.2	2.2	4.9	2.0	3.2
Private doctor/clinic	1.0	2.3	0.5	0.0	3.9	2.0	1.7
Private mobile clinic	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.4	1.5	0.3
Traditional healer	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	48.6	0.9	23.3	46.2	45.3	22.4
Other private health sector	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
Other source	0.1	3.5	0.3	0.4	6.9	8.4	2.2
Shop	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	4.2	0.5
Husband	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.4	5.3	4.1	1.4
Friend/relative	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2
Missing	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	2,591	2,176	852	134	783	62	6,634

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. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. All modern methods include male sterilization, which is 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; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

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

Table 32 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, 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 about other methods of family planning they could use, and percentage who were informed of all three (Method Information Index) by method, according to residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Method	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Percentage who were informed about all three (Method Information Index)	Number of women
URBAN					
Female sterilization ¹	69.7	52.8	67.0	47.4	61
Pill	71.1	60.1	67.4	56.0	173
IUD or PPIUD	78.4	61.3	70.7	56.3	66
Total	72.4	58.9	68.0	54.3	300
RURAL					
Female sterilization ¹	70.0	54.9	69.8	49.4	354
Pill	73.8	62.4	76.8	60.1	1,216
IUD or PPIUD	77.5	67.3	75.8	63.4	448
Total	74.0	62.2	75.4	58.9	2,018
TOTAL					
Female sterilization ¹	70.0	54.6	69.4	49.1	415
Pill	73.5	62.2	75.6	59.6	1,389
IUD or PPIUD	77.6	66.5	75.2	62.4	515
Total	73.8	61.8	74.4	58.3	2,318

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 5 years preceding the survey

Table 33 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Method	Reason for discontinuation								Switched to another method ⁴	Number of episodes of use ⁵
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason ¹	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason ²	Other reason	Any reason ³		
Pill	1.3	10.3	8.0	14.8	3.8	6.6	7.0	51.8	7.3	3,406
IUD or PPIUD	0.2	4.6	4.3	12.4	1.2	3.7	4.5	30.9	5.7	848
Injectables	(1.1)	(15.1)	(5.9)	(16.7)	(4.2)	(9.6)	(9.5)	(62.1)	(16.4)	233
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	1.3	13.2	16.7	11.7	5.1	9.9	18.7	76.6	14.9	2,387
Rhythm	1.9	12.7	13.7	1.5	3.6	11.3	12.7	57.3	12.2	580
Withdrawal	4.1	13.2	15.2	3.0	5.2	5.1	14.5	60.3	11.5	2,540
Other ⁶	3.7	0.7	11.9	7.6	15.7	16.2	18.5	74.3	34.5	290
All modern spacing methods ⁷	1.3	10.4	10.6	13.3	4.4	7.8	11.2	58.8	10.9	7,163
All spacing methods ⁸	2.0	11.2	11.9	10.1	4.5	7.4	12.1	59.1	11.1	10,284
All methods	1.9	10.7	11.4	9.7	4.3	7.0	11.6	56.6	10.7	10,763

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. All methods include female and male sterilization, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern and traditional methods, 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 given 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 2 months of discontinuation.

⁵ All episodes of use that occurred within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. 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 female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern and traditional methods that are not shown separately

⁷ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, and other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

⁸ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, rhythm, withdrawal, and other modern spacing and traditional methods that are not shown separately

Table 34 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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	26.5	12.8	62.4	14.1	2.3	21.2	100.0	417
20-24	27.5	16.1	75.0	13.8	1.4	9.8	100.0	393
25-29	24.7	20.5	75.6	19.1	1.8	3.5	100.0	426
30-34	31.8	15.5	73.4	19.1	1.0	6.5	100.0	345
35-39	23.0	14.7	72.0	18.5	1.5	8.0	100.0	368
40-44	25.2	12.6	68.0	21.1	0.9	10.0	100.0	284
45-49	28.0	18.4	66.0	20.8	1.8	11.4	100.0	348
Residence								
Urban	28.2	16.2	68.8	23.4	1.1	6.8	100.0	433
Rural	26.3	15.9	70.8	16.7	1.7	10.8	100.0	2,148
Schooling								
No schooling	21.0	13.5	62.1	16.6	1.8	19.5	100.0	349
<5 years complete	27.6	13.6	74.9	13.8	0.3	11.0	100.0	158
5-9 years complete	27.0	13.8	69.6	15.5	1.8	13.1	100.0	830
10-11 years complete	26.9	16.0	66.2	22.3	1.9	9.6	100.0	439
12 or more years complete	28.4	19.6	76.4	19.2	1.3	3.1	100.0	804
Religion								
Hindu	26.4	13.0	65.8	17.8	2.8	13.6	100.0	626
Christian	31.2	19.6	70.0	19.3	0.8	9.9	100.0	985
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	23.0	11.2	82.4	10.4	1.8	5.4	100.0	451
Other	21.4	16.7	66.3	21.7	1.4	10.6	100.0	518
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	22.9	17.0	41.9	22.0	3.8	32.4	100.0	126
Scheduled tribe	25.8	18.0	71.1	18.8	1.5	8.6	100.0	1,869
Other backward class	33.2	6.5	76.2	13.6	1.6	8.6	100.0	200
Other	28.4	10.4	73.7	13.9	1.3	11.1	100.0	383
Total age 15-49	26.6	15.9	70.4	17.8	1.6	10.1	100.0	2,581
Age 50-54	30.0	16.1	68.3	18.2	3.4	10.0	100.0	300
Total age 15-54	27.0	16.0	70.2	17.9	1.8	10.1	100.0	2,881

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 35 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	28.7	1.8	30.5	34.9	5.9	40.8	63.7	7.6	71.3	267	57.2	38.6
20-24	15.8	3.9	19.7	39.0	10.3	49.3	54.8	14.2	69.0	1,482	71.4	52.0
25-29	10.9	5.6	16.5	33.0	22.1	55.1	43.9	27.7	71.6	2,622	77.0	60.0
30-34	7.7	5.9	13.6	23.8	37.6	61.4	31.4	43.5	75.0	2,476	81.9	63.8
35-39	4.4	6.5	10.9	15.0	50.5	65.6	19.4	57.1	76.5	2,625	85.7	68.2
40-44	2.1	5.6	7.7	5.9	59.8	65.6	7.9	65.4	73.3	2,021	89.5	74.3
45-49	0.6	4.6	5.2	3.8	52.6	56.4	4.4	57.3	61.7	2,129	91.6	79.0
Residence												
Urban	7.7	5.7	13.4	19.3	37.7	57.0	27.0	43.4	70.4	2,105	81.0	63.7
Rural	6.9	5.4	12.3	20.1	39.4	59.5	27.0	44.8	71.8	11,518	82.9	66.3
Schooling												
No schooling	4.8	5.5	10.4	11.3	46.4	57.7	16.1	51.9	68.1	4,052	84.8	68.9
<5 years complete	3.6	4.6	8.2	15.5	53.8	69.3	19.1	58.4	77.5	871	89.4	67.4
5-9 years complete	5.9	6.1	12.0	20.8	42.1	63.0	26.8	48.2	75.0	4,420	84.0	66.2
10-11 years complete	9.7	4.9	14.5	25.6	31.4	57.0	35.3	36.3	71.5	1,834	79.7	62.9
12 or more years complete	11.8	4.8	16.6	30.2	22.2	52.4	42.0	27.1	69.0	2,446	76.0	62.2

Continued...

Table 35 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Religion												
Hindu	5.2	4.5	9.8	19.0	45.0	64.0	24.2	49.5	73.7	3,035	86.8	65.6
Christian	7.6	5.9	13.5	20.4	37.4	57.8	28.0	43.3	71.3	5,607	81.1	66.7
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	8.9	4.5	13.4	20.2	39.9	60.1	29.1	44.4	73.5	2,239	81.7	59.3
Other	6.2	6.2	12.4	19.9	35.7	55.6	26.1	41.9	68.0	2,743	81.7	70.3
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	7.7	5.6	13.2	19.9	36.6	56.5	27.6	42.1	69.7	950	81.0	60.8
Scheduled tribe	7.7	5.7	13.4	20.6	36.6	57.2	28.3	42.3	70.6	10,184	81.0	67.3
Other backward class	3.9	4.0	8.0	16.3	45.3	61.7	20.2	49.4	69.6	651	88.6	61.4
Other	4.0	4.3	8.3	17.4	52.8	70.2	21.4	57.0	78.5	1,812	89.4	62.4
Total	7.0	5.4	12.4	20.0	39.1	59.1	27.0	44.6	71.6	13,623	82.6	65.9

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. 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

Table 36 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Anjaw	6.8	4.7	2.1	231
Changlang	6.7	3.5	3.2	1,479
Dibang Valley	4.6	3.4	1.3	107
East Kameng	9.7	4.7	5.1	682
East Siang	17.6	9.6	8.0	867
Kra Daadi	16.5	13.1	3.4	392
Kurung Kumey	16.4	7.4	9.0	535
Lohit	14.6	7.2	7.3	500
Longding	7.3	4.5	2.8	387
Lower Dibang Valley	4.8	4.6	0.2	728
Lower Subansiri	8.5	2.3	6.2	745
Namsai	8.7	5.2	3.5	1,313
Papum Pare	20.3	8.8	11.5	1,149
Siang	5.0	2.4	2.5	255
Tawang	14.6	11.7	2.9	479
Tirap	10.6	8.1	2.6	605
Upper Siang	11.9	6.6	5.4	295
Upper Subansiri	17.3	8.6	8.7	930
West Kameng	17.0	13.5	3.5	777
West Siang	15.5	8.2	7.3	1,168
Arunachal Pradesh	12.4	7.0	5.4	13,623
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	21.6	12.7	8.9	10,157

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

Table 37 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, median age at the time of hysterectomy and percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Median age at time of hysterectomy	Number of women who reported age at hysterectomy	Place of hysterectomy			Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
					Percentage performed in the public health sector	Percentage performed in the private health sector ¹	Percentage performed elsewhere or don't know where it was performed		
Age									
15-29	0.1	9,517	*	14	*	*	*	100.0	14
30-39	1.5	5,597	30.3	84	80.2	19.8	0.0	100.0	85
40-49	5.8	4,651	37.4	267	81.2	18.8	0.0	100.0	272
Residence									
Urban	1.6	3,263	33.5	50	87.1	12.9	0.0	100.0	51
Rural	1.9	16,502	34.7	314	80.8	19.2	0.0	100.0	319
Schooling									
No schooling	3.5	4,663	33.1	160	86.5	13.5	0.0	100.0	165
<5 years complete	2.6	1,030	(34.7)	26	(74.7)	(25.3)	(0.0)	100.0	26
5-9 years complete	1.6	6,293	35.1	98	82.0	18.0	0.0	100.0	99
10-11 years complete	1.1	3,238	(35.6)	37	(66.0)	(34.0)	(0.0)	100.0	37
12 or more years complete	1.0	4,541	(36.9)	43	(79.6)	(20.4)	(0.0)	100.0	43
Religion									
Hindu	1.8	4,297	35.1	75	78.1	21.9	0.0	100.0	77
Christian	1.6	8,208	35.0	128	81.8	18.2	0.0	100.0	130
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.5	3,262	35.5	46	80.5	19.5	0.0	100.0	48
Other	2.9	3,998	33.8	114	84.4	15.6	0.0	100.0	115
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	1.7	1,364	*	22	*	*	*	100.0	23
Scheduled tribe	2.0	14,869	34.4	299	80.8	19.2	0.0	100.0	303
Other backward class	1.2	921	*	11	*	*	*	100.0	11
Other	1.2	2,577	(33.3)	30	(94.7)	(5.3)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Don't know	(5.8)	33	*	1	*	*	*	100.0	2
Total	1.9	19,765	34.5	364	81.6	18.4	0.0	100.0	370

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed

¹ Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 38 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the 5 years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	88.9	4.3	6.7	0.0	100.0	170
20-29	93.9	2.7	3.1	0.2	100.0	2,723
30-39	93.3	2.7	3.5	0.5	100.0	1,808
40-49	94.7	1.1	3.2	0.9	100.0	257
Residence						
Urban	92.6	2.8	4.4	0.3	100.0	715
Rural	93.7	2.7	3.2	0.4	100.0	4,243
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	95.4	1.2	2.9	0.5	100.0	1,100
<5 years complete	89.9	4.1	5.8	0.1	100.0	267
5-9 years complete	94.0	2.3	3.4	0.4	100.0	1,673
10-11 years complete	93.6	2.4	3.7	0.3	100.0	780
12 or more years complete	92.0	4.7	3.1	0.2	100.0	1,137
Religion						
Hindu	92.3	3.5	3.8	0.4	100.0	1,075
Christian	94.7	2.4	2.7	0.2	100.0	2,189
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	91.3	3.1	5.1	0.6	100.0	797
Other	94.3	2.2	3.0	0.5	100.0	897
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	94.3	1.8	3.7	0.3	100.0	321
Scheduled tribe	94.0	2.6	2.9	0.4	100.0	3,715
Other backward class	91.2	4.1	4.4	0.2	100.0	254
Other	91.5	3.0	5.4	0.1	100.0	651
Total	93.6	2.7	3.4	0.3	100.0	4,957

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

Table 39 Characteristics of abortions

Among women age 15-49 whose last pregnancy in the last 5 years ended in an abortion, percent distribution by main reason for abortion, method of abortion, place of abortion and person who performed the abortion, percentage who had complications from the abortion, according to residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Main reason for abortion			
Unplanned pregnancy	(72.8)	60.9	62.6
Contraceptive failure	(2.6)	14.5	12.8
Complications in pregnancy	(0.0)	3.6	3.1
Health did not permit	(15.2)	5.3	6.8
Female foetus	(0.0)	1.1	1.0
Male foetus	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Economic reasons	(5.7)	1.5	2.1
Last child too young	(3.7)	6.3	5.9
Foetus had congenital abnormality	(0.0)	2.7	2.3
Husband/mother-in-law did not want	(0.0)	1.5	1.3
Other	(0.0)	2.6	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Method of abortion			
Medicines	(46.8)	76.0	71.7
MVA	(23.8)	7.8	10.1
Other surgical	(27.3)	15.3	17.1
Other	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Don't know	(2.2)	0.9	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	(41.7)	39.1	39.5
Private health sector ¹	(36.2)	23.8	25.6
At home	(22.2)	35.9	33.9
Other	(0.0)	1.2	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	73.2)	48.2	51.9
Nurse/ANM/LHV	(0.0)	3.3	2.8
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Family member/relative/friend	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Self	(22.1)	48.6	44.7
Other	(4.6)	0.0	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	(0.0)	21.4	18.2
Number of women with abortions	20	114	134

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

MVA = Manual vacuum aspiration; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 40 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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	1.7	na	na	na	na	91.1	3,070	a	a	a
20-24	5.5	18.9	33.6	na	na	50.8	3,063	a	a	a
25-29	7.7	24.6	39.0	46.8	69.5	21.0	3,384	21.6	21.4	20.6
30-34	12.2	30.3	45.3	52.8	74.8	7.6	2,756	20.6	20.6	20.0
35-39	9.7	31.9	48.6	56.3	76.9	3.0	2,841	20.2	20.1	19.8
40-44	13.4	34.7	52.4	60.2	81.6	1.9	2,211	19.7	19.5	19.4
45-49	6.5	25.4	43.3	50.3	74.7	2.2	2,439	21.0	20.7	19.9
20-49	9.0	27.2	43.1	na	na	15.9	16,695	a	a	a
25-49	9.7	29.1	45.2	52.8	75.0	8.1	13,632	20.6	20.5	20.0
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	98.9	417	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	3.4	11.5	na	na	75.5	393	a	a	a
25-29	0.8	8.6	16.3	20.8	45.8	39.1	426	a	a	22.6
30-34	2.1	10.3	19.6	23.0	50.7	16.3	345	24.9	24.9	23.0
35-39	1.7	9.9	19.0	24.2	44.5	6.7	368	25.8	25.5	24.3
40-44	2.8	11.2	24.4	31.0	52.9	2.3	284	24.6	24.2	23.5
45-49	0.4	10.1	13.8	19.0	39.4	2.8	348	26.2	25.9	25.3
50-54	0.8	5.4	11.7	17.0	44.6	1.3	300	25.8	25.8	25.4
20-49	1.2	8.7	17.1	na	na	25.9	2,163	a	a	a
25-49	1.5	9.9	18.3	23.2	46.4	14.9	1,771	a	a	23.6

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 41 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-4 and NFHS-3, by residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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	12.5	4.2	16.7	5.6	22.2
5-9	9.9	5.6	15.5	2.6	18.1
10-14	5.5	4.9	10.4	6.6	17.0
NFHS-4 (0-4)	9.1	9.5	18.6	6.5	25.0
NFHS-3 (0-4)	(55.2)	*	*	*	*
RURAL					
0-4	6.9	5.3	12.2	6.1	18.3
5-9	6.3	3.9	10.2	5.0	15.2
10-14	5.6	3.4	9.0	5.8	14.7
NFHS-4 (0-4)	12.5	11.5	24.0	11.1	34.8
NFHS-3 (0-4)	26.4	23.8	50.2	27.6	76.4
TOTAL					
0-4	7.7	5.2	12.9	6.0	18.8
5-9	6.8	4.1	10.9	4.7	15.6
10-14	5.6	3.6	9.2	5.9	15.0
NFHS-4 (0-4)	11.8	11.1	22.8	10.2	32.8
NFHS-3 (0-4)	34.0	26.7	60.7	28.8	87.7

Note: All estimates are for the 5 years preceding the survey (approximately 2001-2005 for NFHS-3, 2011-2015 for NFHS-4 and 2015-2019 for NFHS-5). Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death and has been suppressed.

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

Table 42 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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)
Schooling					
No schooling	9.7	10.1	19.8	10.0	29.6
<10 years complete	9.3	4.3	13.6	4.2	17.7
10 or more years complete	4.7	2.7	7.3	5.4	12.7
Religion					
Hindu	13.7	4.0	17.7	1.1	18.8
Christian	6.1	5.8	12.0	9.8	21.7
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.9	3.2	11.1	7.7	18.7
	4.7	6.4	11.2	0.6	11.8
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste					
Scheduled tribe	(1.9)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(1.9)
Other ²	13.4	4.1	17.5	4.8	22.1
Child's sex					
Male	10.4	5.6	16.0	5.9	21.8
Female	5.0	4.7	9.7	6.2	15.8
Mother's age at birth					
<20	6.7	3.9	10.6	0.3	10.9
20-29	6.6	3.1	9.8	6.4	16.1
30-39	9.5	11.1	20.6	7.6	28.0
Birth order					
1	4.8	4.5	9.3	3.8	13.1
2-3	6.7	3.8	10.4	5.8	16.2
4 or more	18.2	10.8	29.0	11.9	40.5
Previous birth interval³					
<2 years	6.5	12.8	19.3	11.0	30.1
2-3 years	11.4	3.8	15.2	6.5	21.6
4 years or more	8.8	4.6	13.4	6.2	19.5
Total	7.7	5.2	12.9	6.0	18.8

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death. Total includes children belonging to other religions, children belonging to other backward class or whose caste/tribe is not known, and children with mother's age at birth 40-49, who are not shown separately.

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

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

³ Excludes first-order births

Table 43 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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	35.6	1.0	41.9 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	35.4	0.6	6.9
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	3.2	0.8	0.2
Mother's age >34	3.9	0.3	16.6
Birth interval <24 months	6.0	1.2	6.5
Birth order >3	7.5	2.4	6.2
Subtotal	20.6	1.4	29.5
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.2	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.3	*	0.5
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	4.6	2.1	18.6
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.9	(6.6)	0.9
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.4	2.9	1.7
Subtotal	8.5	2.7	21.6
In any avoidable high-risk category	29.1	1.8	51.2
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	5,750	na	13,623

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

Table 44 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	Community/ village health worker	ASHA	Other	No ANC	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth											
<20	57.1	21.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.3	0.3	18.3	100.0	481	78.1
20-34	60.8	16.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.9	1.1	18.5	100.0	3,788	76.9
35-49	51.4	16.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	2.4	1.0	27.8	100.0	479	67.8
Birth order											
1	63.0	17.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.9	0.9	16.1	100.0	1,781	80.3
2-3	60.3	16.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.2	0.9	18.7	100.0	2,238	76.8
4 or more	47.9	15.8	1.1	0.3	0.2	3.3	1.7	29.7	100.0	729	63.8
Residence											
Urban	71.1	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	13.9	100.0	686	84.9
Rural	57.5	17.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.1	1.1	20.3	100.0	4,062	74.6
Schooling											
No schooling	49.3	17.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	4.7	0.7	26.6	100.0	1,068	67.2
<5 years complete	52.3	15.7	1.7	0.0	0.9	5.0	1.7	22.7	100.0	251	68.0
5-9 years complete	58.3	18.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.9	0.6	19.7	100.0	1,608	76.3
10-11 years complete	64.3	17.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	2.3	1.3	13.8	100.0	753	82.0
12 or more years complete	69.6	13.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.6	14.7	100.0	1,068	82.7
Religion											
Hindu	67.9	16.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.7	12.2	100.0	1,023	84.2
Christian	57.0	16.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	3.0	1.6	20.9	100.0	2,114	73.5
Buddhist/ Neo-Buddhist	58.7	21.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.3	0.0	16.0	100.0	749	80.3
Other	56.1	13.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.0	0.9	27.1	100.0	862	69.5
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	63.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.5	19.4	100.0	309	75.7
Scheduled tribe	57.0	16.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.8	1.2	21.4	100.0	3,571	73.8
Other backward class	63.4	23.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.4	9.8	100.0	237	86.6
Other	69.6	15.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	11.9	100.0	614	85.4
Total	59.4	16.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.8	1.0	19.4	100.0	4,748	76.1

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 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.

Table 45 Antenatal care services and information received

Percent of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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	98.7	96.5	97.5	99.2	99.0	84.8	96.8
Blood pressure measured	97.6	97.0	97.7	97.8	97.7	87.0	97.1
Urine sample taken	96.1	95.5	96.3	97.5	99.2	84.9	95.6
Blood sample taken	96.0	95.7	96.4	98.3	99.2	84.1	95.8
Abdomen examined	91.3	89.6	90.5	96.1	99.2	76.9	89.9
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	61.8	60.8	61.5	53.9	57.5	56.5	60.9
Convulsions	58.5	59.8	60.4	59.7	79.2	53.7	59.6
Prolonged labour	66.4	65.4	66.4	63.5	74.3	56.3	65.5
Severe abdominal pain	65.6	65.7	66.4	67.0	79.2	57.8	65.7
High blood pressure	67.1	66.5	67.6	66.1	82.8	56.7	66.6
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	68.4	69.3	69.6	68.6	77.1	65.8	69.2
Number of women	591	3,237	3,497	186	69	205	3,828

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations and trust hospitals/clinics

Table 46 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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 took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth									
<20	33.4	54.9	65.5	75.5	78.7	22.9	9.4	24.6	481
20-34	38.0	53.9	68.4	78.2	78.5	25.1	9.0	28.4	3,788
35-49	28.0	44.4	58.8	68.6	68.6	14.1	4.4	23.7	479
Birth order									
1	39.1	58.1	70.2	79.3	80.8	28.3	10.3	27.3	1,781
2-3	37.6	53.1	68.2	78.3	77.9	23.2	8.5	27.9	2,238
4 or more	26.9	40.9	56.7	66.9	68.0	14.8	4.8	27.1	729
Residence									
Urban	47.8	57.2	74.7	82.1	82.8	29.4	13.0	28.0	686
Rural	34.6	52.4	65.9	76.0	76.6	22.9	7.8	27.5	4,062
Schooling									
No schooling	25.9	44.6	53.6	67.3	65.0	14.7	5.6	23.5	1,068
<5 years complete	26.6	47.5	59.7	65.8	70.8	25.1	8.7	22.3	251
5-9 years complete	37.1	53.7	69.6	76.9	77.5	25.9	8.7	26.2	1,608
10-11 years complete	43.0	57.5	68.9	80.3	84.6	27.1	9.3	30.1	753
12 or more years complete	44.1	58.8	77.7	86.8	86.5	27.2	10.8	33.2	1,068
Religion									
Hindu	40.9	59.8	72.6	81.3	77.7	33.3	12.0	25.6	1,023
Christian	38.4	50.6	65.6	75.8	77.2	20.8	7.0	28.2	2,114
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	26.8	55.2	60.1	71.7	73.1	21.3	9.0	26.6	749
Other	35.2	49.4	70.6	79.0	81.7	22.1	8.1	29.1	862
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	34.4	51.2	60.9	70.8	72.8	26.0	11.3	29.9	309
Scheduled tribe	35.9	51.0	65.6	76.0	77.5	20.4	6.4	28.7	3,571
Other backward class	51.2	59.7	78.5	88.4	81.9	29.5	9.9	25.8	237
Other	35.0	63.1	74.5	80.5	78.0	40.2	19.0	20.9	614
Total	36.5	53.1	67.2	76.9	77.5	23.8	8.6	27.6	4,748

Note: Total includes 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 live 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 live 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 live birth

Table 47 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

District	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 took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Anjaw	32.3	52.0	74.0	80.2	76.1	16.5	1.2	26.1	72
Changlang	46.9	65.0	83.0	88.1	81.3	37.3	14.1	26.4	503
Dibang Valley	40.4	60.7	81.2	85.2	77.8	25.4	8.1	40.6	34
East Kameng	29.1	41.7	65.2	73.1	65.9	11.2	1.1	30.7	267
East Siang	34.3	39.9	67.0	75.2	78.1	11.4	6.6	19.4	232
Kra Daadi	18.3	62.4	39.6	55.1	77.4	12.6	9.0	24.1	168
Kurung Kumey	44.1	45.2	70.8	77.0	70.8	23.8	8.6	38.1	208
Lohit	39.6	66.9	68.9	74.6	80.6	34.1	17.6	22.9	192
Longding	39.6	65.8	71.4	78.4	70.7	33.4	7.1	25.6	153
Lower Dibang Valley	48.6	56.3	83.1	87.5	84.8	25.8	3.3	46.4	239
Lower Subansiri	39.1	53.4	76.0	82.3	84.9	15.1	5.3	31.2	197
Namsai	35.4	61.6	63.6	76.7	76.9	33.6	8.9	26.3	527
Papum Pare	39.3	38.4	64.3	74.0	80.9	24.8	13.3	16.1	465
Siang	31.1	50.8	69.7	78.7	79.9	21.5	5.7	39.1	66
Tawang	37.6	79.9	68.7	85.3	85.2	28.2	14.6	26.7	186
Tirap	35.7	59.3	55.9	73.9	77.0	27.4	14.5	33.4	220
Upper Siang	34.0	54.5	62.9	73.5	69.6	12.6	5.4	25.4	82
Upper Subansiri	32.1	34.6	66.9	79.1	76.7	23.6	8.4	29.6	345
West Kameng	27.6	45.1	48.5	64.4	63.6	18.5	1.4	28.3	201
West Siang	30.4	49.5	63.2	72.0	79.3	9.9	2.9	25.4	393
Arunachal Pradesh	36.5	53.1	67.2	76.9	77.5	23.8	8.6	27.6	4,748

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid tablets or syrup

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last live 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 live 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 live birth

Table 48 Advice received during pregnancy

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, percentage who received different types of advice, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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	Breastfeeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Mother's age at birth						
<20	82.3	84.8	88.1	85.6	80.1	160
20-34	79.6	77.1	83.9	82.9	76.0	1,238
35-49	72.7	73.2	78.7	77.1	72.2	150
Birth order						
1	81.9	79.4	85.5	84.2	80.3	587
2-3	79.1	77.7	84.7	83.2	74.1	743
4 or more	72.4	71.5	76.3	76.3	71.6	217
Residence						
Urban	80.7	81.0	86.3	85.7	74.1	171
Rural	79.1	77.1	83.5	82.2	76.3	1,377
Schooling						
No schooling	74.9	74.6	81.5	78.9	72.5	318
<5 years complete	77.0	79.8	83.5	77.4	71.4	90
5-9 years complete	78.6	78.0	83.9	82.4	76.3	561
10-11 years complete	83.6	79.9	86.0	85.9	79.9	270
12 or more years complete	81.8	76.6	84.3	85.3	77.4	308
Religion						
Hindu	84.9	85.1	87.1	87.9	83.3	364
Christian	75.7	73.9	82.0	80.9	71.0	662
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	83.0	80.0	86.9	84.2	83.4	291
Other	75.8	72.7	80.1	77.0	70.2	232
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	79.5	72.9	77.3	76.5	72.0	91
Scheduled tribe	78.3	76.3	84.2	81.8	74.5	1,116
Other backward class	89.8	91.6	89.5	91.7	85.2	105
Other	79.0	79.2	81.8	84.3	81.3	235
Total	79.3	77.5	83.8	82.6	76.1	1,548

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 49 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the 5 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	76.2	939	48.5	45.8	1.9	3.7	100.0	715
20-34	76.3	5,349	43.4	42.1	3.4	11.1	100.0	4,082
35-49	69.9	599	42.4	35.5	2.9	19.2	100.0	419
Residence								
Urban	83.2	988	44.5	39.8	3.9	11.8	100.0	822
Rural	74.5	5,898	43.9	42.5	3.0	10.6	100.0	4,394
Antenatal care visits²								
None	60.8	1,098	41.2	43.0	4.1	11.8	100.0	667
1-3	76.8	2,225	46.7	40.5	3.2	9.5	100.0	1,709
4 or more	85.1	2,133	43.7	42.0	2.9	11.3	100.0	1,816
Don't know	78.1	316	48.8	38.3	4.7	8.2	100.0	247
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	64.1	1,510	50.8	41.7	2.6	4.9	100.0	968
<5 years complete	62.7	380	45.6	39.1	3.9	11.4	100.0	239
5-9 years complete	74.6	2,315	44.2	43.8	2.4	9.6	100.0	1,726
10-11 years complete	82.3	1,088	43.1	40.9	2.7	13.3	100.0	895
12 or more years complete	87.1	1,592	39.2	41.5	4.7	14.6	100.0	1,388
Religion								
Hindu	74.5	1,439	45.5	41.0	3.3	10.2	100.0	1,072
Christian	76.8	3,111	43.2	43.9	2.8	10.0	100.0	2,388
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	67.9	1,082	45.7	37.5	4.6	12.1	100.0	735
Other	81.4	1,254	42.9	42.2	2.8	12.1	100.0	1,021
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	78.3	425	41.5	45.5	3.1	10.0	100.0	333
Scheduled tribe	76.9	5,232	43.3	42.1	3.2	11.4	100.0	4,024
Other backward class	74.5	347	45.7	41.5	2.2	10.5	100.0	258
Other	68.0	858	49.6	39.9	3.4	7.1	100.0	584

Continued...

Table 49 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done—Continued

Percentage of all pregnancies in the 5 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	80.5	2,696	43.0	45.1	2.7	9.3	100.0	2,172
1 child	77.9	2,053	44.8	40.1	3.1	12.0	100.0	1,599
0 sons	76.7	964	51.3	34.5	2.4	11.8	100.0	740
1 son	78.9	1,088	39.2	44.9	3.7	12.1	100.0	859
2 children	70.8	1,165	42.9	39.0	3.9	14.2	100.0	825
0 sons	67.5	317	51.0	37.9	3.4	7.7	100.0	214
1 or more sons	72.1	847	40.0	39.4	4.1	16.5	100.0	611
3 children	67.4	561	45.9	39.9	3.9	10.3	100.0	378
0 sons	76.6	92	54.5	41.0	2.5	1.9	100.0	71
1 or more sons	65.6	469	43.9	39.7	4.2	12.2	100.0	308
4 or more children	58.9	412	48.6	42.5	4.1	4.8	100.0	242
0 sons	(69.8)	39	*	*	*	*	100.0	27
1 or more sons	57.8	373	48.8	41.9	3.9	5.4	100.0	216
Total	75.7	6,886	44.0	42.1	3.2	10.8	100.0	5,216

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who 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

Table 50 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, percent distribution by the timing of the registration and percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) Card, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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	Don't know		
Mother's age at birth							
<20	89.7	481	74.8	24.9	0.3	94.7	432
20-34	86.5	3,788	75.4	22.8	1.7	96.2	3,275
35-49	77.9	479	75.2	23.1	1.3	91.2	373
Birth order							
1	88.9	1,781	77.5	20.9	1.5	96.0	1,584
2-3	87.1	2,238	74.9	23.6	1.4	96.1	1,950
4 or more	74.9	729	70.5	27.2	2.0	92.4	545
Residence							
Urban	91.6	686	76.8	22.2	0.6	97.7	628
Rural	85.0	4,062	75.0	23.2	1.7	95.2	3,451
Schooling							
No schooling	76.1	1,068	70.7	26.0	3.1	93.6	813
<5 years complete	84.3	251	71.2	27.8	1.0	93.6	212
5-9 years complete	86.7	1,608	75.6	23.5	0.7	95.8	1,394
10-11 years complete	90.8	753	76.3	22.2	1.6	97.1	683
12 or more years complete	91.5	1,068	78.9	19.4	1.6	96.3	977
Religion							
Hindu	89.8	1,023	80.3	19.0	0.6	97.2	919
Christian	83.4	2,114	73.9	23.8	2.3	95.7	1,764
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	90.4	749	75.4	24.1	0.4	94.9	676
Other	83.6	862	72.4	25.3	2.1	93.8	720
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	84.4	309	82.4	17.3	0.0	95.7	261
Scheduled tribe	84.9	3,571	73.3	24.7	1.9	95.3	3,031
Other backward class	93.6	237	79.4	20.3	0.0	96.2	222
Other	89.6	614	81.5	17.4	1.1	96.6	550
Total	85.9	4,748	75.3	23.0	1.6	95.6	4,080

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

Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage of live births 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 5 years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	90.6	77.3	79.2
Public sector	82.1	73.6	74.8
NGO/trust	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private sector	8.5	3.6	4.3
At home	9.3	22.6	20.7
Own home	8.6	21.0	19.3
Parent's home	0.5	1.5	1.3
Other home	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other ¹	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	66.5	55.4	57.0
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	26.1	24.3	24.5
Other health personnel	0.4	0.6	0.6
Dai (TBA)	3.5	6.1	5.7
Friends/relatives	2.5	11.1	9.9
Other	0.6	1.6	1.5
No one	0.4	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	93.0	80.3	82.1
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	3.2	4.1	4.0
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	17.1	14.4	14.8
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	8.5	6.6	6.8
Number of births	807	4,916	5,723
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	71.1	46.0	47.5
Clean blade used to cut the cord	78.1	72.2	72.5
Either of the above	84.2	74.7	75.3
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	78.6	75.4	75.6
Number of births delivered at home	55	835	891
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than four hours	59.7	50.4	51.8
4-23 hours	3.6	2.3	2.5
1-2 days	3.8	4.6	4.5
3-41 days	3.3	4.0	3.9
No postnatal check	29.6	38.6	37.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care—Continued

Percent distribution of live births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage of live births 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 5 years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	50.6	39.2	40.9
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	18.9	18.1	18.2
Other health personnel	0.3	0.1	0.1
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.5	3.0	2.7
Other	0.2	0.9	0.8
No postnatal check	29.6	38.6	37.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	686	4,062	4,748

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 health personnel 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 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the 5 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 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check from health personnel and who received a postnatal check from health personnel within 2 days of birth for their most recent birth, and among births in the year preceding the survey, percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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 check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Among births in the year preceding the survey:	
								Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
<20	78.0	2.7	80.7	83.5	645	66.9	62.8	89.2	481
20-34	76.3	4.1	80.4	83.1	4,540	63.1	59.2	87.0	3,788
35-49	59.2	7.9	67.2	71.5	538	55.2	51.4	73.2	479
Residence									
Urban	82.1	8.5	90.6	93.0	807	70.4	67.1	94.9	686
Rural	73.6	3.7	77.3	80.3	4,916	61.4	57.4	84.1	4,062
Birth order									
1	82.6	5.6	88.2	89.4	2,259	66.6	62.9	92.0	1,781
2-3	73.9	3.9	77.8	81.4	2,596	62.7	59.0	86.5	2,238
4 or more	57.5	2.4	59.9	65.1	869	53.1	48.3	62.7	729
Antenatal care visits²									
None	57.7	2.7	60.4	64.9	920	33.8	31.4	70.5	920
1-3	77.9	2.6	80.4	84.4	1,838	66.1	60.5	83.5	1,838
4 or more	84.2	7.5	91.7	93.4	1,734	78.2	75.3	95.2	1,734
Don't know	85.8	3.3	89.1	87.9	256	36.3	33.6	(93.0)	256
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	58.9	2.1	61.0	65.6	1,367	50.1	45.3	67.7	1,068
<5 years complete	64.9	0.8	65.7	70.0	313	56.2	52.3	84.8	251
5-9 years complete	76.9	2.8	79.6	83.0	1,937	64.6	61.0	83.7	1,608
10-11 years complete	83.8	4.1	87.9	90.2	892	68.4	64.7	95.2	753
12 or more years complete	85.5	10.5	96.0	96.4	1,215	69.7	66.4	98.2	1,068

Continued...

Table 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of live births in the 5 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 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check from health personnel and who received a postnatal check from health personnel within 2 days of birth for their most recent birth, and among births in the year preceding the survey, percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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 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}	Among births in the year preceding the survey:	
									Number of women	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹
Religion										
Hindu	73.7	5.1	78.8	81.8	1,195	66.1	63.3	1,023	85.5	272
Christian	73.4	4.9	78.2	80.7	2,629	62.3	57.9	2,114	84.5	532
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	72.9	1.8	74.7	79.4	860	54.9	51.3	749	82.4	160
Other	81.5	4.2	85.8	88.1	1,040	66.1	62.1	862	92.0	200
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	83.1	3.6	86.8	89.5	361	58.5	52.9	309	89.5	75
Scheduled tribe	75.9	4.4	80.3	82.7	4,330	61.7	57.9	3,571	86.6	886
Other backward class	58.4	8.8	67.2	69.8	289	66.5	62.2	237	79.8	80
Other	71.0	2.6	73.6	79.8	721	69.7	66.2	614	81.5	124
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	4,284	70.8	67.1	3,642	99.5	896
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	98.5	248	82.0	80.0	210	98.8	75
Home	na	na	na	19.2	1,185	25.2	19.9	891	17.3	192
Total	74.8	4.3	79.2	82.1	5,723	62.7	58.8	4,748	85.8	1,164

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes information on births to women who don't know their caste/tribe and women who delivered in an other place of delivery, which is not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

² For the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

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

⁴ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

Table 53 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the 5 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 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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 who received postnatal check from health personnel within two days of delivery ²	Number of women
Anjaw	76.9	1.0	77.9	79.0	12.6	84	57.4	72
Changlang	69.3	5.8	75.0	81.3	12.4	566	74.3	503
Dibang Valley	78.8	6.7	85.5	88.1	10.3	39	68.5	34
East Kameng	74.2	1.8	76.0	80.3	9.0	357	57.9	267
East Siang	85.4	5.4	90.8	89.2	18.6	288	56.2	232
Kra Daadi	69.4	4.1	73.5	80.9	18.9	210	33.3	168
Kurung Kumey	64.2	4.9	69.2	69.7	17.1	260	67.8	208
Lohit	84.6	5.7	90.2	92.3	19.7	222	67.3	192
Longding	62.8	1.7	64.5	65.0	4.2	187	60.4	153
Lower Dibang Valley	86.8	3.3	90.1	93.7	11.0	271	61.1	239
Lower Subansiri	86.8	3.0	89.8	92.6	19.6	230	69.9	197
Namsai	60.3	3.3	63.6	68.8	10.5	620	53.5	527
Papum Pare	77.3	10.7	88.0	86.5	16.5	587	57.7	465
Siang	79.0	2.1	81.1	82.7	5.8	84	57.2	66
Tawang	83.8	0.3	84.2	89.8	17.3	217	50.2	186
Tirap	62.8	7.5	70.2	73.8	22.2	279	51.1	220
Upper Siang	74.9	1.1	76.0	78.8	14.2	108	58.8	82
Upper Subansiri	76.2	0.7	77.0	81.3	17.9	418	59.0	345
West Kameng	92.0	1.5	93.6	92.0	10.0	215	37.8	201
West Siang	79.8	4.8	84.6	87.6	17.8	481	62.7	393
Arunachal Pradesh	74.8	4.3	79.2	82.1	14.8	5,723	58.8	4,748

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 from health personnel within 42 days of the birth

Table 54 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 5 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 5 years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)*, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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	8,672	28,527	9,499	6.4	488
20-34	9,586	34,758	11,129	9.0	3,064
35-49	13,066	51,958	16,330	7.7	300
Birth order					
1	9,570	36,037	11,517	8.1	1,974
2-3	9,854	34,603	11,169	9.3	1,491
4 or more	10,027	48,752	11,007	8.2	388
Residence					
Urban	10,178	39,335	13,007	7.8	630
Rural	9,649	34,911	11,002	8.8	3,222
Schooling					
No schooling	7,262	26,767	7,959	7.6	682
<5 years complete	9,080	57,087	9,946	10.9	172
5-9 years complete	7,996	35,226	9,285	11.8	1,297
10-11 years complete	10,055	26,483	10,880	6.2	676
12 or more years complete	13,624	40,854	16,522	6.5	1,024
Religion					
Hindu	6,682	41,294	9,544	12.3	824
Christian	10,726	32,487	12,102	7.8	1,704
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7,910	37,266	8,858	9.5	570
Other	11,889	36,528	13,064	5.7	754
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	7,069	38,963	9,108	7.4	268
Scheduled tribe	10,678	37,369	12,210	8.1	2,942
Other backward class	6,819	21,380	9,269	11.5	170
Other	6,150	45,706	7,731	11.4	459
Total	9,731	36,061	11,327	8.6	3,852

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

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

Table 55 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the 3 years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 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 5 years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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
Anjaw	24.3	48	70.6	59.2	72	4.8	55
Changlang	24.7	323	70.9	77.7	503	10.7	383
Dibang Valley	19.3	22	70.8	50.9	34	6.3	29
East Kameng	53.9	185	63.5	36.4	267	11.1	214
East Siang	24.7	163	49.4	23.8	232	3.3	212
Kra Daadi	35.9	109	65.2	63.0	168	3.8	124
Kurung Kumey	40.2	141	49.2	38.8	208	11.8	148
Lohit	25.3	124	72.9	58.7	192	23.7	174
Longding	35.0	110	58.4	63.4	153	9.8	104
Lower Dibang Valley	22.7	171	69.4	54.5	239	6.9	214
Lower Subansiri	30.9	143	65.8	40.6	197	13.4	177
Namsai	29.9	367	57.6	63.9	527	15.5	357
Papum Pare	28.2	311	46.5	25.9	465	4.4	412
Siang	26.0	47	53.4	45.0	66	1.2	55
Tawang	26.6	124	63.2	64.8	186	12.2	159
Tirap	27.9	175	71.3	55.0	220	5.9	168
Upper Siang	35.8	59	59.3	47.2	82	2.0	64
Upper Subansiri	38.0	249	49.5	36.4	345	4.5	271
West Kameng	10.8	114	51.2	42.7	201	8.1	187
West Siang	23.9	262	55.9	41.7	393	3.2	346
Arunachal Pradesh	29.8	3,246	59.4	49.5	4,748	8.6	3,852

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

Table 56 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the 5 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first health check, and the percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Time between delivery and newborn's first postnatal health check					No postnatal 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				
Mother's age at birth									
<20	17.4	36.7	3.1	3.3	0.9	37.0	100.0	60.5	598
20-34	15.5	36.5	2.4	3.6	1.3	38.5	100.0	57.9	3,725
35-49	15.5	28.5	2.0	3.6	1.0	47.3	100.0	49.6	424
Birth order									
1	18.8	36.5	2.8	3.0	1.4	34.2	100.0	61.2	1,781
2-3	14.4	37.7	2.6	3.9	1.3	38.4	100.0	58.6	2,238
4-5	12.7	32.1	1.1	3.6	0.5	49.1	100.0	49.5	581
6 or more	10.4	14.5	0.0	3.1	1.0	68.7	100.0	28.0	148
Place of delivery									
Public health facility	18.4	43.1	2.9	3.3	1.1	28.5	100.0	67.7	3,642
Private health facility ²	31.0	47.9	1.9	0.9	3.1	12.7	100.0	81.7	210
Home	1.2	3.6	0.4	5.1	1.4	88.0	100.0	10.3	891
Residence									
Urban	21.3	37.8	3.5	4.0	1.3	27.9	100.0	66.6	686
Rural	14.8	35.5	2.2	3.4	1.2	40.9	100.0	56.0	4,062
Religion									
Hindu	21.3	34.2	2.4	3.4	1.4	34.2	100.0	61.3	1,023
Christian	14.7	37.3	2.2	4.4	1.2	38.4	100.0	58.6	2,114
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	16.9	24.4	1.9	2.7	0.5	52.1	100.0	45.9	749
Other	10.5	44.1	3.5	2.3	1.7	35.2	100.0	60.4	862
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	12.5	29.1	3.6	5.4	1.8	44.1	100.0	50.7	309
Scheduled tribe	14.0	37.4	2.6	3.4	1.2	39.4	100.0	57.3	3,571
Other backward class	18.7	39.4	1.8	1.9	1.0	35.1	100.0	61.8	237
Other	26.9	29.4	1.1	3.8	1.0	35.5	100.0	61.2	614
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	12.0	26.1	0.6	4.6	1.4	53.9	100.0	43.2	1,068
<5 years complete	13.3	26.4	2.5	3.4	0.1	53.6	100.0	45.7	251
5-9 years complete	15.9	37.8	2.4	3.3	0.9	37.8	100.0	59.4	1,608
10-11 years complete	17.7	39.3	3.0	2.6	1.5	32.7	100.0	62.6	753
12 or more years complete	18.4	42.5	3.8	3.5	1.6	27.1	100.0	68.2	1,068
Total	15.7	35.8	2.4	3.5	1.2	39.1	100.0	57.5	4,748

Note: Total includes information on births delivered in an other place of delivery and births whose caste/tribe is not known, which is not shown separately.

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

² Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 57 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the 5 years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-5 and NFHS-4, Arunachal Pradesh

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	81.4	59.1
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	48.0	37.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	57.3	39.2
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	90.5	81.5
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	93.0	82.8
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	74.1	59.2
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	34.5	23.6
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	52.3	36.2
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	77.2	44.2
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	80.2	45.7
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	75.1	59.2
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	36.5	26.7
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	53.1	36.9
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	79.1	52.3
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	82.0	53.8

¹ Based on the last birth to women in the 5 years preceding the survey

² Based on all births in the 5 years preceding the survey

³ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel

Table 58 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 mother of the child received antenatal care (ANC), percentage who were present for at least one antenatal check-up, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the child's mother received antenatal care	95.7	86.6	87.9
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	88.5	71.9	74.2
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	55.5	49.4	50.2
Convulsions	45.4	48.1	47.7
Prolonged labour	58.9	55.1	55.6
Severe abdominal pain	60.1	57.5	57.9
High blood pressure	53.5	51.1	51.4
Percentage ever told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complications	54.7	55.6	55.5
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	87.1	79.3	80.4
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering the baby in a health facility	78.7	77.4	77.6
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	81.1	82.0	81.9
Family planning or delaying his next child	69.2	73.9	73.3
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	60	376	436
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	*	46.1	46.4
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	59.9	59.7
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	54.8	53.1
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	8	78	85

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 59 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹			DPT or Penta			Polio ²			MCV/ Measles/ MMR/JMR	All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations ⁵	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children			
	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1							2	3	
Sex																		
Male	87.7	63.4	81.4	75.4	71.6	86.8	81.0	77.0	73.7	78.7	73.2	66.1	80.6	63.1	44.4	10.0	80.8	489
Female	88.1	66.7	85.5	78.9	74.3	86.4	83.3	78.3	78.7	82.4	77.1	71.8	80.8	66.6	50.1	8.8	82.8	519
Birth order																		
1	89.1	64.5	82.9	74.8	70.7	87.1	82.2	76.8	76.3	81.0	73.2	67.3	80.7	63.6	46.3	8.7	80.9	408
2-3	88.0	67.8	85.3	79.6	75.5	87.0	83.1	78.8	78.6	80.7	77.0	70.0	81.3	66.3	50.2	9.4	82.6	476
4-5	84.8	57.9	79.4	77.4	72.7	85.2	80.8	79.4	70.1	82.2	77.8	75.6	81.9	66.8	42.9	10.1	81.6	96
6 or more	(81.1)	(53.3)	(76.0)	(70.8)	(64.5)	(76.0)	(71.9)	(65.7)	(57.7)	(68.9)	(64.8)	(56.1)	(68.1)	(54.3)	(31.0)	(17.1)	(82.4)	29
Residence																		
Urban	93.4	78.3	89.9	85.0	80.9	91.9	88.2	83.2	81.5	84.5	78.1	70.4	85.1	66.8	57.0	3.0	86.8	129
Rural	87.1	63.2	82.6	76.0	71.8	85.8	81.3	76.8	75.5	80.0	74.8	68.8	80.1	64.6	45.9	10.3	81.1	880
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	79.1	53.1	74.0	70.5	65.9	79.0	72.1	67.5	64.6	74.8	67.9	64.7	70.9	58.2	39.4	16.9	73.8	234
<5 years complete	85.8	69.5	83.0	79.6	79.2	83.0	79.6	79.2	68.3	75.6	69.9	67.9	82.8	66.8	57.6	13.1	85.8	47
5-7 years complete	89.2	71.0	87.1	82.6	77.3	89.6	85.0	80.9	81.0	82.0	77.0	72.3	85.3	68.8	53.1	7.1	83.9	129
8-9 years complete	91.5	65.8	87.9	81.7	75.4	87.4	84.3	78.3	77.7	84.2	79.0	70.3	83.3	66.5	49.5	6.8	82.6	199
10-11 years complete	88.9	66.1	82.2	77.2	73.3	89.6	87.2	84.4	78.0	80.7	76.5	69.5	84.5	67.4	43.9	9.2	83.7	165
12 or more years complete	92.8	71.8	88.3	76.5	74.2	90.5	85.9	80.3	84.5	83.5	78.5	70.4	82.7	65.8	50.6	4.6	86.0	233
Religion																		
Hindu	91.4	73.6	82.6	79.7	77.3	88.9	84.9	83.0	81.6	83.0	78.6	73.7	83.7	69.5	57.0	5.0	85.4	225
Christian	87.2	61.4	83.5	76.4	70.5	85.9	81.8	76.0	77.4	81.8	75.2	68.9	79.0	65.1	46.1	10.9	80.8	438
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	84.1	54.4	78.5	72.0	69.5	80.3	75.3	71.5	58.5	72.7	68.4	64.1	74.5	58.7	33.6	14.6	79.0	175
Other	89.0	74.4	89.9	81.1	77.3	91.7	86.5	81.1	84.5	82.5	77.7	68.2	87.6	64.6	51.9	5.9	82.6	170

Continued...

Table 59. Vaccinations by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹				DPT or Penta				Polio ²			MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children	
	BCG	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2							3
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	82.2	71.0	71.2	64.0	63.7	82.9	70.0	65.3	75.6	74.8	70.9	61.9	67.4	55.6	49.0	11.8	72.9	62
Scheduled tribe	86.8	64.9	83.4	76.4	71.5	85.8	81.4	76.1	76.6	79.4	73.7	67.7	80.0	63.7	46.8	10.3	82.1	727
Other backward class	96.0	56.2	85.2	82.8	79.6	92.3	92.3	90.4	78.8	92.7	82.6	77.7	86.6	71.9	43.7	2.5	91.3	62
Other	91.7	64.6	87.1	85.3	82.1	88.5	88.5	86.3	72.2	84.7	81.9	75.1	86.8	71.6	49.9	7.4	81.1	146
Total	87.9	65.1	83.5	77.2	73.0	86.6	82.2	77.6	76.3	80.6	75.2	69.0	80.7	64.9	47.3	9.4	81.8	1,008
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	70.9	30.1	61.3	53.3	40.9	68.4	60.3	52.3	45.1	75.2	65.8	53.7	54.6	38.2	na	19.7	47.1	890

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children of birth order 6 or more and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

¹ Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine.

² Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

³ BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁴ BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B/Penta, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁵ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.

Table 60 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 with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

District	BCG			Hepatitis B or Penta ¹			DPT or Penta			Polio ²			MCV/Measles/MMR ³		All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴		No vaccinations ⁵		Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	Measles/MMR	All basic	All age appropriate	No vaccinations ⁵	Percentage			
Anjaw	(97.7)	(87.9)	(94.8)	(85.6)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(95.3)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(93.0)	(78.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	17		
Changlang	86.1	50.1	84.3	84.3	84.3	84.3	84.3	60.5	81.7	74.7	70.9	84.3	70.9	70.9	37.0	13.9	82.3	100		
Dibang Valley	(97.3)	(85.8)	(97.3)	(84.0)	(97.3)	(97.3)	(97.3)	(90.7)	(97.3)	(97.3)	(97.3)	(90.7)	(90.7)	(90.7)	(79.1)	(2.7)	(77.3)	6		
East Kameng	82.9	65.9	76.2	64.4	82.2	78.5	79.3	79.3	82.9	78.2	71.9	77.8	60.8	60.8	50.0	13.8	77.6	69		
East Siang	(84.8)	(72.1)	(77.7)	(69.2)	(81.2)	(77.8)	(71.2)	(76.3)	(74.0)	(63.2)	(59.0)	(81.9)	(48.8)	(43.0)	(6.4)	(68.3)	55			
Kra Daadi	(92.1)	(74.1)	(90.3)	(82.7)	(90.3)	(84.4)	(71.3)	(85.8)	(80.9)	(80.9)	(63.6)	(77.1)	(63.6)	(49.4)	(7.9)	(90.4)	39			
Kurung Kumey	(100.0)	(59.1)	(86.3)	(79.8)	(93.1)	(89.5)	(86.6)	(93.9)	(85.6)	(78.7)	(71.4)	(89.5)	(71.4)	(52.0)	(0.0)	(93.1)	40			
Lohit	(95.9)	(88.8)	(94.4)	(83.4)	(95.5)	(95.5)	(86.8)	(94.6)	(92.9)	(90.6)	(80.4)	(87.6)	(74.0)	(66.1)	(0.0)	(96.2)	35			
Longding	74.5	41.1	67.0	59.7	69.0	67.0	59.7	49.2	63.7	59.9	52.7	61.5	52.7	28.3	25.5	65.4	36			
Lower Dibang Valley	89.2	69.6	91.1	83.5	98.3	85.6	77.0	80.8	89.7	86.0	77.8	84.4	73.8	58.9	1.7	91.1	52			
Lower Subansiri	(85.0)	(73.6)	(78.9)	(65.9)	(84.2)	(82.6)	(69.6)	(83.5)	(82.0)	(82.0)	(75.8)	(76.5)	(66.4)	(57.4)	(15.0)	(74.9)	34			
Namsai	83.5	63.1	83.2	77.3	84.6	81.9	80.7	69.6	75.1	74.0	70.9	79.3	67.2	52.4	14.2	77.9	129			
Papum Pare	88.1	54.3	78.9	64.3	82.3	76.2	76.2	80.6	78.6	72.3	63.9	77.3	60.7	29.6	11.9	70.3	103			
Siang	(80.8)	(47.1)	(84.4)	(80.9)	(84.4)	(84.4)	(81.1)	(64.8)	(65.1)	(60.3)	(60.3)	(77.5)	(60.3)	(29.4)	(15.6)	(81.3)	10			
Tawang	93.1	66.1	92.4	83.2	91.4	89.7	81.9	77.3	82.4	75.7	69.3	90.7	67.5	46.6	5.0	87.9	47			
Tirap	82.8	52.9	90.5	83.3	90.5	83.3	77.4	68.0	88.6	79.5	72.1	77.9	66.3	43.8	7.7	84.8	48			
Upper Siang	(86.7)	(71.7)	(87.3)	(63.4)	(87.3)	(80.4)	(68.4)	(83.9)	(91.1)	(78.3)	(64.5)	(70.0)	(61.4)	(46.5)	(6.9)	(87.2)	17			
Upper Subansiri	89.8	81.4	79.7	74.3	86.3	79.5	75.6	82.5	87.2	81.6	74.4	84.3	68.4	63.3	6.7	89.7	74			
West Kameng	(94.0)	(64.5)	(71.0)	(62.1)	(79.8)	(70.5)	(65.8)	(88.7)	(83.2)	(66.5)	(63.0)	(65.8)	(56.2)	(36.3)	(6.0)	(90.1)	38			
West Siang	(93.7)	(78.3)	(92.1)	(83.6)	(95.8)	(87.8)	(87.8)	(68.2)	(63.4)	(59.1)	(57.5)	(86.6)	(55.4)	(48.0)	(4.2)	(80.7)	60			
Arunachal Pradesh	87.9	65.1	83.5	77.2	86.6	82.2	77.6	76.3	80.6	75.2	69.0	80.7	64.9	47.3	9.4	81.8	1,008			

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine; 2 Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth; 3 BCG; MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth); ⁴ BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B/Penta, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth);

⁵ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.

Table 61 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age 5 years, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	1.6	7.0	591	*	*	9	(47.0)	41
6-11	2.6	9.0	459	*	*	12	(59.3)	41
12-23	2.5	11.1	1,008	(41.9)	(23.1)	25	46.7	112
24-35	1.6	9.0	1,139	*	*	18	50.2	102
36-47	1.7	8.5	1,137	*	*	19	57.7	97
48-59	2.7	8.7	1,301	(44.4)	(35.0)	35	50.2	113
Sex								
Male	2.1	8.7	2,855	44.3	16.3	59	49.4	248
Female	2.1	9.3	2,780	47.7	29.6	59	53.2	259
Residence								
Urban	2.4	9.4	790	*	*	19	62.0	74
Rural	2.0	8.9	4,845	48.9	23.2	99	49.5	433
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	1.9	7.6	1,314	(41.6)	(24.1)	24	41.5	99
<5 years complete	1.3	7.6	301	*	*	4	*	23
5-7 years complete	3.0	11.3	704	*	*	21	53.3	80
8-9 years complete	2.1	9.8	1,185	(40.0)	(27.3)	25	53.0	116
10-11 years complete	1.5	9.9	875	*	*	13	56.9	87
12 or more years complete	2.4	8.2	1,255	(48.7)	(17.7)	30	58.7	102
Religion								
Hindu	1.9	8.1	1,175	(52.9)	(24.8)	23	52.3	95
Christian	2.1	8.6	2,582	30.5	17.1	55	46.8	223
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.1	10.4	849	*	*	18	54.5	88
Other	2.1	9.9	1,029	*	*	22	57.7	102
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	3.1	6.3	360	*	*	11	(37.4)	23
Scheduled tribe	2.3	9.3	4,262	48.0	25.8	100	53.1	395
Other backward class	1.2	5.2	282	*	*	3	*	15
Other	0.5	9.8	709	*	*	4	45.1	69
Mother's smoking status								
Smokes cigarettes/ <i>bidis</i>	4.0	15.7	80	*	*	3	*	13
Does not smoke cigarettes/ <i>bidis</i>	2.1	8.9	5,556	45.2	23.6	115	50.5	495
Total	2.1	9.0	5,635	46.0	22.9	118	51.4	507

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Symptoms of ARI are cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which is chest related and/or difficult breathing which is chest related

² Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative

Table 62. Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), percentage who were given other treatments, and percentage who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹		Percentage who were given other treatments										Number of children with diarrhoea				
			A fluid made from an ORS packet	Either ORS or gruel	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug ³	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other		No treatment			
Age in months																			
<6	3.9	591	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
6-11	4.1	459	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
12-23	5.9	1,008	68.4	72.5	12.2	75.3	23.8	15.8	70.5	60.5	22.3	5.1	2.4	2.4	1.0	8.2	11.6	59	
24-35	5.7	1,139	49.4	67.7	13.5	73.5	31.8	25.6	70.7	56.2	13.8	10.4	1.2	1.2	0.0	15.4	13.9	65	
36-47	4.8	1,137	51.2	68.7	6.7	72.5	30.6	22.6	68.6	59.0	15.5	9.1	8.1	8.1	0.0	6.0	17.3	54	
48-59	5.3	1,301	48.3	65.4	0.5	65.4	23.0	20.4	61.0	49.1	16.4	5.9	7.8	7.8	0.0	7.7	27.0	68	
Sex																			
Male	5.2	2,855	63.2	67.3	7.8	71.0	29.5	24.6	66.9	52.3	13.7	10.6	5.0	5.0	0.0	11.0	20.4	150	
Female	5.0	2,780	62.1	65.1	6.0	66.6	26.2	19.4	63.6	52.2	21.7	3.2	4.4	4.4	0.4	8.1	19.1	139	
Residence																			
Urban	4.3	790	59.6	66.3	3.7	66.3	35.9	32.2	59.6	54.6	26.4	5.0	2.5	2.5	1.7	12.6	22.8	34	
Rural	5.3	4,845	63.1	66.2	7.3	69.2	26.9	20.8	66.1	52.0	16.4	7.3	5.0	5.0	0.0	9.2	19.4	255	
Mother's schooling																			
No schooling	5.7	1,314	67.5	68.4	8.1	70.7	28.6	22.5	69.8	56.0	13.2	11.8	6.6	6.6	0.0	10.1	21.5	75	
<5 years complete	5.6	301	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
5-7 years complete	5.9	704	(62.5)	(70.1)	(19.7)	(77.0)	(24.3)	(21.4)	(73.3)	(61.0)	(17.6)	(11.2)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(1.4)	(10.0)	(15.7)	42	
8-9 years complete	4.4	1,185	48.3	58.5	3.3	61.8	27.8	18.3	55.1	40.7	19.8	6.2	2.9	2.9	0.0	14.3	16.0	52	
10-11 years complete	4.9	875	(46.5)	(64.0)	(6.3)	(66.7)	(27.9)	(22.0)	(65.6)	(54.5)	(12.3)	(1.1)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(14.1)	(20.1)	43	
12 or more years complete	4.8	1,255	61.3	65.2	2.1	65.2	22.8	19.7	59.8	47.4	22.0	2.7	7.3	7.3	0.0	0.6	26.3	60	

Continued...

Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), percentage who were given other treatments, and percentage who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children who were given:											Number of children with diarrhoea							
			Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Anti-biotic drug		Anti-motility drug	Other drug ³	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other			
Religion																					
Hindu	5.0	1,175	53.0	62.5	37.2	69.2	2.1	69.2	2.1	34.8	28.7	62.5	48.2	26.5	7.8	2.1	0.0	8.8	16.9	59	
Christian	5.1	2,582	49.0	61.3	35.0	62.8	12.5	67.1	19.2	24.1	19.2	65.7	52.9	12.2	2.8	3.6	0.0	11.3	23.9	133	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	5.9	849	59.3	71.2	66.7	74.5	3.5	78.1	46.6	36.8	74.7	59.5	59.5	12.0	23.9	8.0	0.0	8.9	12.6	50	
Other	4.6	1,029	59.9	57.7	23.2	63.6	0.8	63.6	10.1	6.4	57.7	47.9	47.9	27.4	0.0	7.8	1.2	6.5	19.7	47	
Caste/tribe																					
Scheduled caste	6.0	360	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
Scheduled tribe	5.7	4,262	53.9	63.7	37.9	67.0	7.9	70.1	27.1	20.4	66.8	53.7	53.7	16.6	7.2	4.6	0.2	9.0	18.2	243	
Other backward class	1.8	282	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Other	2.4	709	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Source of drinking water⁴																					
Improved	5.4	5,233	54.0	62.6	39.3	66.2	7.1	68.9	27.4	22.1	65.3	52.4	52.4	17.6	7.2	4.8	0.2	9.8	20.2	283	
Unimproved	1.4	398	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Toilet facility⁴																					
Improved	5.1	4,441	55.5	63.3	40.7	67.0	8.1	70.0	25.9	20.2	66.3	52.8	52.8	17.4	7.3	4.7	0.2	9.7	18.8	226	
Shared ⁵	4.9	677	(44.2)	(69.5)	(41.7)	(75.0)	(4.9)	(77.7)	(47.5)	(41.7)	(72.1)	(62.6)	(62.6)	(17.4)	(11.4)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(19.1)	33	
Unimproved	6.1	418	(46.2)	(43.8)	(17.0)	(43.8)	(0.0)	(43.8)	(20.1)	(12.3)	(43.8)	(28.3)	(28.3)	(21.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.7)	(31.6)	26	
No facility/open defecation	3.0	99	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Total	5.1	5,635	53.4	62.7	39.0	66.2	6.9	68.9	27.9	22.1	65.3	52.3	52.3	17.5	7.0	4.7	0.2	9.6	19.8	288	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known and children in households with other source of drinking water, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts
¹ Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative; ² Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode; ³ Includes injection and unknown pill or syrup; ⁴ See Table 4 for definition of categories; ⁵ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 63 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Number of children with diarrhoea					
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less		Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total
Age in months																
12-23	12.2	33.7	26.7	21.3	3.7	2.4	100.0	0.0	47.2	28.6	16.8	5.8	0.0	1.5	100.0	59
24-35	13.5	48.3	22.7	8.3	7.2	0.0	100.0	7.9	45.1	25.1	13.3	1.8	6.3	0.4	100.0	65
36-47	6.7	30.0	34.1	25.5	3.7	0.0	100.0	3.8	31.8	42.0	13.0	5.6	3.7	0.0	100.0	54
48-59	0.5	38.8	26.7	17.1	12.5	4.5	100.0	1.8	37.7	27.4	15.3	0.0	14.5	3.3	100.0	68
Sex																
Male	7.8	41.5	23.8	15.6	8.7	2.6	100.0	1.4	44.5	24.4	17.0	2.0	8.4	2.3	100.0	150
Female	6.0	35.7	29.0	22.5	5.6	1.3	100.0	4.5	34.7	32.6	15.1	4.6	7.6	0.9	100.0	139
Residence																
Urban	3.7	53.0	19.3	17.4	2.5	4.0	100.0	0.0	51.5	23.1	12.4	3.7	6.8	2.5	100.0	34
Rural	7.3	36.8	27.2	19.1	7.8	1.7	100.0	3.3	38.2	29.1	16.6	3.2	8.2	1.5	100.0	255
Mother's schooling																
No schooling	8.1	40.6	32.6	13.1	3.8	2.0	100.0	6.9	39.8	28.3	14.5	1.3	7.9	1.3	100.0	75
5-7 years complete	(19.7)	(38.1)	(25.9)	(12.8)	(3.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.9)	(55.3)	(19.9)	(19.1)	(1.3)	(3.4)	(0.0)	100.0	42
8-9 years complete	3.3	42.3	24.4	20.0	7.6	2.3	100.0	0.0	39.4	30.8	18.8	5.7	3.0	2.3	100.0	52
10-11 years complete	(6.3)	(31.3)	(30.4)	(17.1)	(15.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.6)	(23.7)	(40.6)	(13.2)	(1.7)	(16.1)	(0.0)	100.0	43
12 or more years complete	2.1	42.5	19.2	23.0	8.2	5.0	100.0	0.0	39.9	26.4	14.9	6.9	7.8	4.2	100.0	60

Continued...

Table 63 Feeding practices during diarrhoea — *Continued*

Percent distribution of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Number of children with diarrhoea					
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less		Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total
Religion																
Hindu	2.1	47.8	21.5	17.0	10.8	0.8	100.0	0.0	45.9	25.5	13.2	6.7	8.7	0.0	100.0	59
Christian	12.5	32.7	25.4	21.0	6.5	2.0	100.0	4.1	37.9	26.9	16.8	2.9	9.4	2.0	100.0	133
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3.5	37.3	30.0	12.9	11.3	5.0	100.0	5.3	32.6	32.4	12.3	2.9	11.0	3.4	100.0	50
Other	0.8	45.7	31.1	21.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.8	45.0	31.8	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	47
Total	6.9	38.7	26.3	18.9	7.2	2.0	100.0	2.9	39.8	28.4	16.1	3.2	8.0	1.6	100.0	288

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children age less than 6 months or 6-11 months and children whose mother has less than 5 years of schooling, who are not shown separately.

Table 64 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	92.3	153
20-24	92.8	1,028
25-34	93.0	2,667
35-49	92.0	917
Residence		
Urban	94.6	686
Rural	92.4	4,079
Schooling		
No schooling	90.0	1,080
<5 years complete	93.2	252
5-9 years complete	93.3	1,612
10-11 years complete	93.5	753
12 or more years complete	94.2	1,069
Religion		
Hindu	93.2	1,025
Christian	92.6	2,122
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	91.1	749
Other	94.1	870
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	91.2	309
Scheduled tribe	93.0	3,589
Other backward class	93.4	237
Other	91.7	614
Total	92.7	4,765

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

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months			Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any services	Supplementary food ¹	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool	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	30.5	29.2	14.7	20.3	1,049	na	na	21.7	1,049	53.2	227		
12-23	39.6	38.8	20.6	26.1	1,008	na	na	28.1	1,008	56.2	283		
24-35	40.3	39.9	20.1	26.5	1,139	na	na	27.1	1,139	61.3	309		
36-47	34.6	34.0	17.3	22.7	1,137	27.4	1,137	22.6	1,137	60.2	257		
48-59	35.1	34.0	16.5	22.9	1,301	28.3	1,301	22.8	1,301	58.4	297		
60-71	33.5	32.6	14.7	23.2	1,253	26.8	1,253	na	na	na	na		
0-35	36.9	36.0	18.5	24.3	3,197	na	na	25.6	3,197	57.3	819		
36-71	34.4	33.5	16.1	22.9	3,691	27.5	3,691	na	na	na	na		
Sex													
Male	36.4	35.5	17.4	24.8	3,522	28.7	1,911	25.1	2,855	57.0	716		
Female	34.7	33.9	17.0	22.2	3,366	26.3	1,780	23.6	2,780	59.2	656		
Residence													
Urban	20.3	19.7	10.7	15.8	969	14.4	522	16.6	790	51.2	131		
Rural	38.1	37.2	18.3	24.8	5,919	29.7	3,169	25.6	4,845	58.8	1,241		
Mother's schooling													
No schooling	40.4	39.2	20.2	26.5	1,619	32.4	862	26.6	1,314	59.5	349		
<5 years complete	36.7	36.4	20.4	26.5	368	34.3	195	26.0	301	61.4	78		
5-7 years complete	34.2	33.4	16.2	22.0	856	24.4	466	23.0	704	60.6	162		
8-9 years complete	36.7	36.2	15.7	24.5	1,438	25.3	783	27.8	1,185	53.0	329		
10-11 years complete	34.2	32.8	17.7	22.6	1,072	27.1	580	25.1	875	59.8	220		
12 or more years complete	30.8	30.3	15.0	20.4	1,536	25.0	806	18.6	1,255	58.6	234		

Continued...

Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Percentage of children under age 6 years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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 services	Supplementary food ¹	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool	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
Religion											
Hindu	35.9	34.6	19.4	28.0	1,408	29.5	718	27.5	1,175	56.6	323
Christian	35.2	34.1	17.1	22.1	3,150	27.0	1,674	23.2	2,582	57.5	600
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	46.2	46.0	20.4	31.0	1,079	34.7	607	34.5	849	62.8	293
Other	27.0	26.5	12.5	15.9	1,250	20.5	692	15.2	1,029	54.6	156
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	27.4	26.8	18.8	22.4	438	26.1	249	22.2	360	61.3	80
Scheduled tribe	35.0	34.1	16.6	22.1	5,259	26.6	2,835	23.0	4,262	59.6	981
Other backward class	52.6	51.9	22.9	45.7	318	39.9	132	42.3	282	44.6	119
Other	38.0	37.2	18.4	25.9	846	31.1	460	27.0	709	57.7	191
Total	35.6	34.7	17.2	23.6	6,888	27.5	3,691	24.4	5,635	58.1	1,372

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

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

Table 66 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Among children under age 6 years, percentage whose mothers received specific benefits from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	13.9	13.5	11.2	10.2	969	13.3	13.2	11.6	11.0	969
Rural	28.3	27.5	18.3	19.3	5,919	25.4	24.6	17.7	18.3	5,917
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	28.9	28.2	19.4	19.4	1,619	25.2	24.6	17.8	18.7	1,618
<5 years complete	30.7	29.8	21.6	21.5	368	29.2	28.8	21.1	21.1	368
5-7 years complete	25.9	25.7	15.5	16.5	856	23.7	22.8	15.9	15.7	855
8-9 years complete	28.2	27.3	18.4	18.6	1,438	26.1	25.2	18.1	19.0	1,438
10-11 years complete	23.5	22.8	15.9	17.1	1,072	21.8	21.0	15.4	15.8	1,071
12 or more years complete	22.9	21.7	15.1	16.5	1,536	19.7	19.3	15.0	15.0	1,536
Religion										
Hindu	29.7	29.1	21.8	20.9	1,408	25.6	24.7	20.1	18.7	1,407
Christian	25.6	24.5	15.8	17.1	3,150	23.0	22.4	15.7	16.4	3,150
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	33.6	33.4	24.7	24.7	1,079	32.0	32.0	23.6	24.8	1,079
Other	18.0	17.1	9.7	11.2	1,250	15.8	14.8	10.1	11.2	1,250
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	22.4	22.4	18.2	17.0	438	20.9	20.4	16.5	17.5	438
Scheduled tribe	25.2	24.3	15.7	16.7	5,259	22.6	21.9	15.2	15.9	5,257
Other backward class	37.6	37.1	30.8	29.1	318	36.5	35.8	32.5	30.3	317
Other	31.9	31.3	22.7	22.9	846	27.6	27.1	21.8	20.8	846
Total	26.3	25.5	17.3	18.0	6,888	23.7	23.0	16.8	17.2	6,886

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, 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 or given in the form of take home rations

² Excludes children who were not breastfed. Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first 6 months of breastfeeding

Table 67 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age					
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD	Percentage below +2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD	Percentage below +2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	11.6	20.9	-0.3	515	8.2	15.2	18.5	0.1	483	8.7	14.5	6.3	-0.4	565
6-8	15.2	24.7	-0.7	209	3.8	9.8	20.1	0.5	203	3.5	8.7	4.9	-0.1	221
9-11	11.8	23.8	-0.4	212	4.9	15.3	18.3	0.1	211	4.7	11.2	7.2	-0.2	222
12-17	10.3	24.8	-0.7	569	5.6	11.7	11.4	-0.0	569	3.6	10.9	5.8	-0.3	595
18-23	19.6	34.6	-1.2	392	6.1	11.4	9.3	-0.0	391	6.7	16.1	5.2	-0.6	402
24-35	12.2	30.9	-1.0	1,137	7.9	15.4	7.2	-0.2	1,099	7.7	18.0	3.3	-0.8	1,151
36-47	11.8	28.9	-1.0	1,121	6.3	12.6	6.8	-0.2	1,094	5.5	15.3	3.7	-0.8	1,123
48-59	11.6	28.1	-1.1	1,244	6.1	11.8	6.9	-0.2	1,179	5.3	17.4	1.7	-0.9	1,256
Sex														
Male	13.6	28.8	-0.9	2,736	6.6	14.0	10.3	-0.1	2,650	6.4	15.6	3.1	-0.7	2,800
Female	11.1	27.2	-0.8	2,662	6.4	12.2	9.0	-0.1	2,579	5.5	15.2	4.9	-0.6	2,737
Birth interval in months³														
First birth ⁴	12.4	26.4	-0.8	2,122	6.3	12.4	10.7	-0.1	2,055	5.4	15.0	3.7	-0.6	2,191
<24	14.9	36.3	-1.2	507	5.7	9.0	7.4	-0.0	491	6.4	14.5	1.9	-0.8	514
24-35	15.1	31.7	-1.0	795	6.0	13.3	8.1	-0.2	771	6.7	16.8	4.2	-0.8	811
36 or more	10.6	26.1	-0.8	1,966	7.3	14.8	9.6	-0.2	1,904	6.2	15.7	4.6	-0.6	2,012
Birth order³														
1	12.3	26.4	-0.8	2,106	6.3	12.5	10.7	-0.1	2,040	5.4	15.0	3.7	-0.6	2,174
2-3	11.3	27.5	-0.9	2,455	6.9	13.6	9.1	-0.2	2,381	6.1	15.1	4.7	-0.6	2,519
4-5	14.4	32.7	-1.0	669	6.7	14.5	7.6	-0.2	639	7.9	18.1	2.5	-0.9	673
6 or more	20.5	37.5	-1.5	161	2.7	8.8	10.9	0.2	161	3.7	14.4	1.0	-0.8	162
Residence														
Urban	11.9	28.4	-0.9	736	4.7	10.1	9.5	0.0	717	6.1	13.1	4.9	-0.5	764
Rural	12.4	27.9	-0.9	4,662	6.8	13.6	9.7	-0.1	4,512	6.0	15.8	3.8	-0.7	4,772

Continued...

Table 67 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019–21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			
	Percentage below -3 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Size at birth³										
Very small	13.0	-0.7	67	7.4	21.1	12.7	12.3	28.1	-0.9	73
Small	16.4	-1.2	230	5.9	12.2	10.9	7.2	16.9	-1.0	243
Average or larger	12.0	-0.9	4,911	6.4	13.0	9.5	5.8	15.1	-0.6	5,028
Don't know	16.9	-1.2	181	9.1	14.8	9.6	7.3	17.7	-0.8	184
Mother's schooling⁵										
No schooling	14.6	-1.0	1,293	6.1	12.5	8.6	6.6	16.6	-0.8	1,312
<5 years complete	13.2	-1.0	291	5.4	14.8	9.3	4.2	14.3	-0.7	300
5-7 years complete	12.6	-1.1	717	9.1	14.5	8.5	6.1	18.5	-0.7	732
8-9 years complete	11.3	-0.9	1,130	6.6	14.4	8.2	6.9	16.1	-0.7	1,157
10-11 years complete	12.5	-0.9	843	5.3	12.8	10.9	5.3	14.3	-0.6	865
12 or more years complete	10.4	-0.7	1,123	6.5	11.3	12.2	5.2	12.7	-0.4	1,170
Religion										
Hindu	10.7	-0.9	1,148	5.0	12.7	6.5	5.6	16.8	-0.8	1,179
Christian	13.3	-0.9	2,410	7.8	14.3	10.3	7.1	16.2	-0.7	2,485
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	11.7	-0.9	820	5.1	11.2	10.8	4.8	13.4	-0.6	832
Other	12.6	-0.9	1,020	6.3	12.1	10.7	4.7	13.6	-0.5	1,039
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	13.6	-1.0	331	4.0	9.4	10.1	6.2	18.9	-0.7	344
Scheduled tribe	12.5	-0.9	4,029	7.2	13.4	10.7	5.8	13.7	-0.6	4,137
Other backward class	10.8	-1.1	275	6.4	16.4	5.6	8.9	23.6	-1.1	280
Other	11.6	-1.0	707	3.9	12.6	4.9	6.1	20.4	-0.9	716
Missing	*	*	32	(4.6)	(8.8)	(19.8)	(0.0)	(10.3)	(-0.6)	33

Continued...

Table 67 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age		
	Percentage below -3 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Mother's nutritional status⁶									
Underweight (BMI<18.5)	13.6	36.9	259	8.1	19.0	256	31.6	2.2	263
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	12.2	27.3	3,855	7.1	13.6	3,725	15.9	4.1	3,938
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	12.7	28.2	1,272	4.5	10.4	1,235	10.7	3.8	1,323
Child's living arrangements									
Living with both parents	12.2	28.1	4,820	6.9	13.5	4,658	15.9	4.3	4,946
Living with one or neither parent	13.5	27.0	567	3.5	9.5	560	11.7	1.4	580
Total	12.4	28.0	5,398	6.5	13.1	5,229	15.4	4.0	5,536
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	11.9	29.4	4,348	8.0	17.3	4,348	19.4	1.5	4,348

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 (SD) units from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known and children whose mother's nutritional status is missing, who are not shown separately.

BMI = Body mass index

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; 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 Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months.

Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 78.

Table 68 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed, and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and 1 day of birth, and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed in the first 3 days after birth, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:			Number of last-born children	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:	
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breast-feeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breast-feeding within 1 day of birth ¹		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ²	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	94.1	52.3	87.6	285	14.1	268
Rural	89.4	53.2	80.8	1,763	14.1	1,575
Sex						
Male	89.2	53.5	81.7	1,057	14.3	942
Female	91.0	52.7	81.7	991	14.0	902
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	88.3	57.3	84.1	470	12.8	415
<5 years complete	90.0	51.4	84.6	119	12.1	107
5-7 years complete	92.7	52.4	82.7	253	16.3	235
8-9 years complete	91.5	51.6	84.5	404	10.9	369
10-11 years complete	88.8	53.6	76.4	315	14.3	280
12 or more years complete	89.9	50.7	79.3	487	17.3	438
Religion						
Hindu	92.4	54.8	85.7	463	13.2	427
Christian	90.8	52.4	81.4	915	14.3	831
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	80.0	58.2	78.5	323	11.8	259
Other	94.3	47.9	80.3	347	16.9	327
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	86.1	60.5	79.6	124	19.1	107
Scheduled tribe	89.0	52.3	79.8	1,523	15.5	1,356
Other backward class	100.0	44.6	96.5	133	8.6	133
Other	92.3	60.5	87.9	256	7.2	236
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ³	90.1	51.7	81.1	1,743	15.4	1,571
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	96.0	63.4	90.4	94	4.4	90
Other/no one	86.5	59.7	83.2	211	7.8	182
Place of delivery						
Health facility	90.5	51.6	81.2	1,684	15.7	1,523
At home	87.9	60.0	84.1	363	6.7	319
Total	90.0	53.1	81.7	2,048	14.1	1,844

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the interview. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known and children delivered in an other place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

² Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life

³ Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel

Table 69 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother by breastfeeding status and percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under age 2 years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Age in months	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming:				Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2 years
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids ¹	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	9.5	79.8	2.2	0.0	3.7	4.8	100.0	190	5.1	191	
2-3	12.3	65.4	10.0	0.7	2.3	9.3	100.0	197	8.3	200	
4-5	18.6	45.9	8.9	1.1	4.1	21.5	100.0	200	11.3	200	
6-8	13.8	19.0	9.4	3.0	6.9	47.9	100.0	224	22.3	229	
9-11	15.3	11.3	4.8	0.5	7.8	60.3	100.0	227	34.0	230	
12-17	14.8	3.4	3.4	0.8	2.6	75.0	100.0	585	25.3	599	
18-23	23.2	3.9	3.1	0.4	3.7	65.7	100.0	387	28.3	409	
0-3	10.9	72.5	6.2	0.4	3.0	7.1	100.0	387	6.8	391	
0-5	13.5	63.4	7.1	0.6	3.3	12.0	100.0	587	8.3	591	
6-9	13.7	18.1	8.4	2.6	8.3	48.9	100.0	305	24.3	309	
12-15	13.6	4.6	2.5	1.2	2.8	75.3	100.0	392	26.4	396	
12-23	18.1	3.6	3.3	0.6	3.0	71.3	100.0	972	26.5	1,008	
20-23	24.1	4.8	2.7	0.6	3.9	63.9	100.0	282	27.2	292	

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at 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, 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 breast milk 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.

¹ Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, and other liquids.

Table 70 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among last-born children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the past 3 years ¹			Number of children
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding ²	
Sex				
Male	34.6	4.3	5.7	1,554
Female	a	4.3	5.6	1,507
Residence				
Urban	34.5	4.9	6.3	430
Rural	a	4.2	5.5	2,631
Mother's schooling				
No schooling	33.5	4.7	6.3	715
<5 years complete	*	(4.6)	(6.0)	164
5-7 years complete	a	5.2	6.0	375
8-9 years complete	a	3.5	5.0	638
10-11 years complete	a	3.7	5.1	471
12 or more years complete	32.7	4.5	5.4	697
Religion				
Hindu	a	4.8	6.6	667
Christian	a	3.9	5.3	1,410
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	33.3	4.1	4.7	462
Other	34.1	4.5	5.8	523
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	*	(6.0)	(6.2)	179
Scheduled tribe	34.7	4.1	5.3	2,319
Other backward class	a	*	*	181
Other	a	*	(5.9)	370
Total	a	4.3	5.7	3,061

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

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

¹ For last-born children under age 24 months who live with the mother and are breastfeeding, information to determine exclusive and predominant breastfeeding comes from a 24-hour dietary recall. Tabulations assume that last-born children age 24 months or older who live with the mother and are breastfeeding are neither exclusively nor predominantly breastfed. It is assumed that last-born children not currently living with the mother and all non-last-born children are not currently breastfeeding.

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

Table 71 Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:							
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children
Age in months														
6-11	32.8	38.2	13.7	385	23.6	14.2	12.0	1.7	66	88.8	21.0	34.3	12.0	451
6-8	22.7	42.3	12.7	193	(23.4)	(18.9)	(10.4)	(0.6)	31	89.4	14.8	37.9	11.0	224
9-11	43.0	34.0	14.7	192	(23.8)	(10.0)	(13.3)	(2.6)	35	88.3	27.2	30.8	12.9	227
12-17	64.6	44.8	28.7	498	33.6	32.7	37.1	14.2	87	90.2	48.7	43.6	26.6	585
18-23	64.8	42.0	27.5	297	32.8	31.8	26.6	20.3	90	84.4	45.2	38.5	25.8	387
Sex														
Male	53.8	42.6	24.3	581	26.6	24.4	26.4	11.3	133	86.3	38.7	39.6	21.9	715
Female	54.8	41.3	22.7	599	35.5	30.9	26.3	15.2	109	90.1	39.2	39.0	21.6	708
Residence														
Urban	47.9	42.9	26.1	175	(38.0)	(29.5)	(32.9)	(16.8)	16	94.9	39.3	42.0	25.3	191
Rural	55.4	41.8	23.1	1,005	30.1	27.2	25.9	12.8	226	87.1	38.9	38.8	21.2	1,232
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	55.2	40.4	23.1	271	24.5	24.0	20.4	9.7	66	85.2	38.8	36.5	20.5	337
<5 years complete	47.5	34.0	16.0	57	*	*	*	*	16	80.5	36.0	29.1	15.1	73
5-7 years complete	52.7	46.6	28.7	163	(31.1)	(9.0)	(22.0)	(2.0)	27	90.0	38.6	43.0	24.8	190
8-9 years complete	51.9	45.7	27.8	235	(34.2)	(33.2)	(23.8)	(14.4)	35	91.4	39.5	42.8	26.1	270
10-11 years complete	61.4	37.8	20.0	175	(47.9)	(29.7)	(39.2)	(16.4)	36	91.0	43.8	38.0	19.4	211
12 or more years complete	53.3	41.7	21.0	280	29.5	32.1	32.6	19.3	61	87.5	36.7	40.1	20.7	341

Continued...

Table 71. Minimum acceptable diet—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk, or products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children
Religion														
Hindu	56.9	44.9	27.9	276	(39.8)	(26.9)	(47.3)	(15.1)	43	91.8	42.4	45.2	26.2	320
Christian	53.9	40.3	24.1	524	35.1	28.9	22.2	11.9	93	90.2	41.3	37.6	22.3	617
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	53.1	42.2	19.2	167	13.6	19.5	10.1	7.3	71	74.3	29.1	32.6	15.7	238
Other	52.8	41.9	19.7	213	(41.5)	(39.3)	(44.2)	(25.3)	35	91.7	38.3	42.2	20.5	248
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	58.6	32.3	18.9	64	*	*	*	*	22	79.8	39.6	33.1	18.8	86
Scheduled tribe	54.4	41.0	22.3	858	28.3	24.0	20.4	9.8	197	86.6	38.2	37.1	20.0	1,055
Other backward class	50.5	49.4	24.3	78	*	*	*	*	2	100.0	34.6	50.4	23.8	80
Other	51.8	49.3	32.1	169	*	*	*	*	21	95.0	43.3	51.2	32.8	191
Total	54.3	41.9	23.5	1,181	30.6	27.3	26.4	13.1	242	88.2	39.0	39.3	21.7	1,423

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Minimum dietary diversity is receiving foods from 5 or more of the following 8 food groups: a. breast milk b. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; c. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food made from grains; d. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; e. other fruits and vegetables; f. eggs; g. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; h. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts

² For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months

³ Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1 and the minimum meal frequency as described in footnote 2

⁴ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk; and yogurt

⁵ For non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least four times a day. At least one of the feeds must be a solid or semi-solid food.

⁶ Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as described in footnote 5, 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 2 and 5

⁹ Children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive breast milk, other milk or milk products as described in footnote 7, are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1, and are fed the minimum meal frequency as described in footnotes 2 and 5

Table 72 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 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 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Among last born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age		Height-for-age ²		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children	6 months exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children
Anjaw	66.8	31	*	6	23.6	82	14.3	79	16.0	83
Changlang	62.3	206	(71.2)	69	26.3	551	16.3	541	25.0	555
Dibang Valley	67.6	14	*	4	16.9	38	18.1	37	15.9	39
East Kameng	54.0	110	*	20	35.7	335	15.8	329	14.2	339
East Siang	48.5	101	*	20	24.6	256	8.5	249	10.3	265
Kra Daadi	39.7	73	*	12	28.8	190	9.4	185	14.5	193
Kurung Kumey	46.1	75	*	16	29.2	249	15.1	254	13.9	255
Lohit	48.8	70	*	18	24.5	198	12.7	195	12.9	207
Longding	58.2	71	(66.1)	23	15.8	170	20.6	168	13.8	175
Lower Dibang Valley	59.6	113	(60.1)	40	14.3	273	7.6	255	9.6	276
Lower Subansiri	52.3	78	*	25	30.7	226	11.4	221	8.1	234
Namsai	47.4	253	(62.8)	68	28.7	592	12.4	590	17.7	602
Papum Pare	54.8	215	(75.8)	73	29.7	529	8.9	486	15.6	560
Siang	44.5	28	*	9	21.3	80	12.1	76	8.8	82
Tawang	64.1	83	*	14	30.4	205	7.1	197	9.0	207
Tirap	72.4	117	(49.3)	39	38.6	252	13.8	250	16.0	261
Upper Siang	27.5	37	*	8	30.4	100	12.5	95	12.0	102
Upper Subansiri	61.4	133	(39.2)	39	36.8	406	12.2	394	19.2	423
West Kameng	39.6	74	*	17	24.2	205	23.2	196	13.4	207
West Siang	38.7	165	(69.1)	67	24.5	460	15.1	434	16.2	471
Arunachal Pradesh	53.1	2,048	63.4	587	28.0	5,398	13.1	5,229	15.4	5,536

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Based on the youngest child living with the mother

² 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

³ Based on the WHO Growth Standards population median

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21 and total for NFHS-4

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					
6-8	22.6	39.7	4.7	67.0	175
9-11	29.0	39.4	2.5	70.9	197
12-17	29.7	38.1	5.0	72.7	504
18-23	29.5	33.9	4.7	68.2	352
24-35	33.3	23.6	1.9	58.8	1,015
36-47	29.7	20.5	0.7	50.9	960
48-59	24.9	17.4	1.2	43.6	1,060
Sex					
Male	29.0	25.3	2.0	56.3	2,133
Female	29.1	25.3	2.4	56.8	2,130
Birth order¹					
1	31.4	24.6	2.2	58.2	1,699
2-3	27.5	26.9	2.4	56.8	1,983
4-5	28.0	23.2	1.8	53.0	481
6 or more	24.1	16.3	0.0	40.4	92
Residence					
Urban	27.9	23.9	1.0	52.8	571
Rural	29.2	25.6	2.4	57.1	3,691
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	29.8	27.0	2.4	59.2	926
<5 years complete	32.9	30.4	2.9	66.2	206
5-7 years complete	31.0	24.2	1.6	56.9	589
8-9 years complete	28.8	24.4	1.9	55.0	896
10-11 years complete	28.5	23.0	2.7	54.2	711
12 or more years complete	26.8	26.0	2.1	54.9	935
Religion					
Hindu	32.4	25.5	1.1	59.0	871
Christian	25.7	24.9	1.6	52.2	1,889
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	33.8	32.1	6.3	72.2	672
Other	29.1	20.7	1.4	51.2	831
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	29.7	27.1	1.6	58.3	269
Scheduled tribe	26.2	25.3	2.7	54.2	3,217
Other backward class	40.0	21.6	0.3	62.0	166
Other	39.9	25.8	0.5	66.2	564

Continued...

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21 and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	29.0	25.5	2.1	56.6	3,821
Living with one or neither parent	29.0	24.1	3.2	56.3	442
Mother's anaemia status⁴					
Not anaemic	28.0	21.5	1.2	50.7	2,485
Mildly anaemic	32.1	28.4	2.0	62.5	892
Moderately/severely anaemic	28.2	33.8	5.6	67.6	826
Total	29.0	25.3	2.2	56.6	4,263
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	29.6	20.6	0.5	50.7	4,082

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known or who have no caste/tribe or whose caste/tribe is missing, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

³ Includes children whose mother was not interviewed and not in the household, who are not shown separately

⁴ Mildly anaemic is 11.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/severely anaemic is <11.0 g/dl for non-pregnant women and <10.0 g/dl for pregnant women. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known.

Table 74. Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:				Among children age 6-23 months:			Among children age 9-35 months:			Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:		
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micro-nutrient powder in last 7 days ³	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³	Percentage deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4}	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months ⁵	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children
Age in months													
6-8	29.1	17.7	224	8.3	39.1	37.9	229	na	98.8	na	232	98.8	232
9-11	50.0	34.3	227	11.0	31.4	41.6	230	66.2	99.7	230	230	99.7	230
12-17	72.0	57.8	585	8.5	41.5	45.6	599	72.3	99.7	599	615	99.7	615
18-23	69.2	56.7	387	8.3	44.2	49.0	409	76.1	98.1	409	413	98.1	413
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	66.8	99.2	1,139	1,164	99.2	1,164
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	99.8	na	1,157	99.8	1,157
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	99.1	na	1,284	99.1	1,284
Sex													
Male	60.6	48.4	715	10.0	41.7	45.4	735	70.8	99.3	1,163	2,551	99.3	2,551
Female	61.3	46.5	708	7.5	38.9	44.0	732	68.8	99.3	1,215	2,545	99.3	2,545
Birth order													
1	57.3	43.0	567	7.7	42.8	45.5	591	71.6	99.2	944	1,962	99.2	1,962
2-3	63.4	51.0	671	9.5	38.6	44.2	689	70.5	99.3	1,116	2,354	99.3	2,354
4-5	61.3	47.0	143	8.6	38.1	42.4	144	65.3	99.3	252	624	99.3	624
6 or more	(69.8)	(52.5)	42	(11.8)	(39.5)	(49.5)	42	48.6	100.0	67	147	100.0	147
Breastfeeding status⁷													
Breastfeeding	61.5	47.6	1,181	8.4	40.3	44.2	1,184	72.0	99.2	1,635	2,315	99.2	2,315
Not breastfeeding	58.3	46.6	242	10.6	40.3	46.8	283	64.7	99.3	742	2,772	99.3	2,772
Residence													
Urban	53.5	44.9	191	7.9	41.8	41.2	195	75.7	99.9	320	699	99.9	699
Rural	62.1	47.8	1,232	8.9	40.1	45.2	1,272	68.8	99.2	2,057	4,396	99.2	4,396

Continued...

Table 74. Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:				Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:				Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:			
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage consumed iron rich in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given micro-nutrient powder in last 7 days ³	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³	Percentage deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4}	Number of children	Percentage given A supplements in last 6 months ⁵	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months ⁵	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children	
Mother's schooling																
No schooling	61.6	48.3	337	6.8	34.3	40.6	345	68.7	578	99.3	1,207					
<5 years complete	60.8	51.0	73	9.1	33.2	39.9	78	64.9	115	98.4	279					
5-7 years complete	57.2	48.2	190	13.2	40.5	39.8	193	66.2	302	99.1	689					
8-9 years complete	62.9	46.8	270	8.3	45.5	46.8	279	70.0	484	99.5	1,064					
10-11 years complete	64.4	50.6	211	11.0	38.2	50.3	223	69.9	371	99.0	783					
12 or more years complete	58.8	43.9	341	7.2	44.9	47.2	349	73.6	528	99.6	1,074					
Religion																
Hindu	61.5	49.8	320	7.4	40.6	45.8	325	71.5	504	99.4	1,067					
Christian	62.8	49.4	617	8.4	42.3	47.6	641	66.3	1,099	99.4	2,294					
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	57.0	41.1	238	11.5	41.9	43.9	245	77.5	364	99.2	780					
Other	59.5	45.5	248	8.9	33.3	36.9	256	70.0	411	98.9	955					
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	63.3	51.6	86	10.5	44.1	40.7	88	71.0	143	98.6	323					
Scheduled tribe	61.1	46.9	1,055	9.9	39.7	45.6	1,090	68.5	1,798	99.3	3,819					
Other backward class	55.6	41.8	80	5.6	43.2	48.5	80	78.8	124	99.5	231					
Other	59.7	48.5	191	3.6	41.4	41.7	197	72.2	300	99.7	665					
Total	61.0	47.4	1,423	8.8	40.3	44.7	1,467	69.7	2,378	99.3	5,096					

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known or who have no caste/tribe or whose caste/tribe is missing, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable; ¹ Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, carrots, squash, 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, and eggs; ³ Based on mother's recall; ⁴ Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis; ⁵ Based on mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available); ⁶ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed except for birth order; ⁷ Excludes children whose breastfeeding status is unknown

Table 75 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percent distribution of households by salt testing, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Percentage of households:				Number of households	Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested ¹	With no salt in the household	Total		Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence							
Urban	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,886	99.4	2,884
Rural	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	15,382	99.2	15,366
Religion of household head							
Hindu	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,900	99.1	3,894
Christian	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	7,427	99.4	7,418
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	99.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,908	99.2	2,906
Other	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,034	99.2	4,032
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,225	98.2	1,223
Scheduled tribe	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	13,663	99.3	13,652
Other backward class	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	801	98.7	801
Other	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,245	99.5	2,242
Don't know	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	35	(92.7)	35
No caste/tribe or missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	297	99.3	297
Total	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	18,268	99.2	18,250
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	14,617	99.3	14,574

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons

Table 76 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

Percent distribution of households by salt testing, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Percentage of households:				Number of households	Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested ¹	With no salt in the household	Total		Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Anjaw	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	383	99.6	383
Changlang	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,785	99.2	1,783
Dibang Valley	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	183	99.6	183
East Kameng	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	912	98.9	910
East Siang	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,167	99.4	1,167
Kra Daadi	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	478	99.2	478
Kurung Kumey	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	730	99.6	730
Lohit	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	675	97.9	674
Longding	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	581	99.3	581
Lower Dibang Valley	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,019	98.7	1,019
Lower Subansiri	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,116	99.5	1,115
Namsai	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,560	99.1	1,559
Papum Pare	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,580	100.0	1,579
Siang	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	360	98.9	360
Tawang	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	692	99.9	690
Tirap	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	888	98.3	888
Upper Siang	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	446	99.1	446
Upper Subansiri	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,156	99.8	1,152
West Kameng	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,058	98.9	1,058
West Siang	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,498	99.4	1,496
Arunachal Pradesh	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	18,268	99.2	18,250

¹ Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons

Table 77 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	29.0	34.0	29.1	7.9	100.0	19,765
Pulses or beans	31.4	49.5	17.7	1.4	100.0	19,765
Dark green leafy vegetables	71.0	25.3	3.5	0.3	100.0	19,765
Fruits	10.7	47.5	40.9	0.8	100.0	19,765
Eggs	7.4	58.4	32.5	1.6	100.0	19,765
Fish	4.8	58.1	35.8	1.3	100.0	19,765
Chicken or meat	4.8	58.5	35.3	1.4	100.0	19,765
Fish or chicken/meat	8.0	66.7	24.7	0.5	100.0	19,765
Fried foods	21.3	37.9	37.5	3.4	100.0	19,765
Aerated drinks	6.3	24.2	57.2	12.4	100.0	19,765
MEN						
Milk or curd	11.0	49.1	29.4	10.5	100.0	2,581
Pulses or beans	26.8	52.7	19.4	1.1	100.0	2,581
Dark green leafy vegetables	61.5	33.8	4.6	0.1	100.0	2,581
Fruits	5.7	57.3	36.7	0.3	100.0	2,581
Eggs	5.1	71.4	23.1	0.5	100.0	2,581
Fish	3.6	72.4	23.4	0.6	100.0	2,581
Chicken or meat	5.8	72.0	21.4	0.8	100.0	2,581
Fish or chicken/meat	7.6	73.8	18.5	0.1	100.0	2,581
Fried foods	12.7	51.0	34.0	2.3	100.0	2,581
Aerated drinks	4.3	41.1	47.5	7.1	100.0	2,581

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹				Body Mass Index: Men				Number of men	
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)		
Age										
15-19	13.8	10.0	3.8	5.9	5.1	10.1	3.6	8.0	7.0	405
20-29	5.6	4.4	1.3	18.1	15.5	3.6	1.0	23.9	20.5	802
30-39	3.1	1.9	1.2	30.4	25.4	2.5	0.5	30.6	27.3	695
40-49	3.5	2.2	1.3	35.3	29.4	0.8	0.8	41.6	35.9	625
Marital status										
Never married	10.3	7.6	2.7	10.2	8.6	6.8	2.1	16.5	14.5	945
Currently married	3.8	2.6	1.2	29.3	24.6	1.8	0.7	34.6	30.0	1,546
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	4.6	2.7	1.9	31.4	26.9	(0.0)	(3.9)	(14.6)	(14.6)	35
Residence										
Urban	5.6	3.6	2.0	28.9	23.3	4.1	2.3	32.4	27.7	418
Rural	5.7	4.1	1.6	22.9	19.4	3.5	1.0	26.6	23.3	2,109
Schooling										
No schooling	5.0	3.3	1.8	28.2	23.2	2.8	0.8	30.5	28.8	342
<5 years complete	5.3	3.6	1.7	27.0	21.5	6.6	3.2	12.3	11.6	158
5-9 years complete	6.8	4.9	1.9	22.8	19.4	5.3	1.9	20.4	18.2	810
10-11 years complete	6.4	4.7	1.7	19.4	16.4	3.4	0.8	29.1	24.5	429
12 or more years complete	4.5	3.3	1.2	23.3	19.9	1.9	0.6	35.9	30.1	788
Religion										
Hindu	8.5	5.2	3.3	23.4	18.5	4.2	1.7	23.3	21.1	619
Christian	5.6	4.2	1.3	22.5	19.7	3.6	0.8	29.5	25.8	962
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	4.2	3.0	1.2	24.2	19.7	2.4	1.1	29.4	25.1	441
Other	4.2	3.3	0.9	26.9	22.7	4.2	1.5	27.5	23.2	505

Continued...

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹					Body Mass Index: Men					Number of men		
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately severely thin)		≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	8.1	5.1	3.0	20.3	16.7	3.7	1,288	5.7	4.3	1.4	26.8	23.8	2.9
Scheduled tribe	4.2	3.3	0.9	25.0	21.2	3.8	13,889	3.2	2.5	0.7	30.4	26.4	4.1
Other backward class	15.0	9.1	5.9	19.4	15.7	3.7	860	13.7	10.3	3.4	13.4	10.9	2.5
Other	9.6	6.1	3.5	20.7	16.7	4.0	2,456	8.0	5.4	2.6	21.4	19.6	1.8
Don't know	(3.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(22.3)	(13.2)	(9.1)	32	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total age 15-49	5.7	4.0	1.6	23.9	20.1	3.8	18,525	4.9	3.6	1.2	27.6	24.0	3.6
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.5	2.1	0.4	39.8	36.1	3.7
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.6	3.5	1.1	28.8	25.3	3.6
Age 15-49													
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	8.5	6.2	2.4	18.8	15.9	2.9	13,116	8.3	6.5	1.8	20.6	18.3	2.3

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

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

Table 79 Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio

Among women and men age 15-49, percentage with specific waist circumferences and waist-to-hip ratios, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women						Men						
	Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio			Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio			
	Normal (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Normal (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Normal (>94 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	Number of women	Number of men
Age													
15-19	79.4	20.6	4.7	42.4	57.6	2,969	97.3	2.7	0.5	66.7	33.3	405	405
20-29	55.6	44.4	13.8	33.4	66.6	5,743	92.9	7.1	1.9	57.0	43.0	802	802
30-39	38.5	61.5	24.7	27.2	72.8	5,231	89.4	10.6	1.7	50.9	49.1	695	695
40-49	35.8	64.2	28.7	24.9	75.1	4,577	80.4	19.6	5.1	45.0	55.0	625	625
Marital status													
Never married	68.9	31.1	8.4	37.7	62.3	5,339	94.8	5.2	1.0	63.1	36.9	945	945
Currently married	41.9	58.1	23.3	28.4	71.6	12,498	86.2	13.8	3.3	47.9	52.1	1,546	1,546
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	41.5	58.5	25.2	26.4	73.6	683	(94.7)	(5.3)	(1.3)	(70.4)	(29.6)	35	35
Residence													
Urban	43.7	56.3	25.8	33.5	66.5	3,051	82.2	17.8	5.9	52.1	47.9	418	418
Rural	50.9	49.1	17.8	30.5	69.5	15,468	91.0	9.0	1.7	54.3	45.7	2,109	2,109
Schooling													
No schooling	44.6	55.4	22.8	27.6	72.4	4,461	91.3	8.7	0.9	53.2	46.8	342	342
<5 years complete	45.4	54.6	21.2	30.4	69.6	965	91.9	8.1	2.3	54.8	45.2	158	158
5-9 years complete	53.3	46.7	17.4	34.2	65.8	5,907	91.8	8.2	1.2	57.6	42.4	810	810
10-11 years complete	53.5	46.5	16.0	32.9	67.1	3,030	87.2	12.8	2.9	51.9	48.1	429	429
12 or more years complete	48.2	51.8	19.3	28.9	71.1	4,157	87.2	12.8	4.1	51.3	48.7	788	788

Continued...

Table 79 Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio—Continued

Among women and men age 15-49, percentage with specific waist circumferences and waist-to-hip ratios, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio			Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio		
	Normal (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Number of women	Normal (>94 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	Number of men
Religion												
Hindu	49.0	51.0	21.2	33.6	66.4	4,042	85.7	14.3	2.6	48.9	51.1	619
Christian	52.8	47.2	16.7	31.2	68.8	7,659	91.3	8.7	3.1	55.2	44.8	962
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	48.9	51.1	18.7	30.7	69.3	3,052	91.7	8.3	1.9	61.2	38.8	441
Other	44.6	55.4	22.0	28.1	71.9	3,767	89.1	10.9	1.5	51.2	48.8	505
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	47.1	52.9	19.7	33.8	66.2	1,288	82.2	17.8	5.1	38.9	61.1	120
Scheduled tribe	49.3	50.7	19.0	30.3	69.7	13,886	89.8	10.2	2.7	55.4	44.6	1,828
Other backward class	59.6	40.4	16.6	41.2	58.8	860	93.1	6.9	0.8	59.2	40.8	199
Other	49.6	50.4	20.3	29.9	70.1	2,454	88.6	11.4	0.9	48.7	51.3	376
Don't know	(52.4)	(47.6)	(20.1)	(28.3)	(71.7)	32	*	*	*	*	*	3
Total	49.7	50.3	19.1	31.0	69.0	18,520	89.5	10.5	2.4	53.9	46.1	2,527

Note: Table excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 80. Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Background characteristic	Women					Men					Number of men
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl) ²	Severe (<8.0 g/dl) ³	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ⁴	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)		
Age											
15-19	26.6	20.4	1.4	48.5	2,990	12.1	11.9	0.9	24.9	403	
20-29	22.7	17.6	1.2	41.5	6,323	9.6	7.9	0.9	18.4	796	
30-39	20.5	16.7	1.0	38.2	5,438	12.8	9.8	0.5	23.2	681	
40-49	19.8	14.1	1.6	35.5	4,479	12.1	8.0	1.1	21.2	603	
Marital status											
Never married	25.4	18.2	1.4	45.0	5,308	11.2	9.7	1.5	22.5	936	
Currently married	20.8	16.4	1.2	38.4	13,252	11.6	8.8	0.5	20.9	1,516	
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	19.4	17.8	2.0	39.2	670	*	*	*	*	32	
Maternity status											
Pregnant	15.0	12.5	0.3	27.9	807	na	na	na	na	na	
Breastfeeding	22.0	21.8	1.1	45.0	2,658	na	na	na	na	na	
Neither	22.4	16.4	1.3	40.1	15,765	na	na	na	na	na	
Residence											
Urban	20.3	14.7	1.5	36.5	3,149	9.4	10.4	1.6	21.4	409	
Rural	22.4	17.4	1.2	41.0	16,081	11.9	8.8	0.7	21.4	2,075	
Schooling											
No schooling	20.6	17.6	1.7	39.9	4,521	10.8	9.7	1.1	21.6	339	
<5 years complete	21.6	17.1	0.8	39.5	1,001	19.2	6.7	2.9	28.8	155	
5-9 years complete	23.3	17.8	1.2	42.3	6,130	12.1	9.5	0.6	22.2	797	
10-11 years complete	22.7	17.1	1.3	41.1	3,163	7.6	11.7	1.2	20.5	427	
12 or more years complete	21.4	15.1	0.9	37.4	4,415	11.7	7.5	0.4	19.6	766	

Continued...

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults—Continued

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl) ²	Severe (<8.0 g/dl) ³	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ⁴	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
Religion										
Hindu	24.6	22.3	2.1	49.0	4,181	13.1	9.1	0.7	22.9	609
Christian	20.4	13.8	1.0	35.3	7,987	11.0	8.5	1.2	20.7	949
Buddhist/ Neo-Buddhist	26.5	22.2	1.3	50.0	3,162	13.4	10.6	0.2	24.2	430
Other	18.9	13.5	0.9	33.3	3,900	8.8	9.0	0.9	18.6	495
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	23.4	19.6	2.9	45.9	1,319	9.4	14.5	1.1	25.1	120
Scheduled tribe	20.5	14.7	1.1	36.3	14,468	10.3	8.3	0.8	19.4	1,796
Other backward class	26.7	31.5	2.8	61.0	892	22.9	11.5	0.8	35.3	197
Other	28.6	23.1	1.0	52.7	2,519	11.8	9.9	0.8	22.5	367
Don't know	(9.4)	(44.9)	(0.0)	(54.2)	32	*	*	*	*	3
Smoking status										
Smokes cigarettes/bidis	22.5	13.6	3.3	39.4	286	10.5	8.7	1.1	20.3	899
Does not smoke cigarettes/bidis	22.0	17.0	1.2	40.3	18,944	12.0	9.3	0.7	22.1	1,584
Total age 15-49	22.0	17.0	1.3	40.3	19,230	11.5	9.1	0.9	21.4	2,484
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	10.4	10.4	1.0	21.8	270
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	11.4	9.2	0.9	21.5	2,753
Age 15-49										
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	21.5	20.0	1.7	43.2	13,847	8.8	7.8	0.6	18.6	1,824

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 formulae (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 are shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

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

² For pregnant women, the value is 7.0-9.9 g/dl

³ For pregnant women, the value is <7.0 g/dl

⁴ For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl

Table 81 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 years with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ¹	Number of women	Percentage of women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Percentage of women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women ²
Anjaw	57.1	69	35.9	325	2.3	22.8	307
Changlang	65.3	435	57.2	2,027	10.5	17.1	1,971
Dibang Valley	88.6	35	62.9	160	3.8	21.7	154
East Kameng	51.7	252	26.2	943	4.8	19.6	897
East Siang	51.5	218	35.2	1,308	6.8	27.9	1,286
Kra Daadi	61.9	136	22.6	486	2.0	29.8	453
Kurung Kumey	62.4	201	34.8	797	2.7	23.3	769
Lohit	52.5	159	47.2	758	8.0	30.9	742
Longding	38.4	128	34.1	569	4.0	13.7	536
Lower Dibang Valley	51.5	223	34.6	1,099	4.1	16.8	1,060
Lower Subansiri	52.4	190	40.5	1,173	4.3	23.2	1,150
Namsai	59.2	418	58.6	1,753	12.8	18.0	1,695
Papum Pare	53.4	448	38.4	1,570	5.3	31.1	1,503
Siang	24.9	65	23.9	390	6.5	15.8	378
Tawang	89.6	168	59.1	666	1.2	35.4	647
Tirap	48.4	207	32.0	825	5.5	28.3	780
Upper Siang	51.0	82	29.2	410	2.4	27.3	402
Upper Subansiri	60.4	305	36.7	1,192	2.8	25.0	1,146
West Kameng	66.6	188	37.4	1,167	1.9	25.7	1,112
West Siang	45.6	336	30.5	1,610	4.4	27.4	1,538
Arunachal Pradesh	56.6	4,263	40.3	19,230	5.7	23.9	18,525

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 formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²).

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

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

Table 82 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 condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of getting 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 her baby, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say 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 getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex 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	90.8	96.1	62.8	77.3	57.4	71.1	15.5	35.4	65.2	68.1	935	810
15-19	89.5	95.3	62.7	73.1	53.0	68.4	14.2	32.1	64.6	65.9	442	417
20-24	91.9	97.1	62.9	81.8	61.3	74.0	16.7	39.0	65.6	70.5	493	393
25-29	92.5	98.6	68.9	82.2	63.3	82.8	12.9	40.3	71.9	80.8	497	426
30-39	89.9	97.4	61.5	78.3	57.4	75.1	10.4	31.5	65.6	71.2	813	713
40-49	87.0	96.2	57.6	74.4	54.1	74.1	9.8	28.2	64.8	70.1	714	632
Residence												
Urban	92.9	98.0	58.6	70.6	54.8	70.5	11.1	30.3	69.1	79.2	481	433
Rural	89.3	96.7	62.9	79.1	58.1	75.8	12.5	34.0	65.8	70.0	2,478	2,148
Schooling												
No schooling	81.6	92.6	51.3	66.7	48.5	61.0	5.9	13.3	57.4	50.5	787	349
<5 years complete	90.6	96.3	57.2	72.0	55.4	76.0	10.0	23.0	63.7	67.7	149	158
5-7 years complete	88.6	97.4	62.8	72.7	59.2	66.9	9.6	25.6	62.5	71.9	344	300
8-9 years complete	91.9	96.8	58.7	78.9	52.5	75.4	9.4	32.6	65.1	71.0	561	530
10-11 years complete	94.4	97.5	69.2	78.3	61.3	75.1	16.3	31.8	69.8	75.0	491	439
12 or more years complete	95.6	98.4	74.5	84.2	70.5	83.2	21.8	48.4	78.6	79.8	627	804
Regular media exposure³												
Yes	94.6	98.1	67.6	81.5	62.2	78.8	15.1	38.9	69.7	74.8	1,340	1,441
No	86.1	95.3	57.7	72.9	53.8	69.9	9.9	26.4	63.6	67.5	1,620	1,140
Marital status												
Never married	91.2	96.4	64.4	76.6	59.6	72.5	18.9	35.6	67.7	69.3	759	973
Currently married	89.5	97.3	61.6	78.4	57.1	76.7	9.9	32.4	65.9	72.9	2,087	1,572
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	87.9	(91.8)	58.7	(72.5)	53.7	(57.4)	11.8	(15.2)	64.2	(71.7)	114	36

Continued...

Table 82 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 condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of getting 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 her baby, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex 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 1 month or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	94.0	97.1	72.7	85.3	68.2	82.7	18.6	42.5	76.1	77.9	293	532
Not been away	89.5	96.8	61.1	75.7	56.4	72.9	11.6	31.0	65.2	69.9	2,666	2,049
Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	92.2	97.5	64.7	84.0	64.8	82.9	10.5	40.7	72.5	78.1	310	319
Not been away	89.6	96.8	61.9	76.8	56.8	73.8	12.5	32.3	65.6	70.6	2,649	2,262
Religion												
Hindu	89.4	97.6	58.8	70.1	54.9	68.8	10.1	24.4	60.5	69.6	670	626
Christian	89.6	95.3	60.2	79.5	52.7	75.4	12.5	38.8	66.3	69.8	1,193	985
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	90.2	98.7	66.6	81.3	62.2	83.0	7.4	31.3	63.9	73.3	521	451
Other	90.9	97.6	66.4	80.2	66.7	74.0	18.9	35.7	75.3	75.8	575	518
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	80.1	96.0	54.5	58.0	54.9	39.8	7.5	15.2	62.1	58.8	211	126
Scheduled tribe	89.1	96.5	61.7	79.2	56.7	76.8	13.7	35.9	68.6	71.9	2,123	1,869
Other backward class	92.3	98.8	53.7	80.5	53.7	80.4	10.8	32.2	55.2	67.0	206	200
Other	97.7	98.3	73.2	75.1	65.5	73.9	8.2	27.9	62.3	76.5	418	383
Total	89.9	96.9	62.2	77.7	57.6	74.9	12.3	33.4	66.3	71.6	2,959	2,581

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Partner who has no other partners
² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of a condom 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

Table 83.1. Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Women

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:										Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators				
Age												
15-24	57.2	49.8	62.9	65.9	62.1	54.4	60.8	16.9	849			
15-19	56.4	50.2	64.4	67.0	63.6	56.9	62.1	17.8	396			
20-24	58.0	49.6	61.6	65.0	60.7	52.2	59.7	16.0	453			
25-29	59.6	52.1	63.8	65.1	63.2	56.9	60.7	18.7	460			
30-39	54.6	53.5	64.5	66.1	63.0	57.6	63.1	17.8	731			
40-49	56.3	45.8	59.1	67.7	53.0	55.4	57.4	16.9	621			
Residence												
Urban	61.9	55.7	68.2	64.3	65.5	59.7	67.1	17.8	447			
Rural	55.7	49.2	61.5	66.6	59.4	55.2	59.3	17.4	2,214			
Schooling												
No schooling	48.6	39.9	52.8	62.6	50.2	49.4	51.2	9.8	642			
<5 years complete	57.5	49.7	57.0	61.5	52.5	54.6	56.3	14.2	135			
5-7 years complete	58.7	50.6	59.9	71.0	60.0	53.2	58.9	20.1	305			
8-9 years complete	60.0	51.5	65.5	65.5	61.5	55.5	61.9	15.1	516			
10-11 years complete	54.5	53.6	66.3	71.9	65.3	60.7	64.8	21.6	464			
12 or more years complete	63.1	57.8	70.5	65.1	68.8	61.4	68.2	23.9	599			
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	59.8	54.8	70.9	64.2	67.4	64.0	68.2	19.6	1,267			
No	53.9	46.1	55.1	68.1	54.0	48.6	53.7	15.5	1,394			

Continued...

Table 83.1 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Women — Continued

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:							Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	
Marital status								
Never married	59.9	53.3	66.0	67.5	64.9	58.5	64.2	20.5
Currently married	55.8	49.0	61.6	66.3	58.9	55.0	59.4	16.4
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	51.5	53.1	59.5	56.1	58.7	56.1	57.6	16.3
Religion								
Hindu	56.5	50.5	63.1	67.4	61.3	54.7	63.2	16.8
Christian	60.5	50.3	62.0	65.0	57.8	54.6	59.5	18.4
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	38.7	39.9	54.3	68.9	52.3	51.4	50.0	11.1
Other	65.5	59.1	71.0	65.0	72.1	64.3	69.7	22.1
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	54.9	45.2	62.6	69.5	60.3	58.6	61.6	16.3
Scheduled tribe	57.2	48.8	61.9	66.3	59.4	55.6	59.7	18.2
Other backward class	63.9	60.9	62.1	71.4	63.9	55.9	63.4	18.1
Other	51.6	54.1	65.9	62.3	63.4	56.6	63.2	14.4
Total	56.7	50.3	62.6	66.2	60.4	56.0	60.6	17.5

Note: Total includes women 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

Table 83.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Men

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:							Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative		Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators
Age									
15-24	66.3	59.0	72.7	56.7	68.8	57.8	67.9	26.1	779
15-19	62.3	57.0	70.9	58.5	68.0	58.6	66.9	27.1	398
20-24	70.6	61.2	74.6	54.9	69.5	57.0	68.9	25.1	381
25-29	70.6	60.7	70.7	57.3	69.9	59.6	67.6	29.6	420
30-39	68.2	59.8	74.2	58.7	71.3	60.7	69.5	29.4	694
40-49	67.8	58.3	71.6	58.3	68.3	58.8	67.6	27.9	608
Residence									
Urban	64.6	64.7	76.9	64.7	74.2	67.8	72.2	32.2	424
Rural	68.6	58.2	71.6	56.4	68.6	57.4	67.4	27.2	2,076
Schooling									
No schooling	64.4	46.8	61.7	51.0	58.2	50.7	58.4	21.4	323
<5 years complete	68.0	48.4	63.2	59.6	62.0	46.6	58.4	24.1	153
5-7 years complete	63.9	52.8	65.7	53.2	62.2	52.7	61.9	22.4	293
8-9 years complete	65.9	55.8	69.0	63.1	65.6	56.6	65.2	28.2	513
10-11 years complete	63.9	56.6	71.3	52.3	67.9	57.2	67.1	23.2	428
12 or more years complete	74.3	72.7	84.3	61.4	81.8	70.2	79.0	36.1	791
Regular media exposure¹									
Yes	70.1	60.3	73.6	61.4	70.6	59.2	68.2	29.5	1,414
No	65.1	58.1	71.2	53.0	68.2	59.1	68.2	26.2	1,087

Continued...

Table 83.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Men — Continued

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:							Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	
Marital status								
Never married	67.0	59.0	72.5	56.5	68.7	57.7	67.6	938
Currently married	68.7	59.9	72.8	58.5	70.3	60.5	68.8	1,530
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(55.9)	(40.3)	(63.1)	(61.6)	(55.6)	(39.6)	(59.0)	33
Religion								
Hindu	65.9	55.2	67.8	63.6	62.8	56.8	63.1	611
Christian	67.1	60.2	73.2	55.5	70.7	59.2	68.3	939
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	69.1	63.2	75.7	67.2	73.4	71.8	75.9	446
Other	70.9	59.4	74.2	46.7	72.3	50.8	67.4	505
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	49.5	49.5	62.5	39.3	56.3	42.1	58.1	120
Scheduled tribe	67.2	59.0	74.1	56.0	70.9	59.8	68.7	1,803
Other backward class	74.3	63.7	70.1	80.4	67.5	62.1	68.6	198
Other	74.2	62.0	69.9	60.3	68.7	59.9	68.8	377
Total	67.9	59.3	72.5	57.8	69.5	59.2	68.2	2,501

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes 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

Table 84 Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher-risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and any injections for women and men age 15-49 by residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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	4.1	3.6	3.8	4.5	2.2	3.3	4.5	2.4	3.4
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	15.3	2.6	8.3	15.9	3.9	9.3	15.8	3.7	9.2
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	3.5	0.0	1.6	4.4	0.5	2.3	4.3	0.4	2.2
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	196	239	435	1,104	1,337	2,441	1,300	1,576	2,876
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	(79.0)	*	(76.3)	69.6	60.1	67.4	71.0	60.5	68.6
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	30	6	36	175	52	228	205	59	264
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	3.0	1.7	2.2	3.6	1.5	2.4	3.5	1.6	2.4
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	228	316	544	1,293	1,654	2,947	1,520	1,970	3,491
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1.7	na	na	1.5	na	na	1.6	na	na
Number of men	433	na	na	2,148	na	na	2,581	na	na
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse									
	*	na	na	(37.3)	na	na	(40.7)	na	na
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse the past 12 months									
	7	na	na	33	na	na	40	na	na
Among women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC									
	na	25.2	na	na	22.1	na	na	22.5	na
Number of women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy									
	na	97	na	na	527	na	na	624	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	13.2	20.3	16.9	12.8	18.2	15.7	12.9	18.6	15.9
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	14.9	5.2	9.8	14.5	4.7	9.2	14.5	4.8	9.3
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	20.6	22.5	21.6	19.2	21.1	20.2	19.5	21.3	20.5
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	4.1	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Number of respondents	433	481	914	2,148	2,478	4,626	2,581	2,959	5,540
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
	94.9	87.3	90.7	93.8	88.5	90.8	94.0	88.3	90.8
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months									
	89	108	198	413	523	937	503	632	1,134

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. na = Not applicable; ANC = Antenatal care

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

Table 85 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24 by residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹	26.7	10.9	18.2	37.2	16.5	26.1	35.4	15.5	24.8
Percentage who know a condom source	95.9	64.2	78.8	89.5	62.6	75.1	90.6	62.8	75.7
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	23.9	31.6	28.0	30.6	39.6	35.4	29.5	38.2	34.1
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.6	1.7	1.2	0.6	4.0	2.4	0.6	3.6	2.2
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	7.5	14.8	11.5	10.1	13.9	12.1	9.6	14.1	12.0
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	6.6	1.7	4.0	9.6	4.6	6.9	9.1	4.1	6.4
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	21.3	18.8	20.0	17.7	20.0	18.9	18.3	19.8	19.1
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.7	2.6	3.1	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.2
Number age 15-24	140	164	304	670	771	1,442	810	935	1,745
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	(88.9)	(79.2)	84.0	97.0	90.1	93.1	95.4	88.3	91.4
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	30	31	61	119	154	273	148	185	333
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	(44.2)	43.1	43.5	50.8	31.9	39.4	49.8	33.7	40.0
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	39	61	101	213	324	537	252	386	638
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	(56.8)	(11.5)	32.9	57.9	13.9	30.7	57.7	13.6	31.0
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	33	38	71	145	234	379	178	271	450
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who used a condom at their last higher-risk sexual intercourse	*	*	(80.2)	75.4	(65.0)	72.5	76.8	(65.4)	73.8
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	19	4	23	84	33	116	103	37	140
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	80.9	89.6	85.1	78.2	88.8	83.1	78.7	89.0	83.5
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	15.6	4.0	10.0	13.6	7.1	10.6	14.0	6.5	10.5
Number never married	124	114	238	585	503	1,089	709	618	1,327

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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/AIDS² Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent

Table 86 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	522	499	5,358
Male	417	417	5,431
Age			
<15	994	994	2,812
15-59	265	249	7,506
60 and over	594	594	471
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	244	182	1,240
Other fuel	498	494	9,549
Total ⁴	469	458	10,789
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	598	572	30,325
Male	402	389	30,527
Age			
<15	842	823	16,544
15-59	287	276	38,997
60 and over	992	917	5,313
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	463	435	33,224
Other fuel	543	535	27,630
Total ⁴	499	480	60,855
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	587	561	35,684
Male	404	394	35,958
Age			
<15	864	848	19,356
15-59	283	271	46,503
60 and over	960	891	5,784
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	455	426	34,464
Other fuel	532	524	37,180
Total ⁴	495	477	71,644

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

⁴ Total includes transgender respondents, who are not shown separately.

Table 87 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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		Number of women who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing		Number of men who have heard of TB							
		Have mis-conceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured		Have mis-conceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured								
		Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Would want a family member's TB kept secret		Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Would want a family member's TB kept secret								
Age														
15-19	83.9	3,070	74.0	64.9	87.1	11.9	2,577	88.1	417	74.9	53.8	89.0	14.3	368
20-34	84.1	9,203	75.5	63.7	89.6	11.6	7,738	90.8	1,164	76.4	59.3	94.8	15.2	1,057
35-49	85.4	7,492	69.6	59.4	87.7	13.1	6,400	91.8	999	76.6	53.5	92.0	13.1	917
Residence														
Urban	85.4	3,263	76.1	61.9	92.5	13.6	2,787	91.3	433	78.5	54.6	94.0	21.6	395
Rural	84.4	16,502	72.4	62.3	87.7	12.0	13,927	90.6	2,148	75.8	56.4	92.6	12.7	1,947
Schooling														
No schooling	82.0	4,663	62.3	54.5	82.4	13.6	3,822	87.7	349	70.1	39.2	85.2	15.8	306
<5 years complete	85.6	1,030	62.7	55.1	85.9	9.8	882	85.5	158	65.1	66.6	89.0	7.9	135
5-7 years complete	86.0	2,381	67.9	59.3	87.4	12.3	2,048	91.9	300	66.5	61.4	94.7	10.4	276
8-9 years complete	86.0	3,912	73.7	62.0	89.3	11.6	3,363	90.2	530	72.3	57.3	92.6	14.8	478
10-11 years complete	85.4	3,238	79.0	65.3	90.3	12.0	2,765	89.9	439	80.3	55.4	90.8	14.4	395
12 or more years complete	84.4	4,541	84.0	71.2	93.7	12.2	3,834	93.4	804	84.6	58.9	97.0	15.7	751
Religion														
Hindu	86.5	4,297	70.6	63.4	89.1	12.1	3,717	90.9	626	73.3	58.2	90.2	10.2	569
Christian	85.7	8,208	73.1	63.8	88.8	12.7	7,036	87.0	985	78.2	61.3	93.8	15.2	858
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	79.7	3,262	78.6	61.5	83.9	10.1	2,598	96.5	451	73.9	51.8	94.4	10.1	436
Other	84.1	3,998	71.2	58.1	90.8	13.2	3,362	92.6	518	78.3	48.5	92.6	21.0	479

Continued...

Table 87 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:							
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	81.1	1,364	72.2	59.9	86.3	16.8	1,107	79.2	68.2	41.2	78.6	13.7	99
Scheduled tribe	83.7	14,869	72.8	62.0	88.9	12.8	12,445	90.0	79.0	55.7	93.2	15.4	1,681
Other backward class	90.9	921	66.4	75.7	87.0	5.8	837	96.0	66.8	73.7	94.4	4.5	192
Other	89.3	2,577	77.4	60.0	87.9	9.4	2,302	95.5	70.4	52.9	94.2	14.2	366
Don't know	(68.9)	33	*	*	*	*	23	*	*	*	*	*	3
Total	84.6	19,765	73.0	62.2	88.5	12.2	16,714	90.7	76.2	56.1	92.8	14.2	2,342

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

Table 88 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health insurance/ financing scheme	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health insurance/ financing scheme	Number of men
Age				
15-19	14.2	3,070	10.4	417
20-24	16.1	3,063	17.7	393
25-34	21.6	6,140	23.0	771
35-49	23.1	7,492	28.4	999
Residence				
Urban	20.6	3,263	25.1	433
Rural	20.1	16,502	21.7	2,148
Schooling				
No schooling	19.3	4,663	11.6	349
<5 years complete	17.1	1,030	13.3	158
5-7 years complete	20.1	2,381	20.4	300
8-9 years complete	20.7	3,912	21.2	530
10-11 years complete	18.0	3,238	25.9	439
12 or more years complete	22.9	4,541	27.9	804
Religion				
Hindu	19.1	4,297	18.5	626
Christian	21.5	8,208	25.8	985
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	22.1	3,262	20.3	451
Other	17.2	3,998	21.7	518
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	17.6	1,364	9.5	126
Scheduled tribe	20.8	14,869	24.3	1,869
Other backward class	20.0	921	9.5	200
Other	18.0	2,577	23.0	383
Don't know	(24.6)	33	*	3
Total age 15-49	20.2	19,765	22.2	2,581
Age 50-54	na	na	28.8	300
Total age 15-54	na	na	22.9	2,881

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

Table 89 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 a health insurance/financing scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, type of health insurance/financing scheme coverage, according to residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	90.8	95.0	94.4
Government/municipal hospital	66.1	47.1	50.1
Government dispensary	3.1	2.6	2.7
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.3	0.6	0.7
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	17.8	26.3	24.9
PHC/additional PHC	2.4	13.6	11.8
Sub-centre	0.1	4.6	3.9
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other public health sector	0.1	0.1	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.2	0.2
Private health sector	7.7	3.5	4.1
Private hospital	6.5	2.9	3.5
Private doctor/clinic	1.1	0.6	0.7
Private paramedic	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other source	1.0	0.6	0.7
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0
Home treatment	0.3	0.4	0.3
Other	0.7	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme	33.6	28.5	29.3
Number of households	2,886	15,382	18,268
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	9.0	7.6	7.8
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	14.2	10.7	11.4
State health insurance scheme	65.0	74.7	72.9
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	1.1	1.9	1.8
Community health insurance programme	0.3	0.5	0.5
Other health insurance through employer	1.0	0.7	0.7
Medical reimbursement from employer	0.6	0.1	0.2
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	2.6	1.2	1.5
Other	8.2	5.7	6.1
Number of households	970	4,384	5,354

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; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

Table 90 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, heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Age												
15-19	1,228	496	698	301	91	3,070	2,543	0	0	0	262	417
20-34	1,463	615	636	487	238	9,203	1,971	443	76	223	76	1,164
35-49	2,781	1,044	863	897	340	7,492	2,289	924	510	486	180	999
Residence												
Urban	2,281	1,312	1,292	772	386	3,263	2,332	375	163	281	0	433
Rural	1,856	650	621	582	228	16,502	2,157	594	246	291	176	2,148
Schooling												
No schooling	2,417	751	570	703	305	4,663	2,460	867	182	0	0	349
<5 years complete	1,052	582	426	363	418	1,030	445	0	0	0	0	158
5-7 years complete	1,711	1,280	596	1,035	279	2,381	2,448	0	231	0	364	300
8-9 years complete	1,784	458	598	577	58	3,912	1,348	467	239	104	0	530
10-11 years complete	1,557	598	751	461	170	3,238	2,606	452	452	728	452	439
12 or more years complete	2,118	910	1,139	499	378	4,541	2,637	860	175	461	88	804
Marital status												
Never married	1,145	494	483	264	209	5,452	1,522	439	0	0	113	973
Currently married	2,100	864	841	753	276	13,623	2,648	644	381	474	171	1,572
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	4,665	793	529	619	175	690	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	36
Religion												
Hindu	1,791	614	1,030	648	98	4,297	1,406	382	111	106	0	626
Christian	2,077	904	680	550	299	8,208	1,545	497	219	208	201	985
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1,656	409	471	306	166	3,262	5,840	367	156	156	156	451
Other	1,982	905	730	959	400	3,998	1,165	1,052	469	781	211	518

Continued...

Table 90 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, heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	1,393	917	840	419	110	1,364	327	0	0	0	0	126
Scheduled tribe	2,008	820	663	680	308	14,869	2,023	642	320	334	203	1,869
Other backward class	1,227	427	890	618	27	921	745	448	0	331	0	200
Other	1,943	453	1,022	340	99	2,577	4,361	390	0	144	0	383
Don't know	(5125)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	33	*	*	*	*	*	3
Total age 15-49	1,926	759	732	614	254	19,765	2,187	558	232	289	147	2,581
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	5,169	0	144	566	0	300
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	2,497	500	223	318	131	2,881

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. na = Not applicable

Table 91 Screening tests for cancer

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific screening tests for cancer, and percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever undergone an oral cavity screening test for oral cancer, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of screening test for women			Number of women	Oral cavity screening test for men	Number of men
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity			
Age						
15-19	0.5	0.2	0.3	3,018	0.5	409
20-24	0.3	0.1	0.2	3,034	0.7	389
25-29	1.0	0.5	0.4	3,357	1.8	430
30-34	1.1	0.4	0.3	2,725	0.4	337
35-39	0.7	0.2	0.6	2,822	1.1	367
40-44	0.6	0.2	0.8	2,190	0.7	282
45-49	0.9	0.5	0.6	2,431	0.8	349
Residence						
Urban	1.1	0.6	0.7	3,220	0.9	425
Rural	0.7	0.3	0.4	16,356	0.9	2,139
Schooling						
No schooling	0.4	0.2	0.5	4,621	0.6	345
<5 years complete	0.4	0.2	0.0	1,023	1.0	159
5-7 years complete	0.9	0.2	0.2	2,364	0.5	296
8-9 years complete	0.9	0.4	0.4	3,870	0.4	521
10-11 years complete	0.8	0.3	0.5	3,210	1.2	437
12 or more years complete	0.8	0.5	0.5	4,489	1.2	805
Religion						
Hindu	0.5	0.4	0.4	4,261	0.5	625
Christian	0.8	0.3	0.5	8,129	1.4	980
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.5	0.3	0.3	3,213	0.2	445
Other	1.0	0.3	0.4	3,974	1.1	514
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	1.0	0.8	0.8	1,345	1.6	122
Scheduled tribe	0.8	0.3	0.4	14,727	1.0	1,856
Other backward class	0.1	0.2	0.3	916	0.8	202
Other	0.4	0.2	0.2	2,555	0.0	380
Total	0.7	0.3	0.4	19,577	0.9	2,564

Note: Table excludes women and men who did not complete an individual interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 92.1 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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	Stage 1: 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	6.1	63.7	31.8	4.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	1.1	3,010	
20-24	9.1	53.8	38.8	6.1	1.0	0.3	100.0	1.1	3,025	
25-29	14.8	39.1	47.5	11.3	1.2	0.9	100.0	0.6	3,339	
30-34	21.1	31.5	49.2	14.8	2.8	1.7	100.0	0.6	2,712	
35-39	25.3	26.8	49.6	17.8	4.3	1.5	100.0	0.9	2,814	
40-44	29.8	21.1	51.7	18.5	5.8	2.8	100.0	0.8	2,186	
45-49	32.6	18.7	50.1	22.5	5.8	3.0	100.0	0.1	2,423	
Residence										
Urban	21.0	40.8	40.3	14.0	3.3	1.6	100.0	0.8	3,198	
Rural	18.4	37.2	46.0	12.8	2.7	1.3	100.0	0.8	16,312	
Schooling										
No schooling	26.8	27.0	48.0	18.5	4.3	2.1	100.0	0.7	4,609	
<5 years complete	26.3	27.8	47.2	19.2	3.9	1.8	100.0	0.4	1,017	
5-7 years complete	19.5	36.2	45.7	13.6	2.9	1.6	100.0	0.3	2,354	
8-9 years complete	15.8	44.0	41.9	10.4	2.7	1.1	100.0	0.8	3,862	
10-11 years complete	13.8	46.0	41.9	9.2	1.9	1.0	100.0	0.8	3,199	
12 or more years complete	14.9	40.8	46.2	10.5	1.6	1.0	100.0	1.0	4,468	
Religion										
Hindu	18.7	40.9	42.1	12.7	2.7	1.6	100.0	1.0	4,254	
Christian	17.0	38.7	45.8	12.1	2.3	1.1	100.0	0.5	8,101	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	20.0	36.0	46.2	13.3	3.2	1.3	100.0	1.1	3,199	
Other	21.9	34.1	45.9	14.7	3.5	1.8	100.0	0.8	3,956	

Continued...

Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women—Continued

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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive				Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	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			
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	18.9	41.0	42.2	11.8	3.2	1.8	100.0	1.2	1,341	
Scheduled tribe	19.1	36.3	46.3	13.3	2.8	1.3	100.0	0.7	14,669	
Other backward class	21.3	41.1	38.7	13.6	4.0	2.6	100.0	0.6	915	
Other	16.5	43.2	42.0	11.8	2.0	1.0	100.0	1.1	2,551	
Don't know	(24.4)	(45.4)	(41.3)	(10.5)	(2.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(8.9)	33	
Total	18.9	37.8	45.1	13.0	2.8	1.4	100.0	0.8	19,509	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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 antihypertensive medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 92.2 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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	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	8.2	40.4	52.0	6.1	1.1	0.4	100.0	0.0	405	
20-24	18.0	30.4	52.0	14.6	2.5	0.5	100.0	0.0	382	
25-29	22.4	17.4	61.0	17.7	2.5	1.4	100.0	0.3	421	
30-34	27.4	18.8	53.8	22.7	2.9	1.8	100.0	0.0	333	
35-39	28.8	15.4	56.7	19.9	5.4	2.6	100.0	0.3	362	
40-44	42.5	13.3	46.8	25.8	10.3	3.8	100.0	0.4	279	
45-49	48.6	11.0	41.7	31.3	12.0	4.0	100.0	0.2	346	
Residence										
Urban	30.7	21.4	48.6	23.6	4.4	1.9	100.0	0.0	418	
Rural	26.1	21.7	53.2	18.2	5.0	1.9	100.0	0.2	2,110	
Schooling										
No schooling	30.7	15.0	55.7	22.9	5.3	1.1	100.0	0.2	343	
<5 years complete	27.4	21.4	51.2	20.7	3.9	2.8	100.0	0.0	158	
5-7 years complete	24.3	25.5	52.3	17.2	3.0	2.1	100.0	0.5	293	
8-9 years complete	27.7	24.3	48.2	19.5	6.7	1.3	100.0	0.2	517	
10-11 years complete	24.3	24.7	51.0	17.1	6.3	0.9	100.0	0.0	429	
12 or more years complete	26.8	19.6	54.9	18.7	3.7	3.1	100.0	0.1	787	
Religion										
Hindu	27.0	19.1	54.3	18.2	6.5	1.9	100.0	0.0	621	
Christian	25.6	23.9	51.2	18.8	4.3	1.8	100.0	0.0	961	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	27.4	23.9	50.4	20.4	3.0	2.2	100.0	0.5	441	
Other	28.4	18.5	54.4	19.5	5.6	2.0	100.0	0.5	504	

Continued...

Table 92.2 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 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		
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	29.0	9.9	61.9	20.5	7.1	0.6	100.0	0.0	120			
Scheduled tribe	27.7	21.7	51.5	20.1	4.7	2.0	100.0	0.2	1,827			
Other backward class	19.5	30.7	50.2	10.0	8.3	0.9	100.0	0.0	199			
Other	25.9	20.3	55.2	18.6	3.5	2.5	100.0	0.0	378			
Total age 15-49	26.8	21.6	52.4	19.1	4.9	1.9	100.0	0.2	2,527			
Age 50-54	52.5	10.0	38.3	36.2	7.6	7.9	100.0	0.0	289			
Total age 15-54	29.5	20.4	51.0	20.9	5.2	2.6	100.0	0.2	2,816			

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

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

Table 93.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with >140 mg/dl blood glucose levels or taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)				
Age							
15-19	98.5	1.1	0.5	100.0	0.7	2.3	3,000
20-24	96.8	2.2	1.0	100.0	0.4	3.6	3,009
25-29	95.5	2.6	2.0	100.0	0.8	5.3	3,317
30-34	94.2	3.5	2.3	100.0	0.6	6.4	2,671
35-39	93.0	4.3	2.7	100.0	0.6	7.6	2,770
40-44	91.3	5.5	3.2	100.0	0.5	9.2	2,121
45-49	89.0	6.6	4.3	100.0	0.4	11.4	2,364
Residence							
Urban	93.3	4.0	2.7	100.0	1.0	7.6	3,150
Rural	94.6	3.4	2.1	100.0	0.5	6.0	16,103
Schooling							
No schooling	92.5	4.8	2.7	100.0	0.5	8.0	4,525
<5 years complete	94.8	3.8	1.5	100.0	0.4	5.7	1,001
5-7 years complete	94.3	3.5	2.2	100.0	0.4	6.2	2,319
8-9 years complete	95.2	2.8	2.0	100.0	0.7	5.5	3,815
10-11 years complete	95.5	2.5	2.0	100.0	0.7	5.2	3,169
12 or more years complete	94.7	3.3	2.0	100.0	0.6	5.9	4,424
Religion							
Hindu	93.6	3.5	2.8	100.0	0.6	7.0	4,181
Christian	94.6	3.2	2.2	100.0	0.7	6.1	8,007
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	95.3	3.8	0.9	100.0	0.3	5.0	3,164
Other	93.8	3.6	2.5	100.0	0.5	6.7	3,900
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	94.3	3.5	2.2	100.0	0.9	6.7	1,319
Scheduled tribe	94.5	3.5	2.0	100.0	0.6	6.1	14,489
Other backward class	93.6	3.3	3.1	100.0	0.3	6.6	893
Other	93.7	3.4	2.8	100.0	0.6	6.9	2,520
Don't know	(97.7)	(2.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(2.3)	32
Total	94.4	3.5	2.2	100.0	0.6	6.2	19,252

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with >140 mg/dl blood glucose levels or taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)				
Age							
15-19	95.5	3.4	1.1	100.0	0.6	5.2	403
20-24	97.0	2.2	0.9	100.0	1.0	4.0	381
25-29	92.5	5.2	2.3	100.0	0.8	8.4	416
30-34	93.1	5.7	1.1	100.0	0.1	7.0	329
35-39	88.6	5.2	6.2	100.0	2.5	13.9	352
40-44	87.4	8.4	4.2	100.0	4.1	16.6	273
45-49	83.5	11.3	5.2	100.0	4.4	20.9	330
Residence							
Urban	93.0	3.8	3.2	100.0	1.6	8.6	410
Rural	91.1	6.0	2.8	100.0	1.8	10.7	2,075
Schooling							
No schooling	88.7	8.5	2.8	100.0	3.4	14.7	339
<5 years complete	92.3	5.0	2.8	100.0	0.0	7.7	155
5-7 years complete	90.9	5.3	3.8	100.0	2.1	11.2	289
8-9 years complete	91.0	6.1	2.9	100.0	0.6	9.6	508
10-11 years complete	92.5	4.5	3.0	100.0	1.6	9.1	427
12 or more years complete	92.4	5.1	2.5	100.0	2.2	9.9	767
Religion							
Hindu	91.6	4.3	4.0	100.0	1.3	9.7	609
Christian	90.5	7.3	2.2	100.0	1.6	11.0	949
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	92.7	5.9	1.4	100.0	3.1	10.4	430
Other	91.8	4.1	4.1	100.0	1.6	9.8	496
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	96.3	3.3	0.5	100.0	1.9	5.6	120
Scheduled tribe	90.8	6.4	2.9	100.0	1.8	11.0	1,797
Other backward class	88.8	5.2	6.0	100.0	0.2	11.3	197
Other	94.5	3.4	2.1	100.0	2.7	8.2	367
Total age 15-49	91.4	5.7	2.9	100.0	1.8	10.4	2,484
Age 50-54	84.1	10.8	5.1	100.0	3.3	19.2	271
Total age 15-54	90.7	6.2	3.1	100.0	1.9	11.2	2,755

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

Table 94 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	1.1	1.2	1.2	29.0	32.3	31.7
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.2	0.3	0.3	3.9	7.2	6.6
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	2.0	1.9
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	2.0	1.6
Chews <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	4.3	4.5	4.5	19.7	29.0	27.4
Uses <i>khaini</i>	1.0	1.5	1.4	12.1	12.0	12.0
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	2.7	3.7	3.5	6.1	17.5	15.5
Uses other chewing tobacco	1.2	1.4	1.4	6.9	5.9	6.1
Uses snuff	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Uses other tobacco product	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.7
Uses any type of tobacco	9.4	11.1	10.9	48.0	56.6	55.2
Drinks alcohol	11.9	19.0	17.8	51.2	57.7	56.6
Number of respondents	3,263	16,502	19,765	433	2,148	2,581
Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	(83.3)	85.6	85.2	57.8	57.7	57.7
5-9	(7.0)	3.9	4.4	12.2	15.5	15.0
10-14	(6.0)	0.1	1.0	10.7	6.0	6.7
15-24	(3.7)	0.7	1.2	5.8	2.2	2.8
25 or more	(0.0)	9.8	8.2	0.0	0.3	0.3
Missing	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	13.5	18.3	17.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	37	192	229	125	693	819
Among those who smoke <i>bidis</i>, number of <i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	64.8	63.0	(62.2)	33.9	36.6
5-9	*	14.9	15.9	(14.7)	26.7	25.5
10-14	*	9.4	9.8	(8.8)	19.7	18.7
15-24	*	5.5	5.2	(0.0)	4.9	4.5
25 or more	*	5.5	6.1	(0.0)	3.7	3.4
Missing	*	0.0	0.0	(14.3)	11.0	11.4
Total	*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of <i>bidi</i> smokers	7	47	54	17	155	171
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	4.0	8.5	8.0	13.5	19.6	18.7
About once a week	30.8	38.4	37.6	57.9	52.3	53.1
Less than once a week	65.2	53.1	54.4	28.7	28.1	28.2
Don't know	*	*	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	390	3,134	3,524	222	1,239	1,460

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

nc = No cases

Table 95 Methods of menstrual protection

Percentage of women age 15-24 who use various methods of menstrual protection and percentage using a hygienic method, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection ¹							Percentage using a hygienic method ²	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Other	Nothing		
Age									
15-19	30.0	4.9	88.6	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.0	92.1	3,070
20-24	32.8	4.2	88.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	91.4	3,063
Residence									
Urban	21.1	5.6	89.3	0.9	0.2	1.6	0.0	93.5	1,062
Rural	33.6	4.4	88.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	91.4	5,071
Schooling									
No schooling	48.9	3.7	74.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.3	78.7	408
<5 years complete	36.9	3.6	85.2	1.4	0.0	1.5	1.2	87.6	141
5-7 years complete	42.5	5.8	85.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	88.4	596
8-9 years complete	35.4	4.0	87.9	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.1	91.5	1,718
10-11 years complete	26.8	4.8	90.1	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.2	93.7	1,574
12 or more years complete	23.1	4.8	92.0	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.1	94.9	1,696
Religion									
Hindu	42.0	4.1	85.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	89.5	1,379
Christian	28.8	4.7	89.7	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1	92.8	2,614
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	38.2	5.5	83.7	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	89.1	994
Other	18.8	4.0	92.6	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.1	94.5	1,147
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	30.1	4.9	86.8	0.5	1.0	2.0	0.3	90.5	449
Scheduled tribe	27.0	5.2	88.9	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	92.5	4,491
Other backward class	51.4	1.4	85.6	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.2	87.3	315
Other	48.2	2.6	87.0	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.0	90.3	866
Total	31.4	4.6	88.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.1	91.8	6,133

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Total includes 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, tampons, and menstrual cup are considered to be hygienic methods of protection

Table 96 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 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 type of employment, according to age, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Age	Percentage employed in the past 12 months	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	11.1	442	24.9	14.3	4.9	55.9	100.0	17.0	83.0	100.0	49
20-24	28.0	493	34.5	17.5	7.5	40.4	100.0	9.4	90.6	100.0	138
25-29	40.6	497	38.5	24.7	5.1	31.7	100.0	16.5	83.5	100.0	202
30-34	46.8	420	41.4	25.4	7.8	25.4	100.0	26.1	73.9	100.0	197
35-39	46.8	393	37.4	26.3	2.6	33.7	100.0	22.7	77.3	100.0	184
40-44	53.2	335	31.4	30.7	3.5	34.5	100.0	19.7	80.3	100.0	179
45-49	51.1	379	29.0	30.9	5.8	34.3	100.0	9.1	90.9	100.0	193
Total	38.6	2,959	35.0	25.8	5.3	33.9	100.0	17.6	82.4	100.0	1,142
MEN											
15-19	33.5	417	50.9	12.4	3.9	32.7	100.0	36.1	63.9	100.0	140
20-24	62.6	393	60.0	15.8	2.2	21.9	100.0	43.4	56.6	100.0	246
25-29	75.8	426	66.8	16.1	0.9	16.3	100.0	41.8	58.2	100.0	323
30-34	87.9	345	65.0	20.0	3.6	11.3	100.0	38.3	61.7	100.0	303
35-39	92.2	368	68.4	15.6	3.2	12.8	100.0	45.6	54.4	100.0	339
40-44	94.4	284	50.2	29.5	3.5	16.9	100.0	50.4	49.6	100.0	268
45-49	91.8	348	58.5	22.5	2.1	16.9	100.0	47.6	52.4	100.0	319
Total	75.1	2,581	61.1	19.2	2.7	17.0	100.0	43.9	56.1	100.0	1,939
Age 50-54	91.3	300	53.4	23.6	2.0	20.9	100.0	55.7	44.3	100.0	274
Total age 15-54	76.8	2,881	60.2	19.8	2.6	17.5	100.0	45.3	54.7	100.0	2,213

Table 97 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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 cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's cash earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's cash earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	
Age												
20-29	81.3	144	71.0	413	47.0	78	(54.8)	40	79.8	257	*	27
30-39	85.0	215	74.6	484	54.0	126	65.2	94	82.8	483	41.3	80
40-49	82.4	197	74.9	344	38.3	106	77.0	83	84.0	457	38.8	76
Residence												
Urban	82.4	82	80.0	199	44.2	52	57.0	46	88.5	210	(37.8)	39
Rural	83.2	482	72.2	1,071	47.5	262	70.7	172	81.4	991	39.7	144
Schooling												
No schooling	83.0	173	64.8	402	37.8	94	(63.8)	33	82.8	192	*	27
<5 years complete	(94.8)	32	71.0	81	*	13	*	23	71.2	86	*	21
5-7 years complete	86.2	85	74.3	155	(37.1)	43	*	21	79.3	133	*	20
8-9 years complete	79.0	77	85.0	238	(58.7)	46	(66.6)	41	85.0	241	(33.9)	35
10-11 years complete	71.7	74	75.1	186	63.9	50	(68.4)	26	80.8	198	*	21
12 or more years complete	87.6	123	75.8	207	46.0	68	61.4	73	86.1	350	38.0	58
Religion												
Hindu	85.5	111	75.8	334	45.7	68	77.4	62	80.8	340	47.7	56
Christian	84.6	226	73.5	481	54.2	133	69.2	98	84.1	452	30.9	89
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	76.9	68	65.7	257	(45.7)	40	*	15	79.6	250	*	14
Other	82.0	158	79.5	198	35.8	73	51.1	42	87.3	159	(51.6)	25
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	(81.2)	40	63.2	76	*	21	*	10	75.9	47	*	7
Scheduled tribe	81.5	421	73.9	844	46.0	221	65.5	136	83.6	799	40.6	106
Other backward class	(90.1)	46	70.6	123	(52.3)	43	*	35	78.6	118	*	34
Other	(90.9)	57	77.2	226	(45.2)	29	(62.9)	36	82.6	235	(56.5)	36
Total	83.1	564	73.4	1,270	47.0	314	67.8	217	82.7	1,201	39.3	183

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men age 15-19 and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 98 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually make decisions about specific issues, by residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision					According to men, person who usually makes the decision						
	Respondent and husband		Mainly husband			Respondent and wife		Mainly wife				
	Mainly respondent	jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Other	Total
	URBAN											
Own health care	16.4	68.5	15.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.0	67.2	14.6	0.0	0.2	100.0
Major household purchases	16.4	67.1	16.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	14.8	67.7	17.0	0.3	0.2	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	12.7	72.4	14.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
	RURAL											
Own health care	13.6	68.0	18.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	21.3	63.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	14.4	66.9	18.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	16.4	70.5	13.1	0.1	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	11.9	70.3	17.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
	TOTAL											
Own health care	14.0	68.1	17.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	20.8	63.6	15.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	14.7	67.0	17.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	16.1	70.0	13.7	0.1	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	12.1	70.7	16.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife				Number of men	
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions		Percentage who participate in neither decision
Age										
15-19	(79.1)	(74.9)	(69.6)	(67.0)	(15.8)	*	*	*	*	5
20-24	81.6	80.6	82.5	75.5	12.9	84.1	83.9	73.7	5.7	95
25-29	79.4	80.8	82.4	75.4	15.2	84.9	87.9	79.9	7.1	258
30-39	82.5	82.9	84.0	78.0	12.1	83.2	83.9	75.9	8.8	613
40-49	83.8	81.8	82.5	76.4	12.4	85.4	88.1	79.0	5.4	601
Residence										
Urban	84.9	83.5	85.1	79.3	10.8	85.2	82.4	74.9	7.3	252
Rural	81.6	81.4	82.3	75.9	13.4	84.3	86.8	78.1	7.0	1,321
Schooling										
No schooling	77.8	78.7	79.6	72.0	15.6	78.5	87.3	72.9	7.1	259
<5 years complete	80.4	80.4	80.6	76.4	15.2	88.2	89.2	81.5	4.1	111
5-7 years complete	82.5	79.4	83.8	76.4	13.7	82.4	84.7	77.3	10.2	179
8-9 years complete	84.1	82.1	83.7	78.3	11.6	85.4	84.9	78.9	8.6	318
10-11 years complete	85.7	83.8	82.4	77.8	11.8	85.5	86.4	77.7	5.8	245
12 or more years complete	85.5	87.8	88.0	81.9	8.8	86.4	86.1	78.4	6.0	460
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	88.8	87.9	88.5	83.7	7.8	85.6	86.3	79.0	7.0	1,436
Employed, for cash	87.5	85.5	86.2	81.6	9.5	85.8	88.7	80.7	6.2	1,201
Employed, not for cash	90.8	92.0	92.3	87.3	5.0	84.9	73.9	69.9	11.1	235
Not employed	77.0	77.0	78.3	70.8	16.9	71.5	84.6	63.1	7.0	136

Continued...

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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 or relatives	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the 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	78.3	77.4	76.3	71.4	17.6	181	90.2	83.2	2.2	359
1-2	80.6	81.6	81.5	76.0	14.1	1,115	80.0	72.7	10.2	750
3-4	85.3	82.8	86.1	78.3	10.1	642	87.7	81.0	4.5	377
5 or more	84.2	82.8	84.9	77.5	11.5	149	84.3	82.3	11.0	86
Household structure¹										
Nuclear	81.3	81.0	82.6	76.7	14.3	1,248	82.8	75.4	7.5	912
Non-nuclear	83.2	82.8	82.9	76.0	10.9	838	86.7	80.6	6.3	660
Religion										
Hindu	83.2	79.5	83.0	76.3	13.1	489	85.5	79.3	7.0	397
Christian	82.6	83.7	83.3	77.6	11.9	823	86.4	80.0	9.1	613
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	74.4	75.7	76.0	68.3	19.4	361	76.7	75.9	3.0	271
Other	86.4	85.5	87.0	81.3	9.3	413	85.8	71.9	6.4	291
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	76.5	77.4	77.5	70.7	18.4	139	85.0	78.2	11.1	69
Scheduled tribe	82.6	83.3	83.2	77.9	12.4	1,498	83.2	75.3	7.1	1,131
Other backward class	79.4	70.3	76.8	68.2	17.5	145	89.8	87.3	2.8	124
Other	83.4	81.4	85.7	75.7	10.7	302	87.4	83.1	8.0	247
Total	82.1	81.7	82.7	76.4	13.0	2,087	84.4	77.6	7.0	1,572

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 100 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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 use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have of 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 who go to three specified places alone ¹					
Age										
15-19	23.3	61.7	21.4	2.9	27.4	442	33.0	293		
20-24	39.7	76.2	30.2	6.6	41.2	493	42.9	396		
25-29	56.4	84.3	32.4	8.9	50.6	497	42.9	407		
30-39	60.9	82.3	34.8	11.2	55.5	813	40.0	656		
40-49	63.3	81.1	29.4	9.0	59.6	714	32.3	509		
Residence										
Urban	53.8	86.0	27.6	8.1	50.3	481	46.6	394		
Rural	51.1	76.7	30.8	8.3	48.8	2,478	36.6	1,866		
Schooling										
No schooling	50.7	65.5	24.3	6.3	50.1	787	25.5	488		
<5 years complete	59.8	80.7	43.5	12.5	51.4	149	24.5	110		
5-7 years complete	50.4	77.3	30.6	9.6	50.1	344	25.8	245		
8-9 years complete	46.0	75.9	34.8	7.8	44.9	561	31.6	432		
10-11 years complete	49.1	86.1	29.3	7.6	45.7	491	38.5	417		
12 or more years complete	58.4	90.1	31.4	10.0	53.0	627	62.7	567		
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	68.9	84.7	37.3	15.2	59.8	1,142	39.9	938		
Employed, for cash	72.9	85.7	38.8	16.2	59.1	694	43.0	573		
Employed, not for cash	62.7	83.3	35.0	13.7	60.8	447	34.9	365		
Not employed	40.7	74.2	25.9	3.9	42.3	1,817	37.3	1,322		

Continued...

Table 100 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, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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 use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have of 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 who go to three specified places alone ¹					
Number of living children										
0	37.8	73.4	25.8	5.8	39.1	944	46.8	729		
1-2	55.8	80.5	31.9	8.3	51.7	1,175	38.1	916		
3-4	62.2	81.0	33.3	11.4	56.8	684	30.4	507		
5 or more	56.1	78.4	32.6	8.7	55.8	157	21.3	109		
Household structure²										
Nuclear	51.2	78.6	28.3	8.5	50.1	1,742	38.8	1,333		
Non-nuclear	52.1	77.7	33.2	8.0	47.6	1,217	37.8	927		
Religion										
Hindu	46.7	74.0	33.7	7.9	51.7	670	37.1	486		
Christian	51.7	79.7	32.1	8.5	47.9	1,193	35.8	923		
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	47.0	73.7	28.5	6.8	42.2	521	52.2	372		
Other	61.3	84.3	24.3	9.6	54.7	575	33.9	479		
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	47.7	72.3	17.3	8.2	55.7	211	58.3	154		
Scheduled tribe	53.5	81.0	29.8	8.9	48.5	2,123	38.8	1,681		
Other backward class	41.6	67.2	38.0	7.7	46.2	206	28.9	144		
Other	48.7	72.6	35.7	5.6	49.7	418	29.8	280		
Total	51.6	78.2	30.3	8.3	49.1	2,959	38.4	2,260		

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

Table 101 Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women			Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages			Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	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	52.9	47.6	66.2	442	93.5	293	55.1	53.1	417
20-24	59.1	52.9	80.3	493	84.5	396	58.6	52.5	393
25-29	67.7	63.1	81.9	497	82.1	407	72.3	68.4	426
30-34	73.0	65.6	80.5	420	72.6	338	82.9	78.4	345
35-39	78.5	73.5	80.8	393	67.6	318	88.9	82.9	368
40-44	78.8	72.7	75.3	335	52.4	253	91.8	85.7	284
45-49	77.2	69.8	67.7	379	45.9	256	91.8	88.1	348
Residence									
Urban	69.3	57.0	81.9	481	84.1	394	73.7	67.8	433
Rural	68.6	63.9	75.3	2,478	70.8	1,866	76.5	72.2	2,148
Religion									
Hindu	61.5	53.5	72.5	670	70.2	486	73.6	67.3	626
Christian	72.2	67.2	77.4	1,193	75.7	923	78.2	74.2	985
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	67.6	64.3	71.5	521	69.2	372	81.6	77.1	451
Other	70.7	63.0	83.2	575	74.1	479	69.7	66.5	518
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	74.5	69.9	72.8	211	76.6	154	74.7	66.7	126
Scheduled tribe	71.8	66.6	79.2	2,123	75.9	1,681	77.3	73.9	1,869
Other backward class	61.9	49.2	70.1	206	61.5	144	64.6	57.0	200
Other	53.6	46.4	67.0	418	60.7	280	76.4	69.2	383

Continued...

Table 101 Ownership of assets—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women			Men					
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Schooling									
No schooling	70.2	64.9	62.0	787	28.3	488	78.7	73.0	349
<5 years complete	69.6	62.0	74.0	149	29.6	110	80.4	78.5	158
5-7 years complete	69.4	64.2	71.3	344	64.8	245	77.8	74.3	300
8-9 years complete	67.5	61.5	76.9	561	89.2	432	72.3	67.9	530
10-11 years complete	69.4	63.3	84.8	491	94.0	417	77.6	73.2	439
12 or more years complete	66.9	60.2	90.6	627	96.0	567	74.8	69.7	804
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	70.5	63.5	76.5	1,742	71.9	1,333	78.4	72.2	1,482
Non-nuclear	66.2	61.7	76.2	1,217	74.9	927	72.7	70.5	1,098
Total age 15-49	68.7	62.8	76.4	2,959	73.1	2,260	76.0	71.5	2,581
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	93.4	89.4	300
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	77.8	73.3	2,881

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 102 Gender role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason, and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses to have sex with him, according to marital status, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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	9.3	12.7	6.4	12.1	8.6	12.5
She neglects the house or children	20.4	24.3	18.5	24.5	19.9	24.4
She argues with him	9.4	9.8	7.0	14.0	8.8	11.4
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	6.3	7.1	5.3	8.2	6.1	7.5
She doesn't cook properly	10.0	7.1	7.2	9.1	9.2	7.8
He suspects her of being unfaithful	12.1	14.5	9.7	17.2	11.5	15.5
She shows disrespect for in-laws	23.5	26.2	19.4	30.0	22.4	27.6
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	34.7	41.0	29.7	42.5	33.4	41.6
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	72.0	78.1	63.6	78.3	69.8	78.2
Knows her husband has sex with other women	71.1	72.8	65.3	72.5	69.7	72.7
Is tired or not in the mood	70.2	78.0	63.7	75.0	68.6	76.9
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	64.0	62.6	58.0	62.1	62.5	62.4
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	22.4	11.6	30.6	14.5	24.5	12.7
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	20.0	na	21.7	na	20.6
Refuse to give her financial support	na	15.0	na	16.2	na	15.5
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	13.5	na	13.5	na	13.5
Have sex with another woman	na	12.4	na	15.1	na	13.4
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	6.2	na	7.5	na	6.7
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	72.0	na	70.5	na	71.4
Number of respondents	2,201	1,608	759	973	2,959	2,581
na = Not applicable						

Table 103 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	26.3	43.2	58.6	57.8	60.3	442	417
20-24	35.5	42.4	62.7	66.0	69.0	493	393
25-29	36.1	43.6	62.5	67.4	65.9	497	426
30-39	35.6	39.9	61.8	59.3	71.0	813	713
40-49	32.0	40.5	65.6	63.2	66.3	714	632
Residence							
Urban	34.5	48.8	63.9	64.7	56.5	481	433
Rural	33.2	40.1	62.2	61.9	69.0	2,478	2,148
Schooling							
No schooling	30.6	43.4	59.1	56.6	62.2	787	349
<5 years complete	34.9	47.2	65.4	65.9	71.1	149	158
5-7 years complete	36.6	33.0	60.0	61.5	70.5	344	300
8-9 years complete	34.0	43.1	60.9	63.6	66.5	561	530
10-11 years complete	30.0	40.1	70.9	58.6	65.9	491	439
12 or more years complete	37.0	42.6	62.3	65.7	67.8	627	804
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	37.6	43.4	61.0	62.9	68.7	1,142	1,939
Employed, for cash	40.3	40.2	64.5	64.5	66.6	694	1,558
Employed, not for cash	33.5	56.6	55.5	56.6	77.3	447	381
Not employed	30.7	36.0	63.4	60.7	61.6	1,817	642
Marital status							
Never married	29.7	42.5	58.0	62.1	63.7	759	973
Currently married	34.4	41.3	64.0	62.6	68.8	2,087	1,572
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	38.9	(26.5)	64.8	(59.5)	(76.3)	114	36

Continued...

Table 103 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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	Men	Women	Men
Number of living children							
0	30.4	44.5	57.6	59.7	62.3	944	1,335
1-2	34.9	37.0	64.4	66.5	73.4	1,175	772
3-4	34.8	39.2	64.6	65.7	70.4	684	387
5 or more	34.0	47.4	68.7	51.1	65.9	157	87
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	35.9	42.4	62.1	60.6	65.1	1,742	1,482
Non-nuclear	29.8	40.4	63.0	64.8	69.4	1,217	1,098
Religion							
Hindu	27.8	36.5	65.2	60.3	66.5	670	626
Christian	34.4	42.2	60.2	63.0	67.3	1,193	985
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	25.9	38.4	64.7	64.9	65.9	521	451
Other	44.7	49.3	62.1	61.4	67.7	575	518
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	27.2	37.2	57.1	36.2	56.5	211	126
Scheduled tribe	36.2	41.8	60.8	61.7	68.2	2,123	1,869
Other backward class	23.2	31.9	53.8	70.5	78.4	206	200
Other	27.5	46.6	78.1	70.1	58.2	418	383
Total	33.4	41.6	62.5	62.4	67.0	2,959	2,581

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

² Specified 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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 104 Experience of physical and sexual violence

Percentage of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence; among those who have experienced physical violence, the person committing the violence; and among those who have experienced sexual violence, the person committing the violence the first time, by marital status, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	20.2	7.2	17.6
Sexual violence only	1.4	3.0	1.7
Physical and sexual violence	5.6	1.0	4.7
Physical or sexual violence	27.3	11.1	24.0
Number of women	1,686	423	2,109
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	91.9	na	85.1
Former husband	0.9	na	0.8
Father/step-father	8.2	(35.4)	10.2
Mother/step-mother	12.5	(42.5)	14.7
Sister/brother	2.2	(30.6)	4.3
Daughter/son	0.3	(0.0)	0.3
Other relative	1.3	(4.5)	1.5
Current boyfriend	0.1	(3.9)	0.4
Former boyfriend	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Mother-in-law	0.2	na	0.2
Teacher	1.5	(0.0)	1.4
Employer/someone at work	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Police/soldier	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other	0.6	(4.9)	0.9
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	436	35	471
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	89.7	na	78.6
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	1.2
Father/step-father	2.5	*	2.2
Other relative	3.5	*	8.1
Own friend/acquaintance	1.2	*	1.8
Family friend	1.6	*	5.6
Employer/someone at work	1.5	*	1.3
Other	0.0	*	1.2
Number who experienced sexual violence	118	17	135

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

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

Table 105 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
18-19	(8.6)	38
20-24	4.8	169
25-29	2.1	270
30-39	2.2	589
40-49	3.6	543
Residence		
Urban	1.1	242
Rural	3.4	1,367
Marital status		
Currently married	2.5	1,515
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	12.2	84
Number of living children		
0	(3.7)	49
1-2	2.6	889
3-4	3.8	545
5 or more	2.9	126
Schooling		
No schooling	4.7	549
<5 years complete	2.0	108
5-7 years complete	3.0	202
8-9 years complete	3.5	293
10-11 years complete	0.8	206
12 or more years complete	1.4	250
Religion		
Hindu	1.4	366
Christian	3.2	631
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3.5	286
Other	4.3	326
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	6.1	103
Scheduled tribe	2.9	1,153
Other backward class	5.2	112
Other	1.9	239
Total	3.1	1,609

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes never married women and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 106 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	23.8	3.0	15.5	18.5
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	13.4	0.9	9.6	10.4
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	9.4	1.5	5.8	7.4
Slapped her	17.8	1.7	11.5	13.2
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	7.4	0.6	4.8	5.3
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	7.7	1.1	4.6	5.7
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	2.7	0.9	1.2	2.1
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	3.2	0.9	1.9	2.8
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	6.2	1.5	3.6	5.1
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	4.2	1.1	2.2	3.2
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	2.5	0.3	1.8	2.1
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	3.9	0.8	2.3	3.1
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	12.9	2.7	7.9	10.6
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	6.7	1.4	4.5	5.9
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	7.8	1.0	4.7	5.8
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	8.2	1.3	5.6	6.9
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	24.8	3.4	16.1	19.5
Any form of physical and sexual violence	5.2	1.1	3.0	4.1
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	26.5	4.5	17.4	21.9
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	3.9	0.8	2.4	3.2
Any violence by women against their husband ²	6.5	0.6	4.3	4.8
Number of ever-married women	1,686	1,686	1,686	1,686

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 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
18-19	(9.4)	(16.9)	(6.6)	(16.9)	(16.9)	38
20-24	11.9	17.1	3.6	18.0	19.4	210
25-29	9.9	24.8	5.2	26.0	27.3	287
30-39	15.5	27.9	9.2	29.1	31.1	602
40-49	12.3	21.7	4.4	22.5	24.5	549
Residence						
Urban	10.9	18.0	3.6	18.5	20.6	266
Rural	13.3	24.9	6.7	26.0	27.6	1,420
Schooling						
No schooling	14.2	26.4	5.2	27.1	29.0	556
<5 years complete	16.0	35.5	12.6	36.4	37.9	111
5-7 years complete	13.8	29.0	7.6	29.0	30.7	205
8-9 years complete	15.2	26.7	6.0	27.2	28.7	301
10-11 years complete	9.2	17.7	4.2	19.7	20.7	230
12 or more years complete	9.2	12.0	6.3	14.1	16.4	281
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	8.4	19.1	2.9	19.7	21.3	926
Employed for cash	17.3	28.3	11.2	29.8	32.0	480
Employed not for cash	20.1	31.5	8.5	32.8	34.4	280
Marital status						
Currently married	11.8	23.2	5.5	24.1	25.8	1,598
Widowed	(7.8)	(9.0)	(0.0)	(9.0)	(10.6)	44
Divorced/separated/deserted	(56.6)	(60.3)	(38.0)	(66.4)	(66.4)	44
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	12.8	23.5	6.1	24.6	26.3	1,657
0-4 years	11.1	16.4	4.5	17.2	18.2	325
5-9 years	10.9	19.4	6.1	20.6	23.3	252
10 or more years	13.7	26.7	6.6	27.7	29.5	1,080
Married more than once	(20.2)	(37.6)	(10.0)	(37.6)	(37.6)	29
Number of living children						
0	15.1	21.1	6.4	21.9	22.4	131
1-2	11.3	19.6	6.4	20.8	22.8	887
3-4	13.6	29.7	5.9	30.2	31.5	542
5 or more	18.9	31.0	5.8	32.3	35.8	126

Continued...

Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Household structure²						
Nuclear	13.4	25.0	6.7	26.4	28.0	1,016
Non-nuclear	12.2	22.0	5.4	22.4	24.3	670
Religion						
Hindu	14.1	23.2	4.3	23.5	24.4	383
Christian	10.2	26.4	8.0	28.1	29.5	659
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	9.1	15.5	3.4	16.2	18.5	303
Other	20.2	26.7	7.4	27.6	30.3	340
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	9.3	14.7	6.4	14.7	16.3	117
Scheduled tribe	12.3	23.0	6.7	24.4	26.3	1,199
Other backward class	18.0	44.3	7.8	44.9	44.9	121
Other	14.9	21.6	2.9	21.6	23.2	247
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	25.9	52.9	11.6	53.4	55.0	268
No	10.6	18.0	5.2	19.2	21.0	1,370
Don't know	8.1	25.3	4.4	25.3	25.3	47
Total	12.9	23.8	6.2	24.8	26.5	1,686

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes 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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 108 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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	16.7	26.5	6.5	27.5	29.2	386
<5 years complete	7.5	22.4	2.3	22.7	24.6	95
5-7 years complete	12.6	28.5	6.1	28.5	30.2	217
8-9 years complete	15.1	31.5	7.4	31.9	34.6	315
10-11 years complete	11.5	21.0	5.7	22.9	23.5	215
12 or more years complete	10.2	15.6	6.3	17.3	18.9	453
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	9.2	15.7	5.0	16.7	18.5	946
Drinks/never gets drunk	(2.6)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(7.9)	35
Gets drunk sometimes	15.3	30.2	6.4	31.3	33.2	547
Gets drunk often	29.5	54.3	14.0	54.9	55.8	158
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	10.6	18.3	6.8	18.3	24.0	95
Wife is same age	5.2	14.1	5.9	17.9	18.3	86
Wife 1-4 years younger	12.3	24.3	6.1	25.5	26.5	689
Wife 5-9 years younger	12.5	26.1	4.4	26.6	28.3	512
Wife 10 or more years younger	12.1	18.4	5.2	18.4	21.7	216
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	13.0	25.8	6.8	26.7	28.2	814
Wife has more schooling	9.1	19.4	4.4	19.6	21.0	311
Both have equal schooling	11.5	17.6	6.5	19.8	22.5	252
Neither attended school	17.9	28.2	6.3	29.6	31.1	305
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	4.4	14.1	1.3	14.4	15.0	1,181
1-2	26.2	42.4	10.7	44.6	48.1	350
3-4	47.2	59.6	32.8	63.2	69.9	109
5-6	(47.9)	(45.7)	(34.8)	(49.1)	(54.7)	46
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	17.1	25.0	8.8	26.7	29.1	217
1-2	17.6	34.1	9.6	34.8	39.6	165
3	10.1	21.3	4.3	22.1	23.4	1,215
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	7.0	17.2	3.6	18.0	19.2	1,093
1-2	20.2	31.4	7.4	32.6	35.4	338
3-4	34.0	46.6	15.5	49.1	52.3	170
5-6	(23.7)	(40.0)	(21.1)	(40.0)	(40.0)	50
7	(10.4)	(21.4)	(10.2)	(21.4)	(24.5)	35

Continued...

Table 108 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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	19.7	33.7	11.6	35.0	36.4	382
1-2	22.3	36.5	8.6	38.4	41.6	231
3	8.5	17.5	3.7	18.2	19.8	1,073
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	39.2	64.4	30.9	66.2	67.8	98
Sometimes	14.0	27.0	5.5	28.0	29.7	1,098
Never	5.2	8.4	2.8	9.3	11.2	490
Total	12.9	23.8	6.2	24.8	26.5	1,686

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 109 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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 violence						
Ever ¹	15.8	7.1	8.5	7.5	26.2	401
In the past 12 months	16.5	8.3	9.6	8.5	28.3	312
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ¹	23.3	16.3	22.0	15.5	44.6	104
In the past 12 months	27.2	19.3	23.6	18.7	49.9	86
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ¹	15.4	7.0	8.5	7.2	25.7	418
In the past 12 months	16.7	8.0	9.6	8.1	28.2	329
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ¹	26.2	19.0	24.8	18.4	50.7	88
In the past 12 months	28.7	23.4	27.0	23.1	55.6	69

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 violence in the past 12 months

Table 110 Help seeking

Percentage of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

Help seeking/source of help	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	73.8	(83.1)	64.2	71.3	(84.6)	72.6
Never sought help but told someone	16.1	(9.8)	5.2	13.9	(9.8)	13.5
Sought help	10.1	(7.1)	30.6	14.8	(5.6)	13.9
Number of women who experienced violence	372	36	99	460	47	507
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	(56.4)	*	(61.7)	62.2	*	59.9
Husband's family	(23.4)	*	(26.9)	25.4	*	24.5
Current/former husband	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Current/former boyfriend	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Friend	(20.0)	*	(24.9)	21.6	*	22.1
Neighbour	(18.5)	*	(18.2)	18.8	*	18.1
Religious leader	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Doctor/medical personnel	(4.6)	*	(0.0)	2.6	*	2.5
Police	(3.2)	*	(0.0)	1.8	*	1.7
Lawyer	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Social service organization	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Other	(0.0)	*	(5.5)	0.0	*	2.4
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	38	3	30	68	3	71

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

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 fifth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) 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-5 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-5 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-5 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-5 sample for Arunachal Pradesh, there were 1,510 clusters. Hence, 1,510 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 1,510 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 1,509 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 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-5 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Arunachal Pradesh as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Tables A.2-A.4 present the total, urban, and rural values of the statistic (R), their standard errors (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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 skilled provider	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 in the last two weeks	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 penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child with all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 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
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV or 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
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49

Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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	0.938	0.004	31,643	31,643	2.640	0.004	0.931	0.945
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.711	0.010	31,643	31,643	3.969	0.014	0.691	0.731
Using iodized salt	0.962	0.002	31,482	31,382	2.308	0.003	0.957	0.967
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	966.401	6.567	68,139	68,001	1.794	0.007	953.267	979.535
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.203	0.003	61,128	60,212	1.933	0.016	0.197	0.210
Urban residence	0.476	0.008	33,755	33,755	2.870	0.016	0.461	0.492
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.120	0.004	33,755	33,755	2.211	0.033	0.112	0.128
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.504	0.008	33,755	33,755	2.877	0.016	0.489	0.520
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.212	0.004	33,755	33,755	1.649	0.017	0.205	0.220
Currently married	0.736	0.004	33,755	33,755	1.702	0.006	0.728	0.744
Married before age 18	0.337	0.006	28,826	29,052	2.050	0.017	0.326	0.349
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.662	0.006	25,207	24,838	2.181	0.010	0.649	0.675
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.638	0.007	25,207	24,838	2.189	0.010	0.624	0.651
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.024	0.002	25,207	24,838	1.830	0.073	0.021	0.028
Currently using pill	0.018	0.001	25,207	24,838	1.506	0.070	0.016	0.021
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.019	0.001	25,207	24,838	1.643	0.075	0.016	0.022
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.102	0.004	25,207	24,838	2.110	0.039	0.094	0.110
Currently using female sterilization	0.491	0.007	25,207	24,838	2.089	0.013	0.478	0.504
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.681	0.008	17,629	16,690	2.155	0.011	0.666	0.696
Unmet need for family planning	0.096	0.004	25,207	24,838	2.218	0.043	0.087	0.104
Want no more children	0.733	0.005	25,207	24,838	1.730	0.007	0.723	0.742
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.078	0.004	25,207	24,838	2.069	0.045	0.071	0.085
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.703	0.010	7,415	7,426	1.919	0.014	0.682	0.723
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.482	0.010	7,415	7,426	1.728	0.021	0.462	0.502
Birth registration	0.963	0.003	9,477	9,384	1.446	0.003	0.956	0.969
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.938	0.004	9,520	9,362	1.518	0.005	0.930	0.947
Institutional delivery	0.947	0.004	9,520	9,362	1.533	0.004	0.939	0.955
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.859	0.010	7,415	7,426	2.597	0.012	0.838	0.880
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.895	0.006	7,415	7,426	1.589	0.006	0.883	0.906
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.712	0.027	761	762	1.634	0.037	0.658	0.765
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.089	0.005	9,266	9,123	1.571	0.053	0.080	0.099
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.595	0.023	922	812	1.309	0.038	0.550	0.641
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.723	0.020	922	812	1.245	0.027	0.683	0.763
Child received BCG vaccination	0.938	0.013	1,812	1,746	2.248	0.014	0.912	0.964
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.834	0.017	1,812	1,746	1.940	0.021	0.800	0.869
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.790	0.018	1,812	1,746	1.850	0.023	0.754	0.826
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.850	0.017	1,812	1,746	2.005	0.020	0.816	0.884
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.756	0.018	1,812	1,746	1.751	0.024	0.720	0.792
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.735	0.018	1,812	1,746	1.672	0.024	0.699	0.770
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.352	0.008	8,416	8,037	1.452	0.023	0.336	0.369
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.256	0.013	8,161	7,840	2.438	0.049	0.231	0.281
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.361	0.009	8,647	8,250	1.549	0.024	0.344	0.379
Children with any anaemia	0.689	0.008	6,918	6,681	1.366	0.011	0.673	0.705
Women with any anaemia	0.542	0.005	32,245	31,124	1.886	0.010	0.532	0.553
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.208	0.004	31,228	30,147	1.890	0.021	0.199	0.217
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.234	0.005	31,228	30,147	2.055	0.021	0.224	0.244
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.445	0.009	31,205	30,121	3.145	0.020	0.427	0.463
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.884	0.012	5,078	4,973	2.569	0.013	0.861	0.907
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.344	0.016	5,078	4,973	2.339	0.045	0.313	0.375
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.256	0.015	3,474	3,474	2.032	0.059	0.226	0.287
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.705	0.034	96,462	96,835	1.710	0.020	1.636	1.774
Neonatal mortality	16.533	2.093	9,547	9,398	1.506	0.127	12.347	20.719
Postneonatal mortality	6.687	1.395	9,602	9,435	1.628	0.209	3.898	9.477
Infant mortality	23.220	2.910	9,551	9,400	1.740	0.125	17.399	29.041
Child mortality	4.924	1.240	9,865	9,765	1.774	0.252	2.444	7.405
Under-five mortality	28.030	3.257	9,573	9,426	1.782	0.116	21.517	34.544
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.077	0.002	62,263	62,091	1.808	0.027	0.073	0.081
Urban residence	0.480	0.017	4,992	5,048	2.356	0.035	0.447	0.513
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.045	0.005	4,992	5,048	1.559	0.101	0.036	0.055
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.610	0.019	4,992	5,048	2.804	0.032	0.571	0.649
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.415	0.010	4,992	5,048	1.493	0.025	0.395	0.436
Currently married	0.575	0.010	4,992	5,048	1.475	0.018	0.555	0.596
Married before age 21	0.154	0.014	3,393	3,382	2.211	0.089	0.126	0.181
Want no more children	0.712	0.013	2,928	2,905	1.606	0.019	0.686	0.739
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.097	0.009	2,928	2,905	1.584	0.089	0.080	0.114
Men with any anaemia	0.219	0.008	4,631	4,453	1.242	0.039	0.202	0.236
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.162	0.010	4,679	4,501	1.584	0.059	0.142	0.181
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.247	0.013	4,679	4,501	1.796	0.052	0.221	0.272
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.407	0.014	4,679	4,502	1.934	0.035	0.379	0.436
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.951	0.005	4,992	5,048	1.800	0.006	0.940	0.962
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.426	0.018	4,992	5,048	2.554	0.042	0.390	0.462

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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	0.993	0.002	10,294	15,015	2.374	0.002	0.989	0.997
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.748	0.019	10,294	15,015	4.483	0.026	0.710	0.787
Using iodized salt	0.983	0.002	10,215	14,826	1.594	0.002	0.979	0.987
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	954.077	9.427	22,172	31,565	1.445	0.010	935.222	972.931
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.128	0.006	19,577	27,785	2.311	0.045	0.116	0.139
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.077	0.007	11,197	16,080	2.677	0.088	0.064	0.091
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.611	0.014	11,197	16,080	3.000	0.023	0.584	0.639
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.250	0.007	11,197	16,080	1.640	0.027	0.236	0.263
Currently married	0.700	0.007	11,197	16,080	1.684	0.010	0.685	0.714
Married before age 18	0.262	0.010	9,631	13,970	2.163	0.037	0.243	0.281
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.658	0.010	7,890	11,250	1.876	0.015	0.638	0.678
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.627	0.011	7,890	11,250	1.952	0.017	0.605	0.648
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.031	0.003	7,890	11,250	1.758	0.111	0.024	0.038
Currently using pill	0.019	0.002	7,890	11,250	1.316	0.105	0.015	0.023
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.022	0.002	7,890	11,250	1.410	0.105	0.017	0.027
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.141	0.008	7,890	11,250	2.020	0.056	0.125	0.157
Currently using female sterilization	0.440	0.010	7,890	11,250	1.827	0.023	0.419	0.460
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.531	0.015	5,468	7,439	2.207	0.028	0.501	0.561
Unmet need for family planning	0.099	0.005	7,890	11,250	1.603	0.054	0.088	0.110
Want no more children	0.717	0.009	7,890	11,250	1.814	0.013	0.699	0.736
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.080	0.005	7,890	11,250	1.663	0.064	0.069	0.090
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.722	0.016	2,287	3,314	1.678	0.022	0.691	0.753
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.514	0.018	2,287	3,314	1.731	0.035	0.478	0.550
Birth registration	0.965	0.006	2,876	4,059	1.516	0.006	0.954	0.976
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.959	0.007	2,829	4,032	1.594	0.007	0.946	0.972
Institutional delivery	0.967	0.006	2,829	4,032	1.873	0.007	0.954	0.980
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.872	0.013	2,287	3,314	1.914	0.015	0.846	0.899
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.914	0.009	2,287	3,314	1.589	0.010	0.895	0.932
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.669	0.052	212	328	1.670	0.077	0.566	0.773
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.066	0.007	2,767	3,927	1.570	0.114	0.051	0.081
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.643	0.046	223	258	1.256	0.071	0.551	0.734
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.739	0.045	223	258	1.376	0.061	0.648	0.829
Child received BCG vaccination	0.920	0.027	527	734	2.290	0.030	0.865	0.975
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.815	0.031	527	734	1.804	0.038	0.753	0.876
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.764	0.032	527	734	1.724	0.042	0.699	0.828
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.829	0.031	527	734	1.862	0.037	0.767	0.891
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.743	0.032	527	734	1.650	0.043	0.679	0.806
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.717	0.032	527	734	1.591	0.044	0.654	0.781
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.349	0.015	2,443	3,223	1.461	0.044	0.319	0.379
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.230	0.012	2,360	3,139	1.337	0.054	0.205	0.255
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.333	0.014	2,507	3,309	1.365	0.043	0.304	0.362
Children with any anaemia	0.663	0.014	2,066	2,747	1.262	0.021	0.636	0.691
Women with any anaemia	0.520	0.010	10,388	14,083	1.949	0.019	0.501	0.540
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.158	0.006	10,107	13,737	1.698	0.040	0.145	0.171
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.296	0.010	10,107	13,737	2.037	0.032	0.277	0.315
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.515	0.015	10,101	13,728	2.986	0.030	0.485	0.546
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.928	0.023	1,664	2,326	3.616	0.025	0.881	0.974
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.392	0.030	1,664	2,326	2.512	0.077	0.332	0.453
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.211	0.029	1,101	1,644	2.340	0.137	0.154	0.269
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.501	0.059	32,129	46,312	1.790	0.039	1.383	1.619
Neonatal mortality	15.125	4.266	2,837	4,052	1.728	0.282	6.594	23.656
Postneonatal mortality	7.455	2.908	2,858	4,066	1.749	0.390	1.639	13.272
Infant mortality	22.580	6.203	2,837	4,052	1.952	0.275	10.174	34.987
Child mortality	5.769	2.633	2,965	4,240	1.887	0.456	0.503	11.036
Under-five mortality	28.219	6.934	2,842	4,064	1.970	0.246	14.351	42.088
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.045	0.003	20,384	29,002	1.827	0.065	0.039	0.051
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.036	0.007	1,582	2,424	1.552	0.201	0.022	0.051
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.683	0.040	1,582	2,424	3.431	0.059	0.602	0.763
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.451	0.017	1,582	2,424	1.395	0.039	0.416	0.486
Currently married	0.541	0.017	1,582	2,424	1.370	0.032	0.506	0.575
Married before age 21	0.136	0.028	1,070	1,603	2.618	0.203	0.081	0.191
Want no more children	0.675	0.023	875	1,310	1.423	0.033	0.630	0.720
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.101	0.016	875	1,310	1.529	0.155	0.070	0.132
Men with any anaemia	0.175	0.012	1,401	1,969	1.068	0.071	0.150	0.200
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.153	0.019	1,417	1,990	1.724	0.126	0.114	0.191
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.289	0.026	1,417	1,990	1.812	0.091	0.236	0.341
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.432	0.026	1,417	1,990	1.854	0.059	0.381	0.483
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.976	0.007	1,582	2,424	1.943	0.008	0.962	0.991
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.507	0.033	1,582	2,424	2.593	0.064	0.442	0.572

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Arunachal Pradesh, 2019-21

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	0.889	0.007	21,349	16,628	3.071	0.007	0.876	0.902
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.677	0.009	21,349	16,628	2.819	0.013	0.659	0.695
Using iodized salt	0.942	0.004	21,267	16,556	2.741	0.005	0.934	0.951
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	977.077	9.255	45,967	36,436	2.107	0.009	958.567	995.587
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.268	0.004	41,551	32,427	1.771	0.014	0.261	0.276
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.159	0.005	22,558	17,675	1.904	0.029	0.149	0.168
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.407	0.010	22,558	17,675	3.090	0.025	0.387	0.427
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.178	0.003	22,558	17,675	1.251	0.018	0.172	0.185
Currently married	0.769	0.004	22,558	17,675	1.282	0.005	0.762	0.776
Married before age 18	0.407	0.007	19,195	15,082	2.033	0.018	0.393	0.422
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.665	0.008	17,317	13,588	2.369	0.013	0.648	0.682
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.647	0.008	17,317	13,588	2.292	0.013	0.630	0.663
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.018	0.002	17,317	13,588	1.520	0.084	0.015	0.022
Currently using pill	0.017	0.002	17,317	13,588	1.613	0.092	0.014	0.021
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.016	0.002	17,317	13,588	1.803	0.107	0.013	0.020
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.071	0.003	17,317	13,588	1.690	0.047	0.064	0.077
Currently using female sterilization	0.533	0.009	17,317	13,588	2.283	0.016	0.516	0.550
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.802	0.007	12,161	9,252	2.047	0.009	0.787	0.817
Unmet need for family planning	0.093	0.006	17,317	13,588	2.747	0.065	0.081	0.105
Want no more children	0.746	0.004	17,317	13,588	1.321	0.006	0.737	0.754
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.077	0.005	17,317	13,588	2.388	0.063	0.068	0.087
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.687	0.013	5,128	4,112	2.037	0.019	0.661	0.713
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.457	0.010	5,128	4,112	1.502	0.023	0.436	0.477
Birth registration	0.961	0.003	6,601	5,324	1.314	0.004	0.954	0.968
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.922	0.006	6,691	5,330	1.528	0.006	0.911	0.934
Institutional delivery	0.931	0.005	6,691	5,330	1.438	0.005	0.921	0.941
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.848	0.015	5,128	4,112	3.080	0.018	0.818	0.879
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.879	0.007	5,128	4,112	1.546	0.008	0.865	0.893
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.743	0.024	549	434	1.278	0.032	0.696	0.791
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.107	0.006	6,499	5,196	1.576	0.057	0.094	0.119
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.573	0.026	699	555	1.338	0.045	0.522	0.624
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.716	0.020	699	555	1.145	0.028	0.676	0.756
Child received BCG vaccination	0.951	0.009	1,285	1,011	1.511	0.010	0.933	0.969
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.848	0.019	1,285	1,011	1.914	0.023	0.810	0.887
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.809	0.020	1,285	1,011	1.818	0.025	0.769	0.849
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.864	0.019	1,285	1,011	1.970	0.022	0.827	0.902
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.766	0.020	1,285	1,011	1.720	0.027	0.725	0.807
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.747	0.020	1,285	1,011	1.624	0.026	0.708	0.786
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.355	0.009	5,973	4,814	1.389	0.025	0.337	0.373
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.273	0.019	5,801	4,701	3.070	0.069	0.235	0.311
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.380	0.011	6,140	4,941	1.609	0.028	0.359	0.401
Children with any anaemia	0.707	0.009	4,852	3,934	1.393	0.013	0.689	0.725
Women with any anaemia	0.561	0.005	21,857	17,041	1.613	0.010	0.550	0.571
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.249	0.006	21,121	16,410	1.946	0.023	0.238	0.261
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.183	0.004	21,121	16,410	1.626	0.024	0.174	0.192
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.385	0.011	21,104	16,394	3.129	0.027	0.364	0.407
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.846	0.010	3,414	2,647	1.644	0.012	0.826	0.867
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.301	0.014	3,414	2,647	1.820	0.047	0.272	0.330
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.297	0.014	2,373	1,830	1.455	0.046	0.270	0.324
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.888	0.036	64,333	50,523	1.470	0.019	1.815	1.961
Neonatal mortality	17.599	1.813	6,710	5,346	1.077	0.103	13.974	21.225
Postneonatal mortality	6.107	1.089	6,744	5,369	1.131	0.178	3.930	8.285
Infant mortality	23.707	2.108	6,714	5,349	1.096	0.089	19.490	27.923
Child mortality	4.277	0.842	6,900	5,524	1.104	0.197	2.593	5.961
Under-five mortality	27.882	2.327	6,731	5,361	1.118	0.083	23.228	32.537
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.105	0.003	41,879	33,089	2.048	0.030	0.099	0.112
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.054	0.006	3,410	2,625	1.498	0.108	0.042	0.065
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.543	0.011	3,410	2,625	1.269	0.020	0.521	0.564
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.383	0.011	3,410	2,625	1.310	0.028	0.361	0.404
Currently married	0.607	0.011	3,410	2,625	1.305	0.018	0.586	0.629
Married before age 21	0.170	0.009	2,323	1,779	1.181	0.054	0.152	0.189
Want no more children	0.743	0.016	2,053	1,594	1.636	0.021	0.712	0.775
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.094	0.009	2,053	1,594	1.446	0.099	0.075	0.112
Men with any anaemia	0.254	0.011	3,230	2,484	1.385	0.044	0.231	0.276
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.169	0.008	3,262	2,511	1.157	0.048	0.152	0.185
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.213	0.011	3,262	2,511	1.386	0.050	0.192	0.235
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.387	0.016	3,262	2,511	1.867	0.041	0.355	0.419
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.928	0.008	3,410	2,625	1.730	0.008	0.913	0.943
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.351	0.014	3,410	2,625	1.753	0.041	0.322	0.379



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