NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5)

INDIA

2019-20

MEGHALAYA

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INTRODUCTION

The 2019-20 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 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 Meghalaya was conducted in all 11 districts of the state from 8 July, 2019 to 15 November, 2019 by IQVIA Consulting and Information Services India Pvt. Ltd. Information was collected from 10,148 households, 13,089 women age 15-49 (including 1,965 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 1,824 men age 15-54.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-5 survey in Meghalaya, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. At the time of finalization of this report, wealth quintiles for the country as a whole were not ready. Therefore, on finalization of the national report, the breakup of key indicators by wealth quintiles for all states will be provided as an additional document and uploaded on the official website of MoHFW and IIPS.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Important household characteristics include 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 Meghalaya, over three-quarters (78%) of the households are in rural areas. On average, households are comprised of 4.8 members. Forty-one percent of households are headed by women, with 42 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Eighty percent of households in Meghalaya have household heads who are Christian. Eleven percent of households have household heads who are Hindu, and 4 percent of households have household heads who are Muslim.

Eighty-nine percent of households in Meghalaya have household heads who belong to a scheduled tribe, 3 percent belong to a scheduled caste. Seven percent of household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or another backward class. The majority of households (71%) are nuclear, but 35 percent of the population reside in non-nuclear households.

More than one-third (37%) of Meghalaya's population is under age 15; only 3 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,039 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is lower at 982 females per 1,000 males. Thirty-three percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 8 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 80 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 16 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 4 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all children under 5 years of age (82%) were registered with the civil authorities, and 51 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Death registration

Fifty-four percent of deaths of usual residents of households were registered with the civil authorities.

The distribution of death registrations by religion shows that 71 percent of deaths are registered among Hindus, 54 percent among Christians and 46 percent among other religions. Fifty-four percent of deaths are registered among scheduled tribes. Overall in Meghalaya, death registration is higher in urban areas (61%) than rural areas (53%) and among males (55%) than females (54%).

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. The domains of disability are hearing, speech, visual, mental, locomotor, and other. Nearly, one percent (0.8%) of the *de jure* household population has any disability. The minimal type of disability is visual (0.1%). Men are slightly more likely than women to have any disability (0.9% men compared with 0.7% women). The proportion of household members who have any disability generally rises with increasing age. For instance, 2 percent of the household members age 70 and above are reported to have any disability, compared with 1 percent or less of household members in the younger age groups.

Housing characteristics

Less than half (45%) of households in Meghalaya live in a *pucca* house and almost all households (92%) have electricity. More than three-quarters of households in Meghalaya have basic drinking water service, and 79 percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 32 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (62%) are more likely than rural households (24%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Sixty eight percent of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable (mostly by boiling). A large majority of households (34%) in Meghalaya use a clean fuel for cooking.

Almost one-third (32%) of households in Meghalaya 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 have a greater risk of diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, and typhoid than households with improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households.

In Meghalaya, 4 percent of all households (4% in rural areas and 1% in urban areas) do not use any sanitation facility; they use open spaces or fields. Almost all (96%) households have access to a toilet facility (all households in urban areas and 95% in rural areas). Access to a toilet facility ranges from 96 percent among scheduled tribes to 100 percent among groups that are not scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, or other backward classes. Access to toilet facility varies widely across the districts, ranging from 87 percent in West Jaintia Hills district (86% in the rural areas) to 100 percent in North Garo Hills district. More than 99 percent of urban households have access to toilet facility in all four districts of Garo Hills (East, West, North and South).

Selected household possessions

In Meghalaya, 70 percent of households own a house (76%) of rural households and 48% of urban households). Almost all urban households (94%) and most rural households (86%) in Meghalaya have a mobile phone. Ninety percent of households have a bank or post office account. One-fifth of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 56 percent of

households. Irrigated land is owned by 14 percent of rural households and 2 percent of urban households. Overall, 33 percent of all households in Meghalaya own agricultural land, and 62 percent of households' own farm animals.

Background characteristics of respondents

Thirty five percent of women and one-third of men are in the 15-24 age group, while 33 percent of both women and men, respectively, are in the 25-34 age group. Nearly four-fifths women and men respectively 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, 88 percent of women age 15-49 and 83 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Thirteen percent of women and 20 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only one-fifth of women and men age 15-49 in Meghalaya have completed 12 or more years of schooling.

Media exposure is quite widespread among women and men in Meghalaya. More than two-fifths (46%) of women and 30 percent of men watch television at least once a week. However, men (13%) are much less likely than women (18%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Forty-six percent of women and three-fifths (59%) percent of men are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

Women are more likely than men to be currently married (61% women versus 57% men) or widowed (3% women versus 0.3% men), while men are more likely than women to be never married (42% women versus 31% men).

A majority of female respondents are Christian (82%), while 10 percent are Hindu, and 6 percent are other religion.

Ninety percent of female respondents belong to scheduled tribes, while 8 percent do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class. Two percent of women belong to a scheduled caste and 1 percent belong to an other backward class. Almost, 91 percent of men belong to a scheduled tribe, while 8 percent of men do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class, and only 1 percent belong to a scheduled caste.

Fifty-two percent of women and 18 percent of men age 15-49 were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Five percent of women and 39 percent of men were engaged in an agricultural occupation, while 35 percent of women and 31 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 at an *anganwadi* centre, improves children's school readiness by it 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.

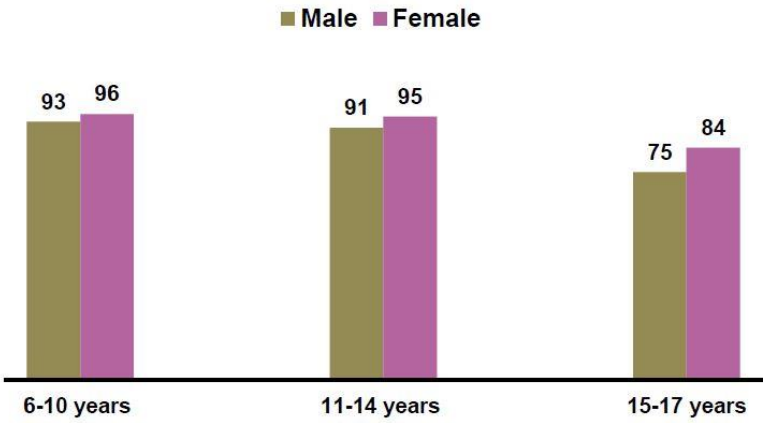
In Meghalaya, 25 percent of boys and 28 percent of girls age 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is lower among children in nuclear households (26%) than children in non-nuclear households (28%). Preschool attendance is higher (29%) among children in households with household heads belonging to other religions and households headed by Christians and Hindus (26% each) than households headed by Muslims (25%). Preschool attendance is 27 percent in scheduled tribe households and is lower (24%) in households not belonging to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe or an other backward class. Preschool attendance is higher (29%) in households with 3-5 members, compared with households with 6 or more members (25%). Overall, urban households (37%) show more preschool attendance than rural households (25%). Preschool attendance is highest in East Khasi Hills district (38%) and lowest in both West Jaintia and Khasi Hills district (19%).

School attendance among children

Ninety-one percent of children age 6-17 years in Meghalaya attend school (97% in urban areas and 89% in rural areas). School attendance is 94 percent at age 6-14 years but drops sharply to 79 percent at age 15-17 years. There is 4 percent gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14-year age group; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 84 percent of girls compared with 75 percent of boys are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



FERTILITY

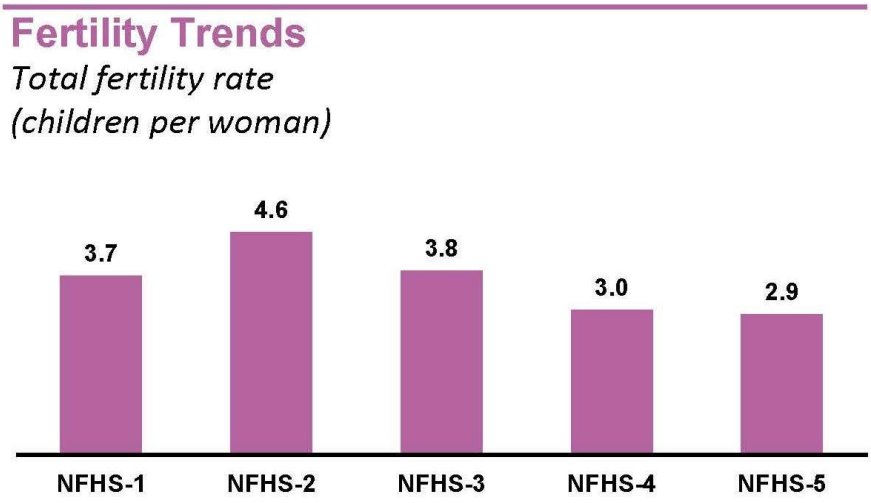
This section provides trends in the total fertility rate, age at marriage, pregnancy outcomes, teenage pregnancy, birth interval, the desire for more children, and son preference. NFHS-5 estimates on the median age at marriage, total fertility rate, and teenage motherhood illustrated in this section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

Age at first marriage

In Meghalaya, the median age at first marriage is 21.9 years among women age 25-29 and 22.1 years age 25-49 years. Only, 17 percent of women age 20-49 years have never married, compared with 28 percent of men age 20-49 years. Less than one-fifth (17%) of women age 20-24 years got married before attaining the legal minimum age of 18 years, unchanged from NFHS-4. More than half (51%) of women age 20-24 years are never married, compared with 78 percent of men in the same age group, showing that the age at marriage is much lower for women than men in Meghalaya.

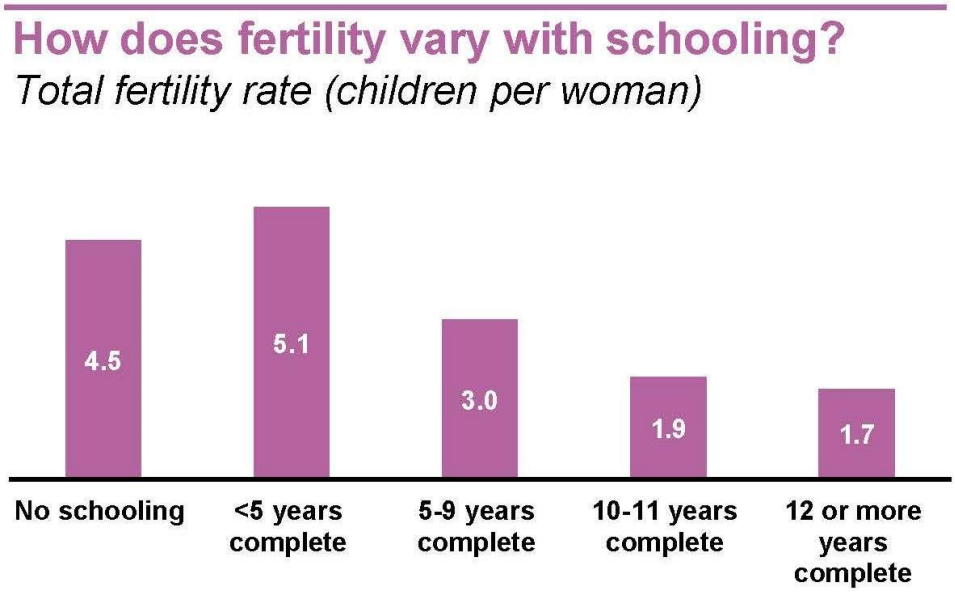
Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Meghalaya is 2.9 children per woman, which is above the replacement level of fertility. Fertility has decreased by 0.13 children between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.



The total fertility rate in urban areas, at 1.6 children per woman, and in rural areas, at 3.3 children per woman, Urban fertility rate is below the replacement level. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 36 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 33 percent in NFHS-4.

The greatest differentials in fertility are by religion, caste/tribe, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have an average of 2.8 more children than women with 12 or more years of schooling. Hindu women have lowest TFR (0.82), followed by Muslim women (1.4), Christian women (3.2) and Other religions group of women (3.9). Christian will have an average of 1.7 children more than Muslim women (a TFR of 3.2, compared with 1.4) and 2.4 children more than Hindu (0.82).



Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-five percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 5 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 4 percent of all pregnancies, and stillbirths accounted for 1 percent.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Meghalaya, 7 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, which is the 2 percent from NFHS-4. The proportion of women who have started childbearing rises sharply from 4 percent at age 17 years to 12 percent among women age 18 years and to 22 percent among women age 19 years. The proportion who have started childbearing is much higher among young women who had no schooling (30%) than those with 12 or more years of schooling (1%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Meghalaya is 31 months. Ten percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 27 percent occur within 24 months. The proportion of births occurring within 24 months of a previous birth is particularly high for mothers in the 20-29 age group (32%) and for births occurring after a deceased sibling (54%). More than two-third (61%) 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.

Over three-fifths (61%) of births in Meghalaya occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

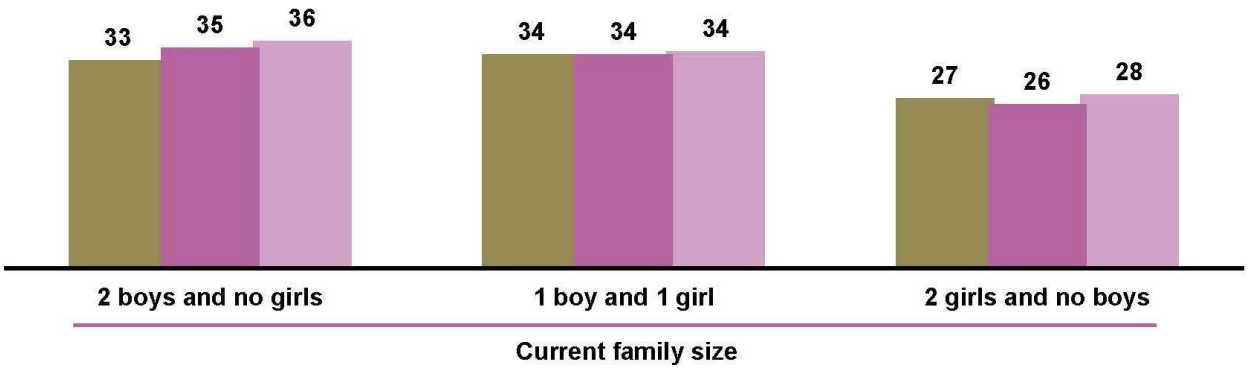
Thirty-five percent of currently married women and 34 percent of men age 15-49 years want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 34 percent of women and 30 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Thirty-two percent of women and 39 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Meghalaya, being a matriarchal society, there is an indication of a preferences for daughters among women. Fifteen percent of women and 18 percent of men want more sons than daughters, more than one-fifth of women and 12 percent of men want more daughters than sons. However, more than three-quarters of women would like to have at least one son and one daughter, and more than three-fifths of men want at least one son and one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of living children, particularly their number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 36 percent with two sons and 34 percent with one son want no more children, compared with only 28 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, the one third proportion of currently married women and nearly two fifth men with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has remained almost unchanged in the 5 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 Meghalaya, 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 2.7 children per woman, instead of the current level of 2.9 children per woman.

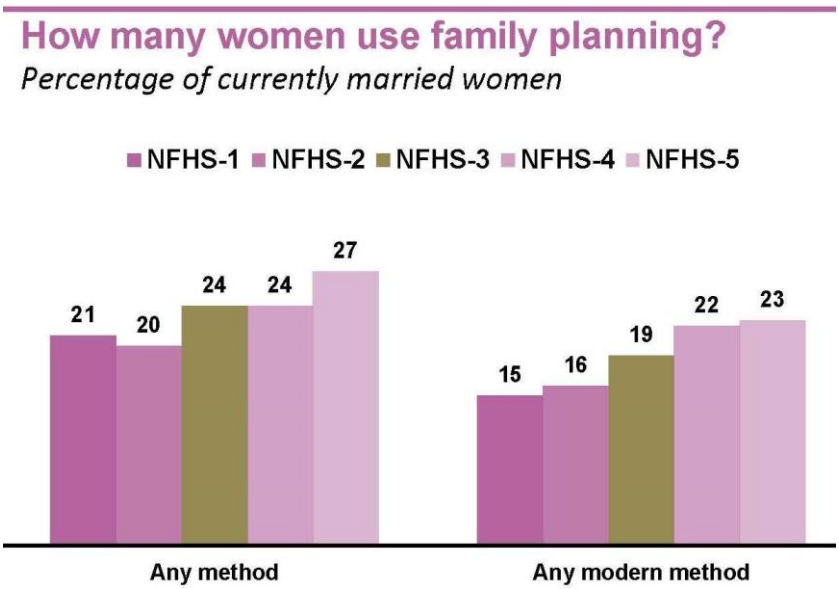
FAMILY PLANNING

The family planning section covers trends in contraceptive knowledge and current use, informed choice, and unmet need for family planning methods among women 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 Meghalaya. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 30 percent of currently married women know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and 34 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, only 43 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 27 percent in NFHS-5, only 3 percent increase from NFHS-4 (24%). The use of modern family planning methods (23%) has marginal increased from its level in NFHS-4 (22%). The level of use of female sterilization (6%) has almost unchanged, from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5; the share of female sterilization in overall contraceptive use has fluctuated between 20 and 45 percent in all five NFHS surveys. Contraceptive use in NFHS-5 increases sharply with age, from 13 percent for women age 15-19 to 32 percent for women age 30-39 followed by 24 percent for women age 40-49.

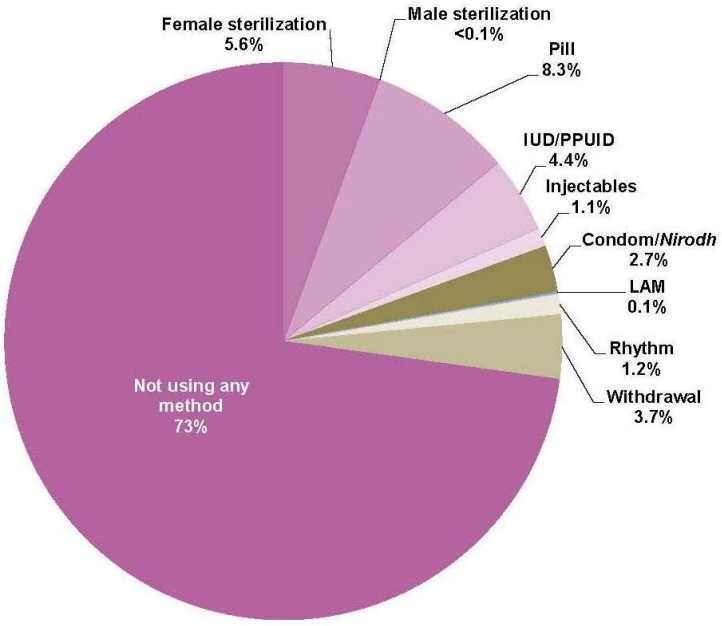


In Meghalaya, contraceptive use shows little difference in rural and urban areas. Contraceptive prevalence decreases with increasing schooling of women. Six percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with only 5 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Other religious women (16%) are less likely to use contraception than either Muslim (30%), Hindu (29%) or Christian women (28%).

Women in Meghalaya are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 31 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 29 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Meghalaya is Pills (8%), followed by the female sterilization (6%), any traditional method (5%) and IUD or PPIUD (4%). In general, rural women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

Almost three-quarters (73%) of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public health sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 91 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in the public health sector. A large majority (76%), of pill users get their supply from the public health sector including government hospital (14%). However, 45 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the private health sector including pharmacy/drugstore (40%). Nonetheless, 71 percent of injectable and 76 percent of pill users get their supply from the public sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 50 percent for all contraceptive methods. Just over half (51%) of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reasons for discontinuation are desire to become pregnant and 'other' method related reason.

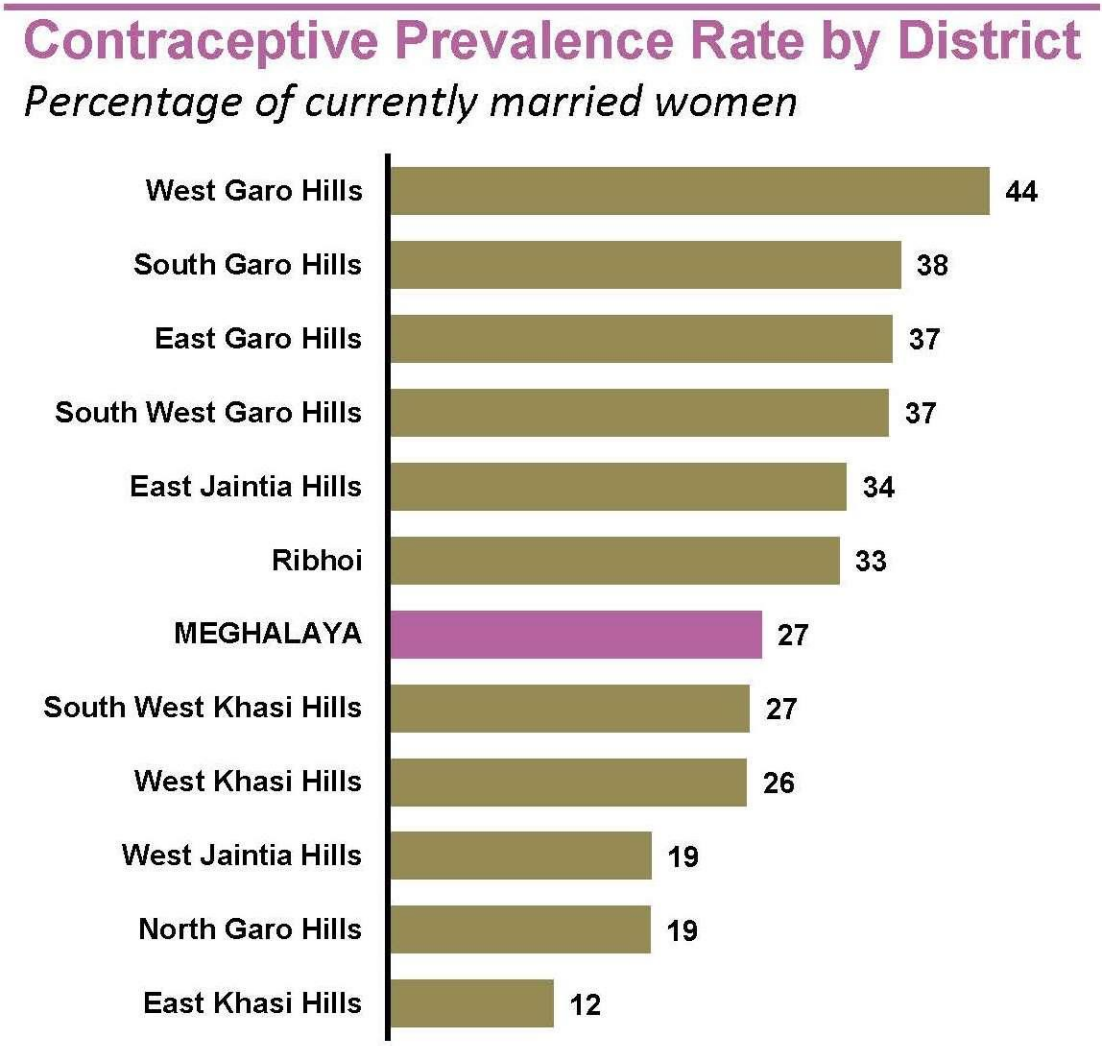
Just over half (51%) of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Nearly, three-quarters (71%) of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 67 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (57%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

One-fifth (20%) of men age 15-49 in Meghalaya agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, similar percent (20%) of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. More than two-fifths of men (43%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.



Unmet need

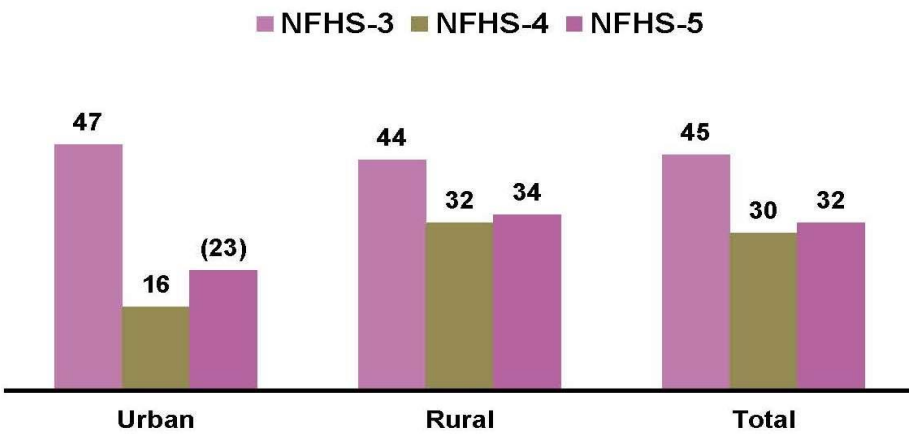
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 27 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, 6% increased since NFHS-4. Currently, 50 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 41 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The mortality rates among children under age 5 years including neonatal, post neonatal and infant mortality rates is an important indicator that measures the overall wellbeing of a country. The infant mortality rate in Meghalaya in NFHS-5 is estimated at 32 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, more from the NFHS-4 estimate of 30, the NFHS-3 estimate of 45. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is estimated to be 40 deaths before five years of age per 1,000 live births, almost the same as U5MR in NFHS-4 (40 per 1,000).

Trends in Infant Mortality

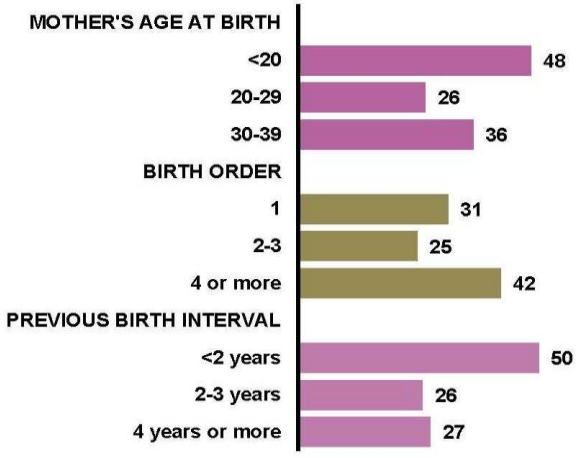
Deaths per 1,000 live births



As expected, boys generally have higher mortality rates than girls, especially during the post neonatal period and before first birthday. Boys have also higher mortality rate than girls during 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" is not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

Children born to mothers under age 20 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 48 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers and 36 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 30-39, compared with 26 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29.

Infant mortality rates are higher for other religious group than Christian and are also highest for other social groups than scheduled tribes.

The infant mortality rate is 48 per 1,000 live births for children whose mothers have no schooling, 33 per 1,000 live births for less than 10 years of schooling, and is lowest for mothers who have more than 10 years of schooling (18 per 1,000 live births).

Children born to the teenage mothers are more likely to die during infancy than to mothers age 20-29.

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.

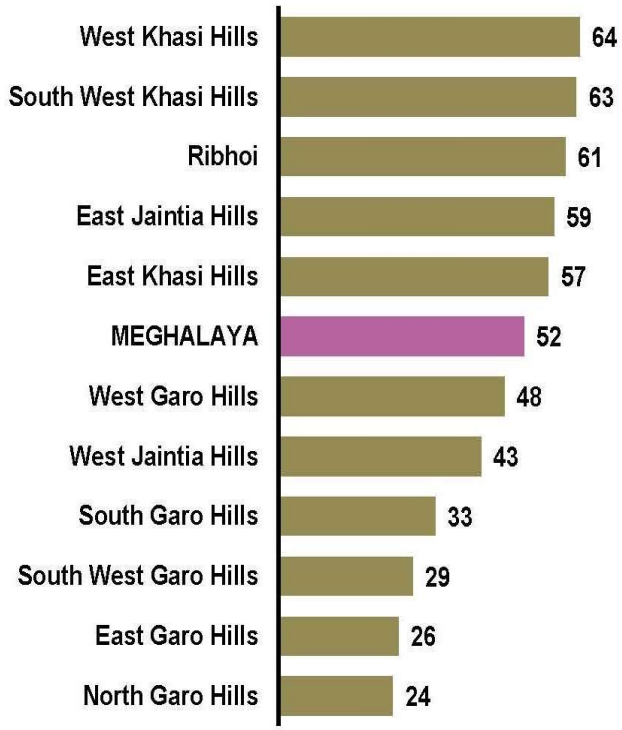
Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, nearly 9 in 10 received antenatal care for their last birth from a health professional (62% from a doctor and 22 percent from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Thirteen percent did not receive any antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 90 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 93 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Just over half (54%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Fifty two percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits. Urban women were more likely to have four or more antenatal are visits than rural women.

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District

Percentage of last births in the past five years



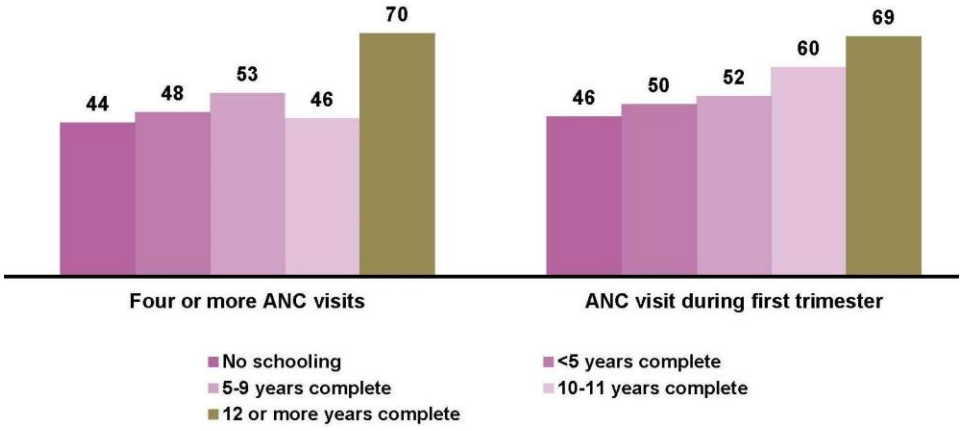
Since NFHS-4, there has been a marginal increase in the percentage of mothers who had an antenatal check in the first trimester (from 53% to 54%) and in the proportion of women who had four or more antenatal care visits (from 50% to 52%). For 85 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 43 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more and only 21 percent consumed them for the newly recommended 180 days or more. Eighty two percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Eight percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Fifty-two percent of mothers in Meghalaya 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 7 in 10 received advice on each of five different areas (89% each on keeping the baby warm and on the importance of institutional delivery, 88% received advice on breastfeeding, 72% on cord care, and 85% 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 Meghalaya, more than 90 percent of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their blood pressure measured (99%), having their weight taken (98%), having their abdomen examined (95%), having a urine sample taken (93%), and having a blood sample taken (92%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 49 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 12 years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Sixty-six percent of women with at least 12 years

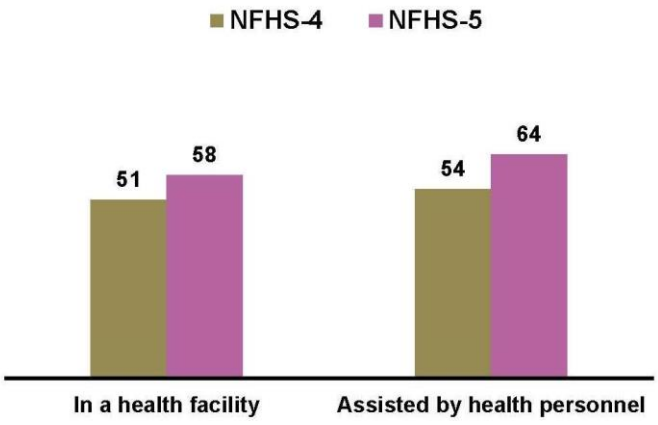
of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 38 percent of women with no schooling. Pregnant women with no sons were much less likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son. For example, among women with two children, those with at least one son (48%) were much more likely to have an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy than those who had no son (46%).

Delivery care

Fifty eight percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and a little over two-fifths (41%) take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased in the past four years from 51 percent (NFHS-4) to 58 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 living in urban areas.

Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



For 63 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 20 percent of deliveries. Seventy percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

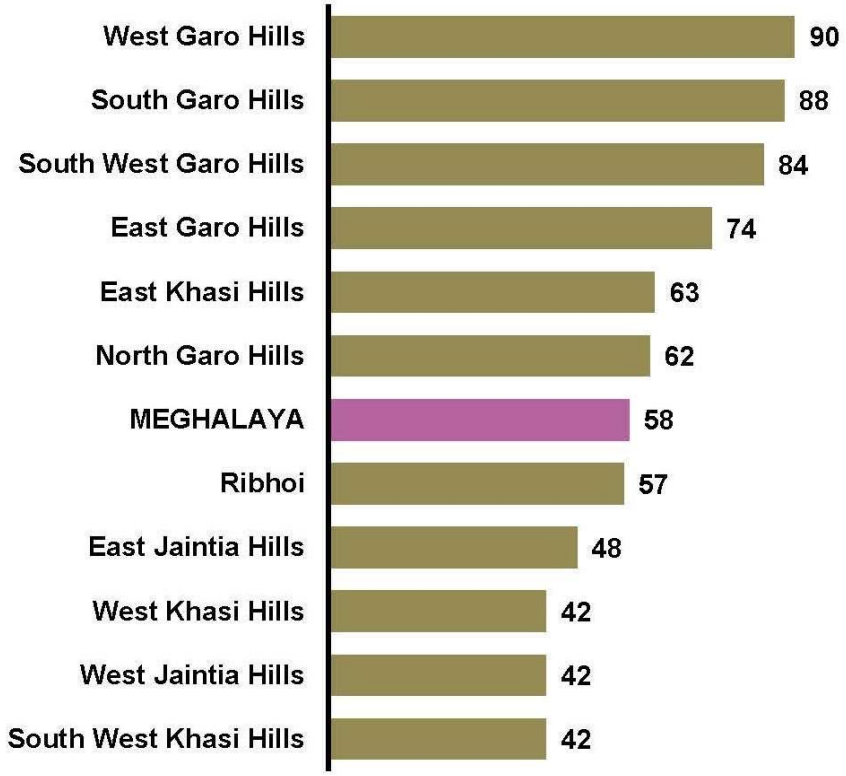
Sixty-four percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 12 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Eight percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Forty percent of caesarean sections (3% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 23 percent received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women (25%) were more likely than urban women (16%) to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled tribe women (23%) were more likely than women not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or other backward class (21%) to receive financial assistance under JSY.

Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



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

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Meghalaya, 69 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 54 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; 65 percent of births in public health facilities and 54 percent in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 39 percent of home births.

More than half of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Twenty-two percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Eighty-five percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. More than two-fifths of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother, but only 52 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy

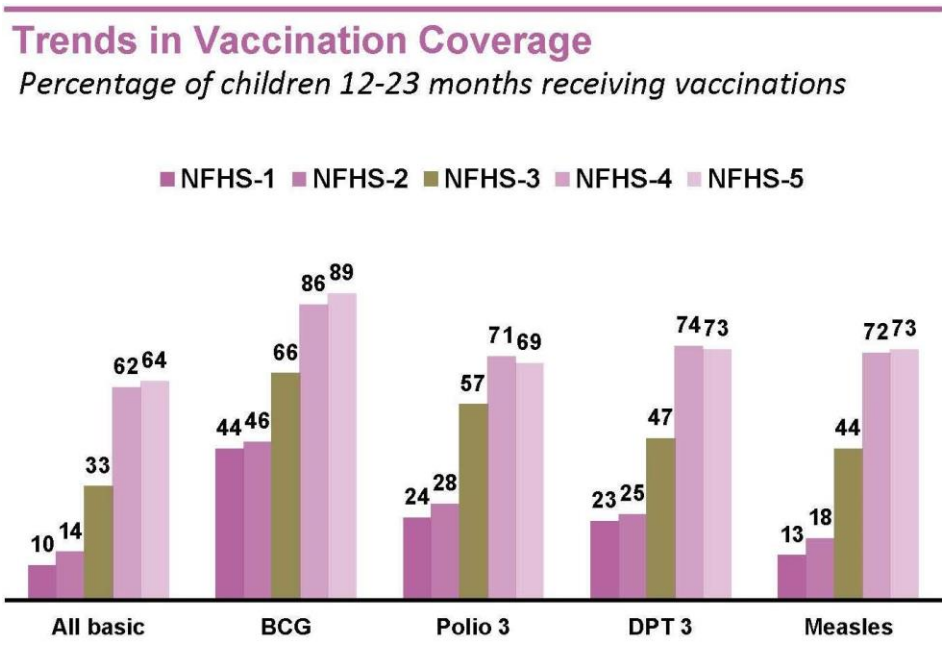
complication. Only 49-63 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

Most fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Three-quarter of men were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Sixty-one percent of men were told by a health provider or a health worker about family planning or delaying the next child. Only 31-67 percent of fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility were told about the importance of cord care, the importance of keeping the baby warm immediately after birth, and the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery.

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. Sixty-four 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. However, 91 percent of children are at least partially vaccinated; only 9 percent have not received any vaccinations at all. Vaccinations were recorded from a vaccination card for a large majority (77%) of children, which is a substantial increase since NFHS-4 (67%).

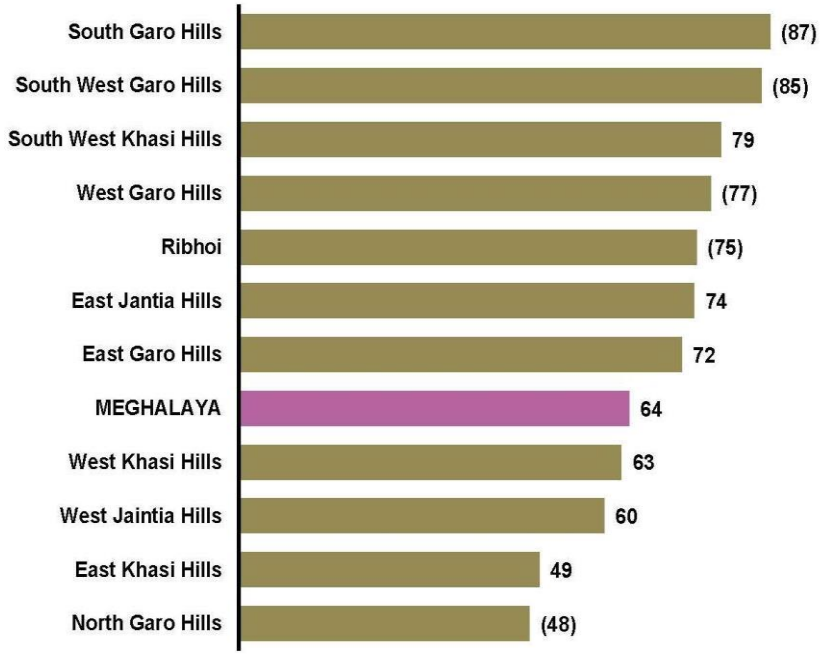


Eighty-nine percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, 69 percent have received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine and, 73 percent each have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, and have been vaccinated against measles. There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 82% to 73%) and polio vaccine (from 84% to 69%). It should be noted that the Penta vaccine was not widely available at the time of the NFHS-4 survey.

Between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, there is a slight decline in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 74% to 73%), three doses of polio vaccine (from 71% to 69%), and BCG (from 86% to 89%). The coverage for measles increased marginally from 72 percent to 73 percent. Overall, there was an encouraging change in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 61% to 64%). In addition, almost four-fifths (78%) of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and 66 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for boys than girls (65% versus 63%) and for rural than urban areas (65% versus 58%). Coverage with all basic vaccinations is much lower among children of mothers with no schooling, compared with children of mothers with 12 or more years of schooling (72%).

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 5 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 68 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Twenty-three percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 77 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 10 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Sixty-nine percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Ninety-seven percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 73 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Forty two percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and almost three-quarters (80%) were given any type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Forty-one percent were given zinc supplements. Nine percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

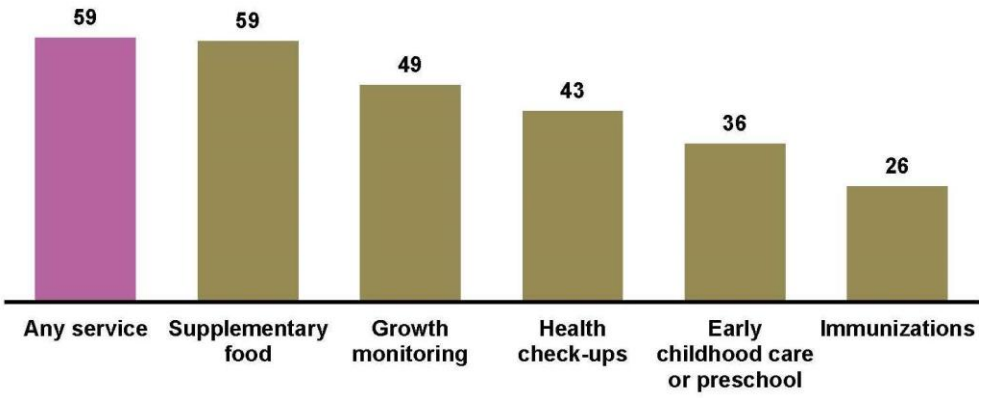
To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Meghalaya only 3 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only 42 percent of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, almost 55 percent of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only 41 percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended.

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



Fifty-nine percent of children under 6 years received services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food (59%), growth monitoring (49%), health check-ups (43%), and early childhood care or preschool (36%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is immunizations (26%). Slightly more than half (61%) mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, more than half (54%) of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and half (50%) of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Meghalaya, only 43 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Ninety-five percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 80 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 pre-lacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and expose the baby to the risk of infection. However, 18 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 81 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and nearly half (51%) continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 22 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 66 percent of children in Meghalaya receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and non-breastfed children. Nearly, half (48%) of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (55%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 29 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 Meghalaya, more than two-thirds (61%) of children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 71 percent of children age 6-23 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Sixty percent of children age 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, 33 percent of children in the same age group were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

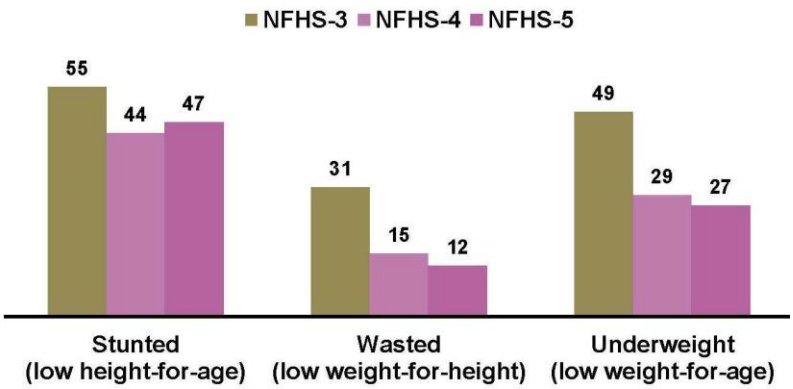
Children's nutritional status

Childhood undernutrition contributes to childhood diseases and is a major cause of child mortality in India. Forty-seven percent of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Twelve percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 5 percent are severely wasted. Twenty-seven percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Even during the first six months of life when almost all babies are breastfed, 23 percent of children are stunted, 15 percent are wasted, and 18 percent are underweight.

Children's nutritional status in Meghalaya has slightly changed since NFHS-4 by all measures. The percentage of children who are stunted marginally increased by 3 percent from 44 percent to 47 percent in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. The percentage of children who are underweight (27%) or wasted (12%) has marginally decline since NFHS-4. However, the continuing high levels of undernutrition are still a major problem in Meghalaya.

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 of children. 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 high for rural children and children of higher birth orders. It is generally higher among scheduled caste children and lower among Hindu children than among children of any other religions. Malnutrition is somewhat higher for male children than female children on all three nutritional status measures.

Adults' nutritional status

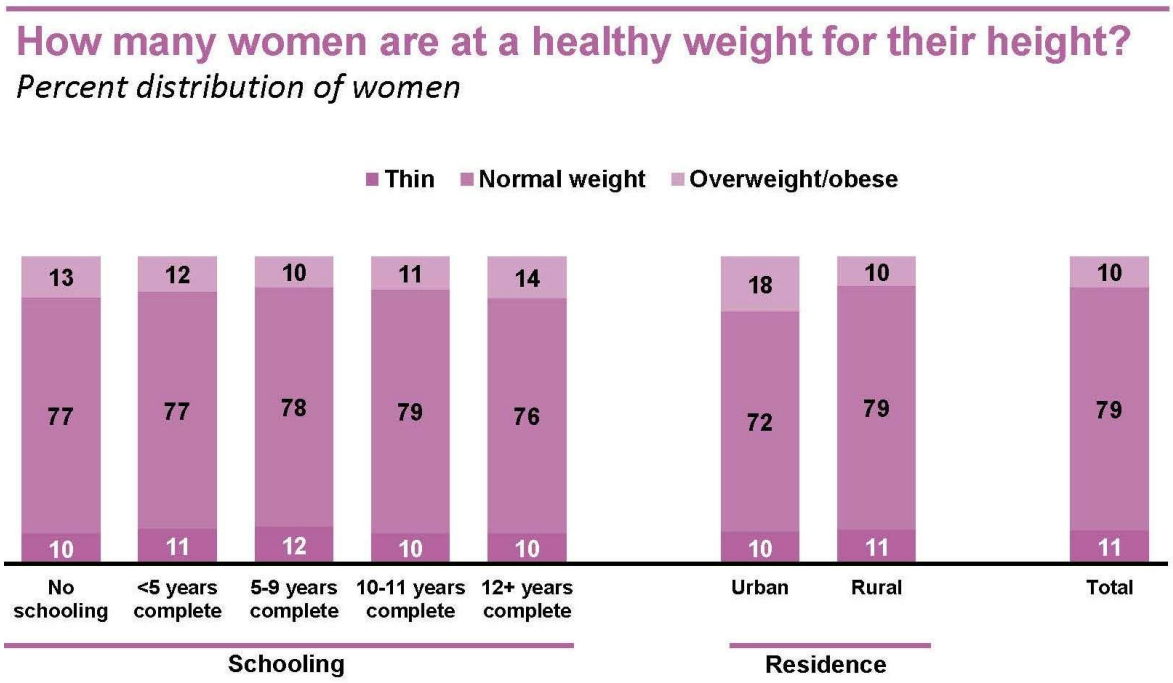
Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses, or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients and includes undernutrition as well as overweight and obesity. The body mass index (BMI), which is defined as a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of the person's height in metres,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

More than one-fifths (22%) of women and 23 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. Among women age 15-49, the proportion overweight or obese is 12 percent, which is approximate the same as in NFHS-4. More men are overweight or obese (14%) than thin (9%), which is reverse to the pattern observed in NFHS-4. Eleven percent of women in Meghalaya are too thin. Over three-quarters (77% each) of women and men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups (especially age 15-19), in rural areas for women, and among scheduled caste. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and well-educated men.

For the first time, the 2019-20 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.

Three-fifths (60%) of women and 25 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 such increased risk WHR increases with age, from 50 percent for women age 15-19 to 70 percent for women age 40-49, and from 15 percent for men age 15-19 to 33 percent for men age 40-49. The proportion of women having a substantially increased risk of WHR is much higher in rural areas (62%) than in urban areas (55%) and among men it is slightly higher in urban areas (29%) than in rural areas (24%).



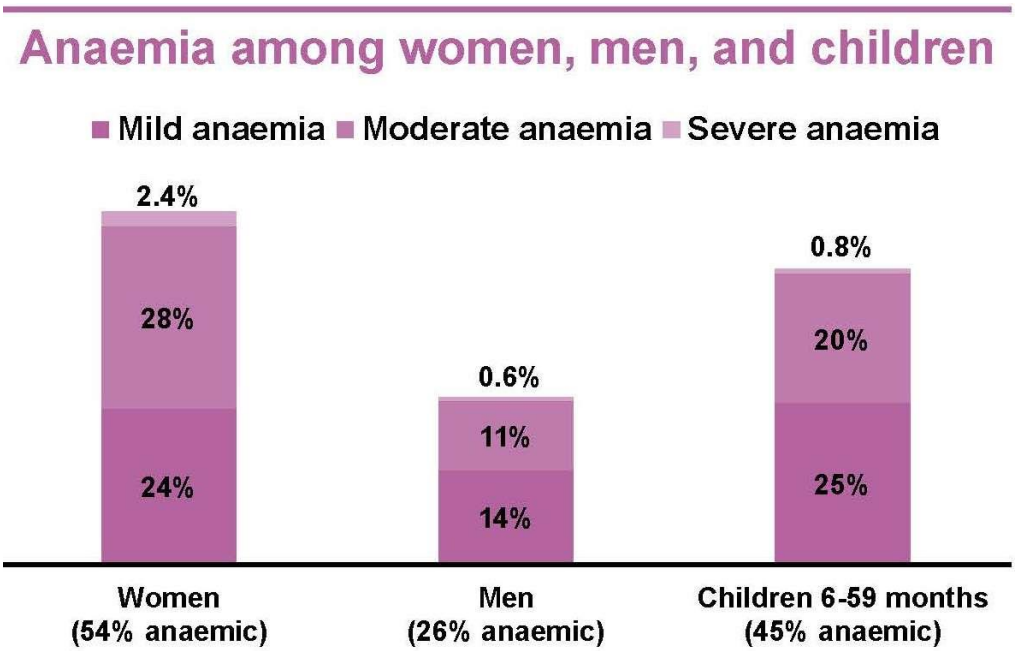
The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Ninety-one percent of households with tested salt were using iodized salt at the time of the survey.

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 major health problem in Meghalaya, especially among women and children.

More than two-fifths (45%) of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 25 percent who are mildly anaemic, 20 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 1 percent who have severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children increased from 41 percent in NFHS-4 to 45 percent in NFHS-5. There is no difference in the prevalence of anaemia among girls and boys 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 one-third (35%) of children in Meghalaya are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.



Fifty-four percent of women in Meghalaya have anaemia, including 24 percent with mild anaemia, 28 percent with moderate anaemia, and 2 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among rural women, women age 40-49, and women not belonging to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class, but anaemia ranges 45-62 percent for all background characteristics of women. Anaemia among women has decreased by 2 percentage points since NFHS-4. Over one-quarter (26%) of men in Meghalaya are anaemic. Men age 15-19 and age 40-49, and men in rural areas are particularly likely to be anaemic. Men with 10 or more years of schooling are less likely to be anaemic, compared with men with no schooling or less than 10 years of schooling.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis 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 falling ill. Tuberculosis is both preventable and curable, however mortality is high if not treated properly. In Meghalaya, 626 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is lower among men (623) than among women (629) and is higher among age below 15 years (1,278) than age 60 and over years (524).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (85% of women and 79% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 68 percent of women and 69 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Nearly, three-fifths (57%) of women and 62 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 87 percent of women and 88 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 11 percent of women and 35 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 1,916 women and 988 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 2,574 women and 2,824 men per 100,000 suffer from asthma. The prevalence of asthma is higher among women in urban and men in rural areas. Prevalence is high among older age groups of women and men, and among women those who have less than 9 years schooling and men 5-9 years schooling. Goitre is less common than diabetes and asthma among women and men (1,988 women and 631 men per 100,000). The prevalence of any heart disease is higher among women (985 per 100,000) than among men (869 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 84 women 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 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.

Fourteen percent of women age 15-49 in Meghalaya have hypertension, including 7percent with Stage 1 hypertension and 2 percent with Stage 2 and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Fifty-two percent of women have normal blood pressure.

The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat lower than among women. Eighteen percent of men in Meghalaya have hypertension, including 14 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, less than 1 percent (0.4%) with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Thirty-six 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 complication. NFHS-5 has included random blood glucose measurement using capillary blood among women and men age 15 and above.

In Meghalaya, four percent of women age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and 2 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 8 percent of men age 15-49 have high and 4 percent have very high blood glucose levels. Women and men in older age groups and those with 0-5 years of schooling have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Men are more likely than women to have normal blood glucose levels and are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level (2% of men versus 1% of women). Less than one percent of both women (0.3%) and men (0.2%) have blood glucose levels ≥140 mg/dl and 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 respondents had ever undergone screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, breast, and cervix.

In Meghalaya, less than 1 percent of women (0.5%) age 15-49 have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the cervix, breast and oral cavity (0.3% each), which is slightly less in men (0.6%).

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/financing schemes in India, only 64 percent of households in Meghalaya have any kind of health insurance/financing scheme that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance/financing scheme is the higher in rural (67%) than urban areas (53%). In Meghalaya, three types of programmes dominate: the State health insurance scheme, the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY) and the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS).

Almost 62 percent of women and 57 percent of men age 15-49 in Meghalaya 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 higher among both women and men with 10-11 years of schooling than among those with no schooling.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Over three-fifths (61%) of men, and 25 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Tobacco products mostly used by men are cigarettes (50%), *bidis* (23%), *paan* with tobacco (8%), *khaini* (3%) and *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (2%). Among women and men, the use of any form of tobacco is same as in rural areas (25% for women and 61% for men) than in urban areas (25% for women and 60% for men). Most men who smoke cigarettes smoked fewer than five cigarettes in the past 24 hours.

In Meghalaya, among adults age 15-49, 9 percent of women and 21 percent of men drink alcohol, and the consumption is much higher in the urban areas. In rural areas, 8 percent of women and 17 percent of men drink alcohol. In urban areas, 12 percent of women and 37 percent men drink alcohol. Most men who drink alcohol drink it about once a week (45%) or less than once a week (44%), and 12 percent drink almost every day.

HIV/AIDS

This section presents the findings from NFHS-5 on HIV/AIDS 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

Eighty-six percent of women in Meghalaya have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 89 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 85 percent in rural areas. Women age 30-39 are more likely (88%) than younger women age 15-19 and older women age 40-49 (83% each) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. . Women with no schooling (70%) and women with no regular exposure to media (81%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Men are less likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Eighty-four percent of men in Meghalaya have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 87 percent in urban areas.

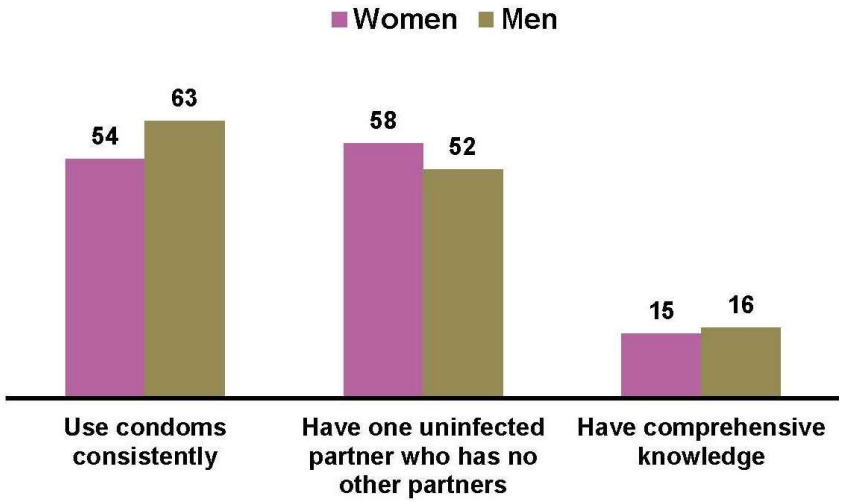
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 54 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 63 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 52 percent of men.

Only 15 percent of women and 16 percent of men in Meghalaya have a 'comprehensive knowledge' about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about 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

More than three-fifths (65%) of women and 67 percent of men in Meghalaya would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A similar proportion of women (48%) and men (49%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Over one quarter (27%) of women and 38 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Forty-eight percent of women and 41 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret.

An almost equal proportion of women (47%) and men say that an HIV positive student should be allowed to attend school with students who are HIV negative. Over one-third of women (34%) and two-fifths of men (46%) think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. Almost two-fifths (46%) women and men (47%) think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative.

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

Only 24 percent of women and 5 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5. 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. Thirty-one 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 (37%) are slightly less likely than rural women (30%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

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

In Meghalaya, 8 percent of women and 5 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 (20% of women, compared with 13% of men). A disposable syringe was used for injections for 83 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 is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, only 3 percent of women and 11 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 (20%) in urban areas than in rural areas (8%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.3% of women and 1% of men).

More than four-fifths (42%) of those who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Less than one percent (0.4%) of men said they had paid for sex in the past 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 Meghalaya, 60 percent use sanitary napkins, 63 percent use cloth, 8 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 1 percent use tampons. Overall, 65 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, up from 64 percent in NFHS-4. Notably, only 59 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 85 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only 48 percent of all women age 15-49, compared to 82 percent of men, were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, 84 percent earned cash, including 21 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Twelve percent were not paid at all. More men who were employed earned cash (93%), including 28 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Five percent of employed men were not paid at all. A large majority (89%) of employed women work in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 52 percent of employed men.

Only 48 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Women are somewhat more likely to participate in decisions about their own health care (89%) than decisions about visits to their own family and relatives (90%) or about major household purchases (87%). Overall, 84 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 8 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions generally varies by age and is higher among women employed for cash (87%), compared with 81 percent women who are not employed.

In case of currently married men, they are much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wives participated in making decisions about their own health care (95%) and 94 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases. Three percent of men did not participate in making either of these decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

In Meghalaya, 49 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 (56%) than rural (47%) women, increases sharply with age, is much higher among women with 12 or more years of schooling (64%), and is highest among women who are employed for cash (71%) than any other group of women.

Seven in ten of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Seventy percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest among women who have 12 or more years of schooling (90%) followed by women who are employed for cash and women age 40-49 (82% each). Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. More than one-fifths of women aware of a microcredit programme in their area, but only 6 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Less than one-fifths (16%) of women who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions. Urban women are more than twice (24%) as likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, than rural women (13%). This percentage increases with education with 31 percent of women with 12 or more years of education using a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with less than one-tenth of women having less than five years of schooling (7%) or no schooling (4%). Less than one-quarter (18%) of employed women who earn in cash use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 17 percent of employed women who don't earn in cash. Women who are not Hindu or Christian are least likely (11%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with Hindu (19%) and Christian women (15%). Women not belonging to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or other backward class are less likely (14%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions than women belonging to scheduled tribe (16%).

Ownership of assets

Sixty-four percent of women and 48 percent of men age 15-49 in Meghalaya own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 45 percent of women and 38 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 than urban areas.

Sixty -four percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 45 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

In Meghalaya, 68 percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 84 percent can read SMS messages. Seventy-eight percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 64 percent of rural women. Mobile phone access increases substantially with education, from 46 percent among women with no schooling to 95 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Only 68 percent of women scheduled tribe women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 71 percent of women in other caste. Scheduled tribe women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use are also more likely to be able to read SMS messages (84%) than women who belong to any caste/tribe other group (83%).

Sixty-eight percent of women in Meghalaya have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Thirty-two 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 she neglects the house or children (20%) followed by if he suspects her of being unfaithful (17%), and if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (15%) and Men are same likely to agree: 32 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (18%) or if she suspects her of being unfaithful (16%) and if she neglects the house or children (15%) and if she argues with him (10%). Even among women and men who have

completed at least 12 years of schooling, 28 percent of women and 34 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Sixty-eight percent of women and 39 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. More than half of men (53%) 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 Meghalaya, 14 percent of women age 18-49 have ever experienced physical violence, and 6 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all 16 percent of women experienced physical or sexual violence and 4 percent experienced both physical and sexual violence. For ever-married women who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator was the current husband.

Nearly one-fifth (18%) of ever-married women age 18-49 in Meghalaya have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

Two 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 than 5-7 years of schooling, women with 1-2 children, and women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted are more likely to experience violence during pregnancy than women in any other group.

Spousal violence

In Meghalaya, 14 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, 7 percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband, and 14 percent have experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband. Ten percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband. Five percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them. Four percent experienced having their arm twisted or hair pulled, 4 percent being punched with a fist or something that could hurt her, 4 percent report being kicked,

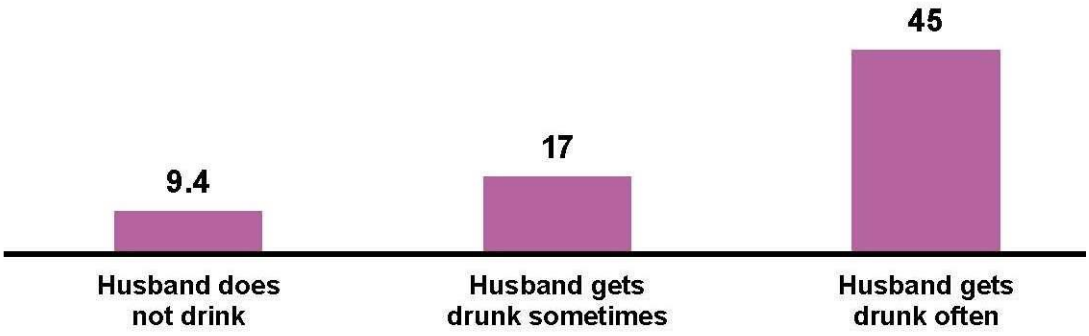
dragged, or beaten up, and 1 percent that her husband tried to choke or burn her on purpose.

Five percent of ever-married women age 18-49 report that their husband have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to, and 2 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 16 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Few ever-married women (3%) 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. Although spousal violence is much lower among more educated women, nearly 4 in 10 (37%) women who have 10-11 years of schooling have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence. The experience of spousal violence is higher among women in urban areas (31%) than in rural areas (19%); among divorced, separated, or deserted women (46%) than women married more than once (41%); and among women who are employed not for cash (32%) than women who are not employed (16%). Husband's characteristics are also related to overall spousal violence (emotional, physical, or sexual). For instance, women are more likely to experience spousal violence if their husband displays 3-4 marital control behaviours (68%) and gets drunk often (53%). More than two-fifths of women (43%) of women 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 likely to be in abusive marriages themselves.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



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

Over one-quarter 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. More than

two-fourths (44%) of 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 (40%); eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns (31%); deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (14%); and severe burns (2%).

Help seeking

Only 17 percent of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, while 19 percent never sought help but told someone. Almost two-thirds (64%) of women never sought help and never told anyone.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Residence		
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	1,188	8,979	10,167
Households occupied	1,188	8,976	10,164
Households interviewed	1,186	8,962	10,148
Household response rate[1]	99.8	99.8	99.8
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	1,638	11,604	13,242
Number of eligible women interviewed	1,598	11,491	13,089
Women response rate[2]	97.6	99.0	98.8
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	214	1,666	1,880
Number of eligible men interviewed	196	1,628	1,824
Men response rate[2]	91.6	97.7	97.0

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

[1] Households interviewed/households occupied

[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

Number of households, number of women and men interviewed, and response rates by residence and district, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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	
East Garo Hills	132	787	919	99.5	203	1,077	1,280	99.1	35	163	198	100.0
East Jaintia Hills	na	924	924	100.0	na	1,311	1,311	99.2	na	200	200	99.0
East Khasi Hills	416	502	918	99.4	500	566	1,066	94.1	55	76	131	80.9
North Garo Hills	110	813	923	99.9	179	1,104	1,283	98.2	24	156	180	97.3
Ribhoi	88	839	927	100.0	129	1,109	1,238	99.7	14	131	145	98.6
South Garo Hills	88	833	921	99.8	90	998	1,088	99.7	10	133	143	97.3
South West Garo Hills	na	921	921	99.8	na	1,161	1,161	99.7	na	140	140	98.6
South West Khasi Hills	na	924	924	100.0	na	1,203	1,203	99.3	na	196	196	99.0
West Garo Hills	132	791	923	100.0	180	910	1,090	99.8	26	132	158	99.4
West Jaintia Hills	88	836	924	100.0	134	1,038	1,172	98.7	3	152	155	96.3
West Khasi Hills	132	792	924	100.0	183	1,014	1,197	99.6	29	149	178	99.4
Meghalaya	1,186	8,962	10,148	99.8	1,598	11,491	13,089	98.8	196	1,628	1,824	97.0

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Urban			Rural			Total		
Background characteristic	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	9.1	7.7	8.4	13.2	13.0	13.1	12.4	11.9	12.1
5-9	11.6	9.4	10.4	14.3	14.2	14.2	13.8	13.2	13.5
10-14	10.5	11.2	10.9	12.6	11.2	11.9	12.2	11.2	11.7
15-19	9.5	10.3	10.0	10.7	9.5	10.1	10.4	9.7	10.1
20-24	9.1	8.9	9.0	7.5	8.3	7.9	7.8	8.4	8.1
25-29	9.4	9.5	9.4	8.4	9.6	9.0	8.6	9.5	9.1
30-34	8.6	8.4	8.5	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.3
35-39	7.0	9.0	8.0	6.4	7.0	6.7	6.5	7.4	7.0
40-44	6.4	5.8	6.1	4.8	4.3	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.9
45-49	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.6
50-54	4.6	5.0	4.8	3.5	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.3	4.0
55-59	3.8	2.8	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.8
60-64	2.2	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3
65-69	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
70-74	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
75-79	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
80 or more	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
***Aadhaar* card**									
Percentage with an *Aadhaar* card	50.5	50.8	50.7	28.2	28.7	28.4	32.5	33.3	32.9
Sex ratio, all ages[1]	na	na	1,118	na	na	1,020	na	na	1,039
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years[1]	na	na	916	na	na	993	na	na	982
Schooling[2]									
No schooling	4.8	5.1	5.0	16.8	16.6	16.7	14.4	14.1	14.2
<5 years complete	17.6	17.0	17.3	31.9	31.6	31.8	29.0	28.4	28.7
5-9 years complete	30.1	33.1	31.7	32.4	34.6	33.5	31.9	34.3	33.1
10-11 years complete	13.2	13.6	13.4	9.8	8.7	9.2	10.5	9.8	10.1
12 or more years complete	34.0	31.0	32.4	9.0	8.5	8.7	14.1	13.4	13.7
Don't know	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,107	4,699	8,806	16,236	16,651	32,888	20,344	21,350	41,694
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.7	8.5	8.6	4.2	4.2	4.2	5.0	5.1	5.1

na = Not applicable
[1] Females per 1,000 males
[2] Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Household headship				
Male	61.7	58.8	59.4	58.2
Female	38.3	41.2	40.6	41.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.5	4.9	4.8	na
Household structure[1]				
Nuclear	65.3	72.4	70.9	65.1
Non-nuclear	34.7	27.6	29.1	34.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	21.5	7.8	10.8	8.8
Muslim	1.7	4.2	3.7	3.1
Christian	72.0	81.9	79.7	82.0
Other	4.8	6.1	5.8	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	8.2	0.9	2.5	2.2
Scheduled tribe	77.2	92.7	89.3	90.8
Other backward class	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.5
Other	12.8	5.8	7.3	6.3
Don't know	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	97.4	90.5	92.0	91.9
No	2.6	9.5	8.0	8.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	93.6	75.2	79.2	79.2
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	61.5	23.6	31.8	30.8
Piped to neighbour	3.6	3.0	3.1	2.9
Public tap/standpipe	16.9	15.0	15.4	16.1
Tube well or borehole	1.7	5.6	4.8	4.4
Other improved[2]	10.0	28.0	24.1	25.0
Unimproved source	3.4	23.9	19.5	19.6
Unprotected dug well	1.6	11.8	9.6	9.2
Unprotected spring	1.1	4.6	3.8	3.9
Surface water	0.7	7.5	6.0	6.5
Other source	2.9	0.9	1.4	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	86.7	64.1	69.0	66.2
Less than 30 minutes	11.4	30.1	26.0	28.5
Thirty minutes or longer	1.3	4.2	3.5	3.7
Don't know	0.5	1.7	1.4	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service[3]	92.1	72.2	76.5	76.4
Percentage with limited drinking water service[4]	1.6	3.0	2.7	2.8

Continued…

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Water treatment prior to drinking[5]				
Boil	74.3	54.8	59.1	62.3
Bleach or chlorine tablets	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Strain through cloth	2.0	7.4	6.3	6.0
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	30.1	13.3	16.9	16.4
Use electronic purifier	6.3	0.6	1.8	1.7
Use solar disinfection	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1
Allow water to stand and settle	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0
Other	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
No treatment	10.9	31.3	26.9	24.8
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[6]	87.6	62.5	68.0	70.3
Sanitation Facility				
Improved, not shared facility	80.7	82.0	81.7	82.9
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	79.8	73.2	74.6	75.8
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine with slab	0.9	8.5	6.8	6.8
Other[7]	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Shared facility[8]	17.2	5.3	7.8	7.0
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	16.8	5.0	7.5	6.7
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Unimproved	1.0	7.6	6.2	6.1
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.6
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.1	4.3	3.4	3.2
Dry toilet	0.0	1.3	1.0	1.0
Other	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.2
No facility/uses open spaces/field	1.1	5.1	4.2	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service[9]	80.7	82.0	81.7	82.9
Percentage with limited sanitation service[10]	17.2	5.3	7.8	7.0
Type of house[11]				
Kachha	2.1	5.2	4.6	4.4
Semi-pucca	19.5	48.1	41.9	42.0
Pucca	73.0	37.3	45.0	44.1
Missing	5.4	9.4	8.5	9.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room used for sleeping				
<3	79.2	71.1	72.8	68.0
3-4	16.4	21.5	20.4	23.1
5-6	3.4	5.6	5.1	6.2
7 or more	1.0	1.8	1.7	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	10.9	3.3	4.9	4.5
LPG/natural gas	63.0	17.3	27.3	25.0
Biogas	2.8	1.1	1.5	1.3
Kerosene	4.5	1.4	2.1	1.7
Coal/lignite	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Charcoal	6.8	2.6	3.5	3.4
Wood	11.6	72.8	59.5	62.9
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3
No food cooked in the household	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued…

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking[12]	76.7	21.7	33.7	30.8
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking[13]	18.8	75.9	63.4	66.8
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	71.2	52.4	56.5	58.2
In the house, no separate room	16.6	9.2	10.8	10.6
In a separate building	11.2	34.4	29.4	28.1
Outdoors	1.0	3.7	3.1	2.9
No food cooked in household	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,205	7,943	10,148	49,106
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels[13]				
Stove	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Chullah	51.9	35.5	36.6	32.4
Open fire	46.1	64.1	62.9	67.2
Other	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	414	6,025	6,439	32,784
Frequency of smoking in the house[14]				
Daily	32.7	53.0	48.6	52.6
Weekly	14.2	17.4	16.7	16.4
Monthly	7.4	5.6	6.0	5.7
Less than monthly	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.6
Never	41.8	20.0	24.8	21.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,205	7,943	10,148	49,106

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Religion of household head			
Hindu	100.0	88.7	93.6
Muslim	*	98.4	98.6
Christian	99.5	96.1	96.8
Other	99.5	89.7	91.4
Caste/tribe of household head			
Scheduled caste	100.0	99.6	99.9
Scheduled tribe	99.5	95.0	95.9
Other backward class	*	100.0	100.0
Other	100.0	97.2	98.3
Total	99.6	95.2	96.2

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. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes households with household heads whose caste/tribe is not known, which are not shown separately.

Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district

Percentage of households having access to a toilet facility by district, according to residence, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Residence		
District	Urban	Rural	Total
East Garo Hills	100.0	99.9	99.9
East Jaintia Hills	*	91.9	91.9
East Khasi Hills	99.8	94.1	96.6
North Garo Hills	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ribhoi	99.0	99.2	99.2
South Garo Hills	100.0	99.3	99.3
South West Garo Hills	*	93.9	93.9
South West Khasi Hills	*	93.4	93.4
West Garo Hills	100.0	96.4	97.1
West Jaintia Hills	99.4	85.9	87.4
West Khasi Hills	97.6	96.5	96.7
Meghalaya	99.6	95.2	96.2

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. 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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Household goods				
Mattress	93.5	81.2	83.9	83.7
Pressure cooker	83.5	45.3	53.6	51.6
Chair	94.4	80.4	83.4	82.7
Cot or bed	98.2	91.9	93.3	93.1
Table	95.1	85.4	87.5	87.1
Electric fan	38.3	36.4	36.8	34.7
Radio or transistor	7.9	5.7	6.2	5.9
Television (black and white)	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.1
Television (colour)	81.7	51.3	57.9	57.1
Any television	82.7	52.5	59.0	58.2
Sewing machine	14.6	8.0	9.4	10.0
Mobile telephone	94.1	85.6	87.4	88.5
Landline telephone	13.2	4.1	6.1	5.8
Internet	70.3	36.9	44.2	43.2
Computer	30.6	3.2	9.1	8.6
Refrigerator	38.3	6.5	13.4	13.1
Air conditioner/cooler	2.4	0.2	0.7	0.5
Washing machine	13.6	1.0	3.8	3.5
Watch or clock	81.0	61.5	65.7	65.3
Water pump	5.6	5.1	5.2	5.1
Thresher	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Tractor	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.8
None of the above	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.6
Means of transport				
Bicycle	14.6	19.4	18.4	17.7
Motorcycle or scooter	30.2	17.5	20.2	19.4
Animal-drawn cart	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Car	29.0	8.4	12.9	13.5
None of the above	51.0	65.2	62.1	63.0
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	92.5	59.5	66.7	64.4
Irrigated land only	1.6	12.9	10.5	10.3
Non-irrigated land only	2.8	4.6	4.2	4.7
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.1	1.2	1.0	1.2
Irrigation not determined	2.9	21.7	17.6	19.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	47.7	76.0	69.8	73.1
Percentage owning farm animals[1]	19.9	74.0	62.3	64.8
Percentage having a bank account/post office account[2]	91.3	89.6	90.0	90.9
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme[3]	52.8	66.5	63.5	64.3
Percentage having a BPL card	32.2	62.9	56.3	58.5
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	36.6	64.3	58.3	58.4
Number	2,205	7,943	10,148	49,106

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Urban			Rural			Total		
Background characteristic	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Religion of household head									
Hindu	*	*	*	22.4	16.6	19.0	31.1	22.4	26.1
Muslim	*	*	*	(18.5)	(12.9)	15.7	(31.4)	(18.1)	25.2
Christian	33.9	33.0	33.5	23.7	26.4	25.1	25.2	27.3	26.3
Other	*	*	*	15.2	35.8	27.0	21.0	35.9	29.4
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(28.5)
Scheduled tribe	36.9	33.0	35.0	23.2	27.1	25.2	25.2	27.9	26.6
Other	*	*	*	18.6	16.8	17.7	25.0	22.1	23.6
Household structure[1]									
Nuclear	35.8	34.8	35.3	23.4	25.7	24.5	25.1	26.9	26.0
Non-nuclear	44.4	33.6	39.6	22.0	28.4	25.3	25.9	29.1	27.5
Family size									
3-5 members	42.0	34.2	37.5	25.9	28.0	27.0	28.1	29.0	28.6
6 or more members	36.0	34.8	35.5	20.5	25.1	22.9	22.9	26.1	24.5
Total	38.9	34.4	36.7	23.0	26.5	24.8	25.3	27.6	26.5

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.

[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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Urban			Rural			Total		
District	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
East Garo Hills	*	*	(21.1)	28.3	23.2	25.4	28.3	22.4	24.9
East Jaintia Hills	*	*	*	22.6	25.2	24.0	22.6	25.2	24.0
East Khasi Hills	(58.2)	(45.3)	51.7	29.3	38.3	33.9	36.2	39.9	38.1
North Garo Hills	*	*	*	27.4	21.5	24.5	27.4	20.9	24.1
Ribhoi	(36.2)	*	(25.0)	27.1	41.0	33.7	28.2	37.8	32.7
South Garo Hills	*	*	*	23.9	17.7	20.8	24.4	17.9	21.1
South West Garo Hills	*	*	*	19.4	21.0	20.2	19.4	21.0	20.2
South West Khasi Hills	*	*	*	21.9	26.2	24.0	21.9	26.2	24.0
West Garo Hills	*	(42.5)	(29.2)	19.7	15.7	17.4	18.1	21.7	20.1
West Jaintia Hills	*	*	*	17.4	17.5	17.4	19.6	18.6	19.1
West Khasi Hills	24.6	(12.4)	19.9	16.8	21.2	18.9	18.5	19.8	19.1
Meghalaya	38.9	34.4	36.7	23.0	26.5	24.8	25.3	27.6	26.5

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 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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Male			Female			Total		
Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	96.6	92.4	93.1	99.3	95.2	95.9	97.9	93.8	94.5
6-13 (Elementary)	96.8	92.3	93.0	99.4	95.5	96.1	98.1	93.8	94.6
11-13 (Upper Primary)	97.2	92.1	93.0	99.4	95.9	96.6	98.4	93.9	94.7
14-15 (Secondary)	95.8	80.0	81.8	98.8	87.8	90.4	97.9	83.8	86.2
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	88.3	68.9	72.7	93.1	76.1	79.8	90.8	72.3	76.1
11-14 years	97.5	89.8	91.0	99.0	93.9	95.0	98.3	91.7	93.0
15-17 years	88.9	72.2	74.9	95.5	80.4	83.7	92.6	76.1	79.2
6-14 years	97.0	91.3	92.2	99.2	94.7	95.5	98.1	93.0	93.9
6-17 years	95.3	87.2	88.5	98.3	91.8	93.0	96.8	89.4	90.7
Religion of household head									
Hindu	98.2	93.9	95.5	100.0	94.1	96.7	99.2	94.0	96.1
Muslim	*	94.4	95.1	*	92.7	93.5	*	93.7	94.5
Christian	94.1	87.1	88.1	98.0	91.8	92.9	96.2	89.4	90.5
Other	(100.0)	79.4	83.2	(95.4)	89.5	90.1	98.4	84.4	86.5
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	(100.0)	(94.3)	97.9	(100.0)	(87.1)	96.6	100.0	90.7	97.2
Scheduled tribe	94.9	86.8	88.0	97.9	91.8	92.8	96.5	89.2	90.4
Other backward class	*	(86.8)	(90.3)	*	*	*	*	(90.8)	94.6
Other	*	89.5	91.3	*	91.5	95.1	(96.7)	90.4	93.1

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). 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 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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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	83.3	15.3	0.3	1.1	100.0	3.0	5,936
5-9 years	82.7	13.5	0.8	3.0	100.0	6.3	6,592
10-14 years	78.0	15.6	1.2	5.2	100.0	10.0	5,756
15-17 years	73.3	16.7	2.3	7.7	100.0	14.5	3,064
Residence							
Urban	76.3	14.9	1.3	7.5	100.0	10.2	3,470
Rural	81.0	15.1	0.9	3.0	100.0	7.1	17,878
Sex							
Male	80.6	15.0	0.9	3.5	100.0	7.8	10,790
Female	79.9	15.1	1.0	4.0	100.0	7.3	10,557
Total age <15 years	81.4	14.8	0.7	3.1	100.0	6.4	18,284
Total age <18 years	80.2	15.0	1.0	3.8	100.0	7.6	21,348

[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 five

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	*De jure* children
Age				
<2	29.9	43.9	73.8	2,139
2-4	63.4	23.3	86.7	3,797
Sex				
Male	50.6	30.7	81.3	2,977
Female	52.1	30.8	82.9	2,959
Residence				
Urban	63.9	23.6	87.5	820
Rural	49.3	31.9	81.2	5,116
Total	51.3	30.7	82.1	5,936

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	*De jure* children
East Garo Hills	43.8	37.6	81.4	211
East Jaintia Hills	44.3	38.8	83.0	414
East Khasi Hills	51.3	26.1	77.4	1,550
North Garo Hills	38.6	40.9	79.5	160
Ribhoi	58.9	27.0	85.9	645
South Garo Hills	57.8	34.2	92.0	150
South West Garo Hills	55.0	32.7	87.7	188
South West Khasi Hills	46.2	34.2	80.3	298
West Garo Hills	63.8	29.2	92.9	567
West Jaintia Hills	52.2	29.5	81.7	719
West Khasi Hills	45.5	33.7	79.2	1,033
Meghalaya	51.3	30.7	82.1	5,936

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Urban			Rural			Total		
Background characteristic	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	*	*	(60.9)	52.0	53.3	52.6	54.7	53.7	54.2
15-24	*	*	*	*	*	(53.8)	*	*	(54.7)
25-34	*	*	*	*	*	(58.4)	(60.7)	*	(63.3)
35 or more	*	*	(58.1)	55.8	48.6	52.8	57.0	49.8	53.9
Religion of household head									
Hindu	*	*	*	(69.9)	*	(74.0)	(73.5)	*	70.6
Christian	(61.6)	(56.8)	59.1	51.7	53.1	52.3	53.2	53.8	53.5
Other	*	*	*	(45.9)	*	37.9	(52.1)	*	46.3
Total	(64.1)	(57.8)	60.9	53.0	52.7	52.8	54.9	53.8	54.4

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 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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Urban			Rural			Total		
District	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
East Garo Hills	*	*	*	(42.6)	*	44.3	(46.9)	(44.6)	45.9
East Jaintia Hills	*	*	*	41.7	(46.0)	43.5	41.7	(46.0)	43.5
East Khasi Hills	*	*	(62.6)	(43.0)	*	(50.8)	(49.5)	(62.3)	55.3
North Garo Hills	*	*	*	(42.9)	*	(45.0)	(42.9)	*	(43.8)
Ribhoi	*	*	*	(58.1)	(35.6)	47.9	(58.3)	(42.5)	51.1
South Garo Hills	*	*	*	*	*	(47.4)	*	*	(53.8)
South West Garo Hills	*	*	*	(73.7)	(69.0)	71.4	(73.7)	(69.0)	71.4
South West Khasi Hills	*	*	*	50.3	(48.4)	49.5	50.3	(48.4)	49.5
West Garo Hills	*	*	*	*	*	(69.2)	*	*	(65.8)
West Jaintia Hills	*	*	*	(58.4)	*	53.2	59.4	*	55.7
West Khasi Hills	*	*	*	(50.0)	(50.6)	50.2	51.2	(46.0)	49.0
Meghalaya	(64.1)	(57.8)	60.9	53.0	52.7	52.8	54.9	53.8	54.4

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Type of disability							Number of persons
	Any	Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor	Other	
				FEMALE				
Residence								
Urban	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	5,159
Rural	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	19,767
Age								
0-4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2,968
5-14	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	6,106
15-24	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	4,511
25-34	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	4,219
35-49	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	4,176
50-69	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	2,541
70 and over	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	406
Total	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	24,926
				MALE				
Residence								
Urban	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	4,693
Rural	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	19,487
Age								
0-4	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	2,981
5-14	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	6,252
15-24	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	4,443
25-34	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	3,854
35-49	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	3,886
50-69	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	2,442
70 and over	2.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.2	320
Total	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	24,180
				TOTAL				
Residence								
Urban	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	9,853
Rural	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	39,254
Age								
0-4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	5,950
5-14	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	12,358
15-24	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	8,954
25-34	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	8,073
35-49	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	8,062
50-69	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	4,984
70 and over	2.0	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	726
Total	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	49,106

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	18.6	18.7	2,437	2,546	318	349
20-24	16.3	14.0	2,134	2,089	239	240
25-29	18.4	17.8	2,413	2,471	303	279
30-34	14.1	15.4	1,840	1,817	262	257
35-39	14.3	15.0	1,877	1,804	256	257
40-44	9.1	10.0	1,196	1,171	170	165
45-49	9.1	9.1	1,193	1,191	155	161
Residence						
Urban	22.9	19.3	2,995	1,598	329	178
Rural	77.1	80.7	10,094	11,491	1,373	1,530
Schooling						
No schooling	12.6	19.7	1,645	1,887	335	357
<5 years complete	12.6	12.2	1,650	1,746	207	192
5-9 years complete	39.7	33.4	5,196	5,373	569	613
10-11 years complete	14.8	14.5	1,933	1,966	248	261
12 or more years complete	20.4	20.2	2,665	2,117	343	285
Literacy						
Literate[1]	87.6	83.2	11,464	11,128	1,416	1,399
Not literate	12.1	16.6	1,583	1,907	283	308
Not measured	0.3	0.2	42	54	3	1
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	17.8	12.8	2,331	1,619	218	212
Watches television at least once a week	46.3	30.4	6,066	5,648	517	527
Listens to the radio at least once a week	7.5	6.2	985	713	106	112
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	6.1	8.4	795	517	143	115
Not regularly exposed to any media	46.3	58.6	6,064	6,674	998	1,022
Marital status						
Never married	30.9	41.6	4,044	3,921	708	684
Currently married	61.3	57.1	8,024	8,182	972	999
Married, *gauna* not performed	0.1	0.0	13	18	0	0
Widowed	2.9	0.3	378	348	6	9
Divorced/separated/deserted	4.8	1.0	629	620	17	16
Religion						
Hindu	9.7	11.0	1,275	1,056	187	175
Muslim	3.1	3.3	401	314	57	48
Christian	81.5	79.8	10,662	11,030	1,358	1,410
Other	5.7	5.9	751	689	100	75
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	2.2	1.3	286	196	21	15
Scheduled tribe	89.5	90.7	11,710	12,125	1,545	1,612
Other backward class	0.6	0.1	72	74	1	1
Other	7.6	7.9	998	685	135	79
Don't know	0.2	0.1	23	9	1	1

Continued…

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—*Continued*

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	13,089	13,089	1,703	1,708
Age 50-54	na	6.7	na	na	121	116
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,824	1,824
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	47.7	81.7	952	917	1,391	1,405
In agricultural occupation	5.4	39.0	108	92	664	711
In non-agricultural occupation	35.1	30.7	701	697	523	494
Don't know	7.1	12.0	143	128	204	200
Not employed	52.3	18.3	1,045	1,048	312	303
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	1,997	1,965	1,703	1,708
Age 50-54	na	6.7	na	na	121	116
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,824	1,824

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, Meghalaya

	NFHS-5			NFHS-4			NFHS-3		
Age	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.018	0.058	0.049	0.016	0.058	0.048	0.032	0.062	0.054
20-24	0.066	0.165	0.144	0.085	0.172	0.152	0.116	0.219	0.190
25-29	0.104	0.152	0.142	0.110	0.182	0.165	0.150	0.215	0.197
30-34	0.081	0.142	0.128	0.073	0.138	0.123	0.061	0.166	0.136
35-39	0.036	0.091	0.078	0.043	0.095	0.083	0.049	0.118	0.100
40-44	0.007	0.042	0.033	0.003	0.040	0.030	(0.023)	0.067	0.055
45-49	0.000	0.012	0.009	0.004	0.009	0.008	*	(0.028)	0.027
TFR (15-49)	1.57	3.31	2.91	1.67	3.47	3.04	2.28	4.38	3.80
CBR	14.8	26.5	24.2	16.1	26.7	24.6	21.1	31.0	28.7

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 2003-05 for NFHS-3, 2013-15 for NFHS-4, and 2017-19 for NFHS-5). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per 1,000 women. Figures in parentheses are based on 125-249 unweighted women-years of exposure. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 125 unweighted women-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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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	1.57	4.6	2.7	1.43
Rural	3.31	6.7	4.4	3.04
Schooling				
No schooling	4.45	6.3	4.8	4.12
<5 years complete	5.08	8.1	4.9	4.75
5-9 years complete	2.97	6.2	3.7	2.71
10-11 years complete	1.90	5.4	3.1	1.64
12 or more years complete	1.68	5.7	2.5	1.56
Religion				
Hindu	0.82	2.8	1.9	0.65
Muslim	1.43	5.9	2.2	1.18
Christian	3.17	6.6	4.3	2.91
Other	3.90	7.1	4.8	3.70
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.66	2.0	(2.3)	1.13
Scheduled tribe	3.07	6.5	4.1	2.82
Other backward class	(1.41)	7.0	*	(1.21)
Other	1.67	4.0	2.8	1.49
Total	2.91	6.2	4.0	2.66

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 125-249 unweighted women-years of exposure for the fertility rates and 25-49 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases 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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who: Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
Age				
15-17	3.2	2.0	5.2	1,512
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	582
16	0.7	0.2	0.9	486
17	2.5	1.8	4.3	444
18	8.5	3.4	11.8	493
19	17.0	4.8	21.8	431
Residence				
Urban	2.9	0.3	3.2	547
Rural	6.0	2.4	8.4	1,890
Schooling				
No schooling	28.8	1.2	29.9	62
<5 years complete	15.8	4.4	20.3	139
5-9 years complete	5.6	2.7	8.3	1,378
10-11 years complete	1.8	0.2	2.0	610
12 or more years complete	0.5	0.4	1.0	248
Marital status				
Never married	0.1	0.0	0.1	2,208
Currently married	53.6	21.4	75.0	186
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	(64.7)	(12.6)	(77.4)	43
Religion				
Hindu	0.6	1.1	1.7	178
Muslim	(6.0)	(0.0)	(6.0)	53
Christian	5.7	2.0	7.6	2,072
Other	5.5	3.0	8.5	133
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	(4.3)	(0.6)	(4.9)	53
Scheduled tribe	5.6	2.0	7.5	2,242
Other[1]	2.0	1.2	3.2	133
Total	5.3	1.9	7.2	2,437

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

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

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Birth order 1	2	3	4 or more	Total	Number of births
Mother's current age						
15-19	85.4	13.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	138
20-29	34.8	33.3	16.0	15.9	100.0	1,870
30-39	7.0	15.7	17.4	59.8	100.0	1,254
40-49	3.0	6.1	5.3	85.6	100.0	219
Residence						
Urban	29.9	26.2	19.8	24.1	100.0	437
Rural	24.1	24.2	14.6	37.1	100.0	3,044
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	10.4	13.6	13.3	62.7	100.0	572
<5 years complete	12.5	20.5	14.0	53.0	100.0	760
5-9 years complete	28.8	27.4	16.1	27.7	100.0	1,377
10-11 years complete	38.6	28.1	16.2	17.2	100.0	325
12 or more years complete	41.8	33.7	16.3	8.2	100.0	446
Religion						
Hindu	56.5	28.2	11.8	3.6	100.0	95
Muslim	(34.7)	(59.8)	(5.5)	(0.0)	100.0	56
Christian	24.2	23.7	15.3	36.8	100.0	3,072
Other	17.9	25.1	17.7	39.3	100.0	258
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	(36.2)	(17.7)	(26.2)	(19.9)	100.0	34
Scheduled tribe	24.6	24.1	15.7	35.6	100.0	3,280
Other[1]	22.0	33.1	4.3	40.6	100.0	151
Total	24.8	24.5	15.2	35.5	100.0	3,481
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	26.1	23.7	17.5	32.8	100.0	2,523

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women belonging to an other backward class or who don't know their caste/tribe, which is not shown separately.

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

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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									
15-19	(21.2)	(45.8)	(23.8)	(4.0)	(5.2)	(0.0)	100.0	20	(20.3)
20-29	10.4	21.7	38.0	15.1	7.1	7.8	100.0	1,919	28.8
30-39	9.4	15.2	29.4	17.8	9.8	18.4	100.0	2,240	34.0
40-49	8.0	11.8	33.7	14.3	13.4	18.7	100.0	495	34.7
Residence									
Urban	8.2	12.6	31.7	15.8	11.9	19.8	100.0	596	35.1
Rural	9.9	18.4	33.6	16.4	8.6	13.1	100.0	4,079	30.8
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	10.4	16.4	35.4	14.0	8.7	15.1	100.0	983	30.5
<5 years complete	10.0	19.5	33.5	16.0	8.2	12.8	100.0	1,140	30.0
5-9 years complete	10.5	17.5	32.8	16.2	9.6	13.4	100.0	1,741	31.6
10-11 years complete	6.9	21.0	26.2	20.3	8.2	17.5	100.0	344	34.2
12 or more years complete	6.8	13.5	35.9	19.3	10.4	14.1	100.0	467	33.5
Religion									
Hindu	2.4	8.7	10.6	17.4	13.9	47.0	100.0	96	58.6
Muslim	3.1	10.1	26.1	21.6	9.8	29.3	100.0	80	42.9
Christian	10.0	18.0	34.2	16.1	9.1	12.7	100.0	4,139	30.9
Other	10.0	17.9	31.1	17.4	6.4	17.1	100.0	360	30.8
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(6.5)	(23.7)	(35.1)	(4.3)	(10.6)	(19.8)	100.0	46	(28.2)
Scheduled tribe	9.9	17.5	33.4	16.5	9.0	13.8	100.0	4,384	31.4
Other	8.1	19.4	34.5	14.4	9.3	14.2	100.0	226	29.7
Birth order									
2-3	9.6	17.6	30.2	16.3	9.3	17.0	100.0	2,500	32.6
4-6	8.3	17.1	37.0	16.8	8.5	12.3	100.0	1,578	30.7
7 or more	13.7	19.0	37.1	15.1	9.2	5.9	100.0	597	28.2
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	9.5	17.8	33.8	16.3	9.1	13.4	100.0	2,395	31.1
Female	9.9	17.4	32.9	16.3	9.0	14.6	100.0	2,280	31.5
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	8.4	17.8	33.4	16.8	9.2	14.4	100.0	4,477	31.8
Dead	39.1	14.8	32.7	5.0	4.3	4.2	100.0	198	23.0
Total	9.7	17.6	33.4	16.3	9.0	14.0	100.0	4,675	31.3

Note: The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women belonging to an other backward class or who don't know their caste/tribe, which is not shown separately.

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

Table 23 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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]	41.5	21.9	13.5	11.0	8.3	10.8	6.9	14.4	na
Want another later[3]	4.9	18.5	13.8	11.8	11.4	8.4	6.9	12.5	na
Want another, undecided when	12.5	14.0	10.7	6.6	7.5	8.6	7.1	9.7	na
Undecided	19.6	26.4	24.9	21.9	20.7	21.5	24.9	23.6	na
Want no more	6.8	15.7	29.9	36.0	35.4	35.5	41.7	29.6	na
Sterilized[4]	0.0	0.4	3.2	7.8	12.4	10.1	8.7	5.6	na
Declared infecund	14.6	2.5	2.8	3.8	3.0	4.4	3.1	3.7	na
Missing	0.1	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	376	1,517	2,198	1,609	946	577	802	8,024	na
MEN									
Want another soon[2]	3.2	10.9	6.1	11.6	4.2	14.7	7.6	7.9	7.1
Want another later[3]	3.9	12.3	8.8	5.2	3.2	11.7	5.4	7.3	6.7
Want another, undecided when	2.4	12.6	9.1	10.8	12.5	6.1	6.8	9.0	8.0
Undecided	68.9	42.1	37.7	33.9	23.6	35.3	39.5	41.0	38.0
Want no more	20.1	21.1	37.5	37.8	51.4	29.2	34.6	32.9	37.2
Sterilized[4]	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	5.0	3.0	2.9	1.2	1.2
Declared infecund	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.7	1.7
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	147	167	240	168	108	55	87	972	1,089

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20, and by number of living children, NFHS-4

	Women: Number of living children[1]						Men: Number of living children[1]					
Background characteristic	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total
Age												
15-24	4.9	3.2	7.9	13.4	(7.9)	5.7	*	(2.1)	*	*	*	3.0
25-34	5.2	11.7	21.2	29.2	27.8	21.5	5.1	19.6	21.9	16.8	27.1	19.0
35-49	13.7	52.7	57.1	58.6	58.9	57.0	30.3	34.6	55.5	54.3	51.9	48.1
Residence												
Urban	(0.0)	29.0	49.2	51.7	59.7	44.2	*	*	(74.4)	*	*	59.9
Rural	8.9	12.1	28.4	41.8	46.5	33.0	19.6	19.1	25.8	30.5	42.0	28.7
Schooling												
No schooling	(11.6)	28.4	38.5	47.8	48.3	43.1	(34.4)	(9.5)	(29.4)	(28.2)	35.8	30.6
<5 years complete	(24.2)	13.8	28.4	43.0	47.0	38.7	*	*	*	*	35.5	31.9
5-9 years complete	6.8	16.1	34.5	42.4	47.4	34.4	10.7	19.1	42.0	47.2	52.8	34.7
10-11 years complete	6.4	15.8	31.7	46.4	57.0	32.8	*	(27.0)	(45.3)	*	*	36.9
12 or more years complete	0.0	12.7	30.5	41.1	49.2	26.1	(21.7)	(30.6)	(28.5)	*	(73.3)	37.8
Religion												
Hindu	0.7	35.6	61.9	59.9	(67.4)	47.4	(18.1)	(33.8)	*	*	*	47.5
Muslim	*	28.1	37.1	52.6	*	39.6	*	*	*	*	*	(24.5)
Christian	7.9	11.2	28.4	42.5	48.6	34.0	16.4	18.5	34.2	39.6	47.0	33.8
Other	*	(0.0)	15.3	30.9	37.3	24.8	*	*	*	*	*	(21.8)
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	*	(43.7)	(77.7)	*	*	61.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scheduled tribe	6.7	11.4	29.3	43.0	48.6	33.9	18.1	15.6	32.0	35.1	43.7	30.8
Other backward class	*	*	(64.1)	*	*	60.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	36.2	45.9	36.6	35.2	38.1	*	*	*	*	*	(61.8)
Number of living sons[2]												
0	6.8	14.9	27.6	27.9	26.1	18.4	20.1	19.0	36.5	*	*	25.1
1	na	17.5	34.4	49.6	41.3	34.7	na	24.4	43.9	35.0	(50.8)	38.0
2	na	na	36.1	44.4	55.1	46.5	na	na	(23.1)	46.8	52.9	43.5
3	na	na	na	34.4	49.9	47.0	na	na	na	*	38.8	34.3
4 or more	na	na	na	na	na	44.8	na	na	na	na	na	35.3
Total	6.8	16.1	33.1	43.8	48.2	35.2	20.1	21.4	38.0	37.8	44.5	34.1
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	4.1	12.7	31.8	41.3	53.4	35.7	(0.0)	11.1	38.7	37.5	48.4	33.5

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. 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] 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, Meghalaya, 2019-20, 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	18.1	10.6	11.7	7.8	5.0	5.6	4.0	11.8	9.2
1	2.7	12.4	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	3.0	1.5
2	22.3	21.0	29.4	5.0	1.7	0.8	1.0	16.9	18.8
3	14.8	17.1	16.3	31.7	3.4	1.1	1.2	15.2	18.6
4	18.1	20.9	22.0	24.9	41.1	7.1	2.8	20.4	25.3
5	4.9	4.5	6.8	10.4	15.1	28.7	2.3	7.8	9.0
6 or more	2.8	3.4	3.9	7.4	16.7	26.3	48.4	9.1	11.3
Non-numeric responses	16.2	10.1	8.4	12.2	16.6	30.4	40.3	15.8	6.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,467	1,819	2,446	1,788	1,031	642	897	13,089	9,201
Mean ideal number of children for[2]:									
All respondents	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.5	4.4	5.2	6.8	3.2	3.4
Number of all respondents	3,741	1,635	2,240	1,569	859	447	536	11,027	8,623
Currently married respondents	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.5	4.4	5.2	6.9	3.5	3.8
Number of currently married respondents	328	1,373	2,012	1,426	789	397	470	6,795	5,191
MEN									
0	28.2	29.1	32.5	24.4	20.7	22.5	9.9	26.9	3.0
1	0.6	2.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.6
2	12.7	13.2	14.8	7.0	4.7	1.0	0.4	11.0	22.1
3	11.4	18.8	11.6	19.9	5.4	2.4	5.8	12.1	20.5
4	14.2	8.2	16.1	12.9	34.3	5.6	6.9	14.4	23.0
5	5.0	9.8	8.5	17.3	9.0	16.6	13.1	8.3	8.1
6 or more	3.8	5.8	2.3	5.3	7.6	30.1	26.6	6.2	9.7
Non-numeric responses	24.0	12.7	12.6	13.2	18.4	21.8	37.3	20.4	12.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	866	170	241	170	111	55	89	1,703	1,146
Mean ideal number of children for[2]:									
All respondents	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.8	3.1	4.0	5.0	2.5	3.4
Number of all respondents	659	149	211	148	90	43	56	1,355	1,008
Currently married respondents	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.8	3.1	4.0	5.0	2.7	3.7
Number of currently married respondents	80	149	211	148	90	43	56	776	567

[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, Meghalaya, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

	Women					Men				
Background characteristic	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Age										
15-19	10.6	18.9	77.3	78.3	1,950	21.5	6.3	64.8	63.6	244
20-29	13.3	20.9	79.9	80.6	3,819	17.9	11.5	67.7	66.0	422
30-39	18.0	23.5	80.8	80.4	3,143	17.7	14.3	60.5	60.4	421
40-49	20.0	20.5	77.6	76.3	1,970	17.4	12.1	55.2	56.8	260
Residence										
Urban	13.5	21.6	74.7	76.2	2,548	18.3	8.0	74.7	74.8	282
Rural	16.0	21.1	80.7	80.3	8,334	18.4	12.5	59.3	58.7	1,065
Schooling										
No schooling	21.8	19.0	77.6	75.8	1,259	21.7	16.6	64.3	63.5	247
<5 years complete	18.1	23.1	81.4	82.4	1,259	18.8	13.0	70.9	70.2	148
5-9 years complete	15.6	21.3	80.5	80.4	4,334	20.1	11.6	60.1	59.9	461
10-11 years complete	13.9	20.5	78.9	79.8	1,720	20.7	4.1	63.2	62.6	196
12 or more years complete	11.3	21.7	76.9	77.5	2,310	11.1	11.5	60.0	59.7	294
Marital status										
Never married	9.7	18.5	73.3	74.6	3,345	17.0	8.0	59.8	58.4	574
Currently married	18.3	22.6	82.3	81.9	6,720	19.6	14.5	64.6	65.0	755
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	14.8	21.4	78.9	78.4	817	*	*	*	*	18
Religion										
Hindu	24.5	10.9	73.8	70.0	1,222	17.7	0.0	28.8	22.6	168
Muslim	38.9	6.9	77.0	67.5	380	(10.3)	(0.0)	(20.7)	(20.7)	51
Christian	13.2	23.5	79.6	80.7	8,729	17.6	13.3	67.8	68.1	1,052
Other	14.2	17.2	87.2	86.4	552	35.8	20.7	92.3	92.3	76
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	21.0	17.9	72.3	73.7	257	*	*	*	*	21
Scheduled tribe	14.2	22.5	79.9	80.5	9,603	19.6	12.8	66.7	66.3	1,196
Other backward class	29.5	7.2	78.9	73.8	65	*	*	*	*	1
Other	25.8	10.0	75.0	69.4	934	5.0	0.0	17.9	17.9	128
Total	15.4	21.2	79.3	79.4	10,882	18.4	11.6	62.5	62.0	1,347
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	14.1	21.1	82.8	82.9	8,598	21.3	17.7	89.6	89.3	1,005

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

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	URBAN					
Any method	96.3	97.6	94.4	97.5	97.6	97.5
Any modern method	96.2	97.3	94.4	97.5	97.6	97.5
Female sterilization	74.2	79.7	66.1	55.9	70.8	40.4
Male sterilization	52.3	59.9	43.3	55.8	67.6	43.6
Pill	85.6	90.4	79.0	85.7	89.4	81.8
IUD or PPIUD	59.9	70.3	45.2	36.3	47.7	24.6
Injectables	64.1	71.4	52.8	50.3	64.6	35.8
Condom/*Nirodh*	92.3	94.0	90.0	97.3	97.6	97.0
Female condom	39.2	39.2	41.8	41.2	46.0	36.3
Emergency contraception	52.2	55.2	46.8	39.4	44.7	33.8
Diaphragm	20.5	20.5	21.5	3.9	3.9	3.9
Foam or jelly	14.6	15.8	14.7	8.9	6.8	11.1
Standard days method	22.0	25.9	19.1	15.2	17.9	12.5
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	28.6	37.4	19.4	4.6	3.0	6.2
Other modern method	3.1	3.9	2.4	14.6	14.3	15.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	56.9	67.4	42.1	34.9	47.7	21.7
Any traditional method	62.6	74.9	46.7	55.5	57.5	53.4
Rhythm	32.1	41.2	21.5	18.0	22.7	13.2
Withdrawal	60.4	72.9	44.2	54.4	55.3	53.4
Other	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.8	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.0	7.8	6.1	5.8	6.5	5.1
Number of respondents age 15-49	2,995	1,543	1,223	329	167	162

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
			RURAL			
Any method	94.4	96.5	89.6	92.4	94.0	90.0
Any modern method	94.0	96.0	89.5	91.5	92.9	89.3
Female sterilization	77.8	82.3	67.0	65.8	76.1	51.7
Male sterilization	50.5	55.6	38.8	59.7	69.0	46.9
Pill	84.1	89.1	72.5	74.2	79.2	67.1
IUD or PPIUD	67.3	75.4	48.5	44.1	52.4	32.4
Injectables	68.9	75.1	52.9	51.6	60.9	39.0
Condom/*Nirodh*	87.7	89.6	83.8	89.2	90.6	86.8
Female condom	31.1	32.8	27.8	29.0	31.8	25.5
Emergency contraception	40.2	43.4	33.1	31.4	34.6	27.0
Diaphragm	15.0	16.1	11.1	15.4	17.4	12.4
Foam or jelly	8.0	8.1	7.8	12.0	14.9	7.7
Standard days method	13.9	16.0	8.7	11.3	14.9	5.9
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	23.6	28.4	10.1	12.2	16.3	6.3
Other modern method	2.8	3.3	2.3	15.3	14.7	15.6
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	63.7	71.6	45.4	42.9	50.7	32.0
Any traditional method	64.0	74.2	38.1	66.9	71.7	59.7
Rhythm	32.4	38.3	17.2	24.6	30.2	16.5
Withdrawal	61.6	71.8	35.5	65.9	70.6	58.8
Other	2.2	2.9	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.7	7.3	5.2	6.0	6.7	5.0
Number of respondents age 15-49	10,094	6,481	2,834	1,373	805	546

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	TOTAL					
Any method	94.8	96.7	91.0	93.4	94.6	91.7
Any modern method	94.5	96.3	90.9	92.7	93.7	91.2
Female sterilization	77.0	81.8	66.8	63.9	75.2	49.1
Male sterilization	50.9	56.5	40.2	58.9	68.8	46.1
Pill	84.5	89.3	74.4	76.4	81.0	70.5
IUD or PPIUD	65.6	74.4	47.5	42.6	51.6	30.6
Injectables	67.8	74.4	52.9	51.4	61.6	38.3
Condom/*Nirodh*	88.8	90.4	85.6	90.7	91.8	89.1
Female condom	32.9	34.0	32.0	31.3	34.3	28.0
Emergency contraception	43.0	45.6	37.2	33.0	36.3	28.6
Diaphragm	16.2	17.0	14.2	13.2	15.1	10.4
Foam or jelly	9.5	9.6	9.9	11.4	13.5	8.5
Standard days method	15.8	17.9	11.9	12.1	15.4	7.4
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	24.7	30.1	12.9	10.7	14.0	6.3
Other modern method	2.9	3.4	2.3	15.2	14.6	15.5
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	62.1	70.8	44.4	41.4	50.2	29.7
Any traditional method	63.7	74.3	40.7	64.7	69.3	58.3
Rhythm	32.4	38.9	18.5	23.3	28.9	15.7
Withdrawal	61.3	72.0	38.1	63.7	68.0	57.6
Other	1.9	2.4	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.8
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.8	7.4	5.5	6.0	6.7	5.0
Number of respondents age 15-49	13,089	8,024	4,057	1,703	972	708

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method: Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Traditional method: Rhythm	Traditional method: Withdrawal	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
Age																
15-19	13.4	9.1	0.0	4.1	3.6	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	1.4	2.9	86.6	100.0	186
20-24	20.5	14.2	0.6	7.3	2.4	1.0	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	6.3	0.9	5.4	79.5	100.0	915
25-29	28.1	22.3	1.7	10.3	5.6	1.2	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	5.8	1.4	4.4	71.9	100.0	1,783
30-39	31.6	26.7	6.3	9.6	5.6	1.5	3.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.9	1.3	3.6	68.4	100.0	3,216
40-49	24.2	20.9	10.7	5.1	2.2	0.6	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.9	2.4	75.8	100.0	1,924
Residence																
Urban	25.9	21.0	7.1	6.0	2.9	0.7	3.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.8	4.0	74.1	100.0	1,543
Rural	27.8	22.9	5.2	8.9	4.7	1.2	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.9	1.3	3.6	72.2	100.0	6,481
Schooling																
No schooling	23.0	19.4	5.6	8.4	2.5	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.0	2.7	77.0	100.0	1,332
<5 years complete	26.2	21.3	7.2	6.8	3.1	1.3	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.9	1.1	3.8	73.8	100.0	1,349
5-9 years complete	28.8	23.4	5.5	8.9	4.9	0.9	2.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	5.4	1.0	4.4	71.2	100.0	3,176
10-11 years complete	31.8	27.6	3.9	12.5	5.9	1.4	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.2	1.4	2.9	68.2	100.0	977
12 or more years complete	26.2	20.9	5.3	5.0	5.3	0.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	1.9	3.5	73.8	100.0	1,190
Religion																
Hindu	29.1	26.9	4.8	9.8	5.7	1.1	5.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.3	1.9	70.9	100.0	820
Muslim	29.9	28.4	1.7	16.3	0.6	0.8	7.1	1.7	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	70.1	100.0	308
Christian	27.7	22.1	6.0	8.0	4.4	1.1	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.6	1.4	4.2	72.3	100.0	6,493
Other	16.3	15.4	3.3	4.3	4.6	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.8	83.7	100.0	404
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	32.9	29.3	11.9	9.4	4.1	0.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.2	3.4	67.1	100.0	176
Scheduled tribe	28.0	22.8	5.7	8.4	4.8	1.2	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.3	1.3	3.9	72.0	100.0	7,085
Other backward class	22.9	21.2	3.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	13.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	77.1	100.0	63
Other	20.2	18.4	2.6	7.9	0.9	0.6	6.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.4	1.4	79.8	100.0	686

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method: Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Traditional method: Rhythm	Traditional method: Withdrawal	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
Number of living children																
No children	8.1	6.7	0.0	2.3	0.7	0.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.3	1.1	91.9	100.0	557
1 child	22.7	18.0	0.4	9.1	4.2	1.3	2.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	4.7	0.6	4.1	77.3	100.0	1,550
1 son	21.9	17.6	0.7	8.4	4.3	1.3	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.3	0.6	3.7	78.1	100.0	789
No sons	23.5	18.4	0.0	10.0	4.1	1.2	2.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	5.1	0.6	4.5	76.5	100.0	761
2 children	30.8	25.9	3.3	10.9	5.8	1.1	3.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	4.9	1.3	3.6	69.2	100.0	2,144
1 or more sons	31.3	26.5	3.8	11.2	5.5	1.1	3.9	0.8	0.0	0.2	4.8	1.1	3.7	68.7	100.0	1,680
No sons	28.9	23.7	1.6	9.8	7.0	1.5	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.2	2.0	3.2	71.1	100.0	464
3 children	32.3	27.6	8.1	9.8	4.9	1.4	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.6	0.7	4.0	67.7	100.0	1,544
1 or more sons	32.8	28.2	8.3	10.0	5.1	1.5	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.6	0.5	4.1	67.2	100.0	1,397
No sons	27.4	22.5	5.9	8.0	2.8	0.2	5.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.9	2.2	2.7	72.6	100.0	147
4 or more children	28.9	22.8	11.0	5.8	3.6	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.1	2.1	4.0	71.1	100.0	2,229
1 or more sons	29.1	22.9	11.1	5.7	3.7	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.2	2.2	4.0	70.9	100.0	2,156
No sons	22.7	19.9	7.6	6.3	0.0	1.8	2.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.8	1.2	1.6	77.3	100.0	73
Total	27.4	22.5	5.6	8.3	4.4	1.1	2.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.9	1.2	3.7	72.6	100.0	8,024
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	24.3	21.9	6.2	11.6	2.1	0.6	1.3	na	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.7	1.7	75.7	100.0	5,553

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table.
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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Any modern spacing method[1]	Any traditional method[2]	Number of women
East Garo Hills	37.0	35.8	4.4	31.3	1.2	502
East Jaintia Hills	33.6	24.0	9.2	14.8	9.7	354
East Khasi Hills	12.1	10.6	4.3	6.3	1.4	2,126
North Garo Hills	19.2	17.7	2.9	14.8	1.5	422
Ribhoi	33.1	19.7	6.3	13.4	13.4	692
South Garo Hills	37.6	33.3	3.8	29.5	4.3	352
South West Garo Hills	36.7	32.3	3.5	28.8	4.4	446
South West Khasi Hills	26.5	15.7	6.2	9.5	10.8	258
West Garo Hills	44.1	39.9	6.7	33.2	4.2	1,414
West Jaintia Hills	19.3	17.5	4.5	13.0	1.7	650
West Khasi Hills	26.3	15.3	9.3	6.0	11.0	809
Meghalaya	27.4	22.5	5.6	16.9	4.9	8,024

[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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method						Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
			Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Type of sexual partner															
Currently married	13.9	9.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.0	1.2	4.0	4.7	0.0	0.7	4.0	86.1	100.0	972
Wife	22.7	13.4	0.0	0.0	5.7	1.8	3.1	2.5	9.3	0.0	0.9	8.4	77.3	100.0	373
Other	7.9	6.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	4.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	92.1	100.0	593
Age															
20-24	13.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.5	10.4	0.0	0.0	10.4	86.4	100.0	62
25-29	13.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.1	1.0	2.0	7.8	0.0	2.9	4.9	86.1	100.0	179
30-34	10.4	7.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	4.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	89.6	100.0	217
35-39	13.7	10.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.7	1.1	5.2	3.0	0.0	0.1	2.8	86.3	100.0	225
40-44	18.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.1	2.0	6.2	5.5	0.0	0.2	5.3	82.0	100.0	159
45-49	18.5	11.8	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	3.3	6.7	0.0	0.6	6.1	81.5	100.0	148
Residence															
Urban	12.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.3	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	88.0	100.0	179
Rural	14.9	10.4	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.2	1.0	4.8	4.5	0.0	0.8	3.7	85.1	100.0	815
Schooling															
No schooling	13.2	10.6	0.0	0.0	5.2	1.9	0.0	3.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	86.8	100.0	246
<5 years complete	16.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	6.0	1.0	2.1	0.4	6.5	0.0	3.1	3.5	84.0	100.0	139
5-9 years complete	13.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.3	3.4	7.1	0.0	0.2	6.9	87.0	100.0	300
10-11 years complete	10.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.6	1.4	5.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	90.0	100.0	153
12 or more years complete	21.8	12.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.2	7.9	9.3	0.0	1.1	8.2	78.2	100.0	156
Religion															
Hindu	12.8	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.8	1.2	6.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	87.2	100.0	100
Muslim	(18.1)	(18.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(81.9)	100.0	35
Christian	15.3	9.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.0	1.4	3.2	5.9	0.0	0.8	5.1	84.7	100.0	793
Other	(3.5)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(96.5)	100.0	66

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Any method	Modern method							Traditional method						Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
		Any modern method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other					
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled tribe	14.4	8.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.1	1.3	3.1	5.7	0.0	0.7	5.0			85.6	100.0	900
Other[1]	(12.4)	(12.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)			(87.6)	100.0	79
Total age 15-49	14.4	9.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.0	1.3	3.9	5.2	0.0	0.7	4.5			85.6	100.0	994
Age 50-54	13.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	4.8	2.0	0.0	1.5	4.7	0.0	2.9	1.8			86.9	100.0	117
Total age 15-54	14.2	9.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.1	1.1	3.7	5.1	0.0	0.9	4.2			85.8	100.0	1,111

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes currently married men whose sexual partner is live-in partner/girlfriend, currently unmarried men , men age 15-19, and scheduled caste men or men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method; IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device
[1] Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Emergency contraception	All modern methods[1]
			URBAN				
Public health sector	61.8	62.2	*	*	(18.4)	*	55.0
Government/municipal hospital	61.2	44.6	*	*	(12.5)	*	44.8
Vaidya/ hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	*	0.0
Government dispensary	0.6	2.6	*	*	(0.0)	*	3.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	*	0.0
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	0.0	5.5	*	*	(2.7)	*	3.4
PHC/Additional PHC	0.0	0.6	*	*	(1.9)	*	0.5
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	*	0.0
Government mobile clinic	0.0	8.0	*	*	(0.0)	*	2.2
Camp	0.0	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	*	0.0
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	*	0.0
ASHA	0.0	0.8	*	*	(1.3)	*	0.5
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	*	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	*	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	*	0.0
Private health sector	37.0	37.3	*	*	(72.0)	*	42.7
Private hospital	37.0	0.0	*	*	(8.0)	*	18.0
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	19.1	*	*	(6.7)	*	7.2
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	*	0.0
Vaidya/ hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	*	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	*	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	14.9	*	*	(57.3)	*	16.5
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	*	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	3.3	*	*	(0.0)	*	0.9
Other source	1.3	0.6	*	*	(9.6)	*	2.3
Shop	0.0	0.0	*	*	(9.6)	*	1.7
Husband	0.0	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	*	0.0
Friend/relative	0.0	0.6	*	*	(0.0)	*	0.2
Other	1.3	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	*	0.4
Don't know	0.0	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	*	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	*	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	120	94	45	13	62	6	341

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Emergency contraception	All modern methods[1]
			RURAL				
Public health sector	77.0	78.4	93.7	71.0	51.9	*	78.0
Government/municipal hospital	61.1	9.0	23.6	15.4	14.4	*	24.8
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Government dispensary	2.5	5.8	2.9	2.4	6.2	*	4.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	*	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	6.0	26.2	25.6	19.9	12.1	*	19.4
PHC/Additional PHC	6.6	14.9	23.0	27.0	8.5	*	14.8
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	5.5	15.0	3.6	2.7	*	5.7
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Camp	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.2	*	0.2
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	0.2
ASHA	0.0	16.5	3.1	2.0	6.5	*	8.2
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Other public health sector	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	*	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	0.1
Private health sector	19.9	21.1	5.9	26.9	34.4	*	19.3
Private hospital	16.6	0.4	1.2	4.2	0.2	*	4.5
Private doctor/clinic	0.7	3.3	0.3	16.9	0.7	*	2.5
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	*	0.1
Vaidya/ hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	*	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	17.1	4.3	4.2	33.1	*	11.6
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Other private health sector	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	*	0.8
Other source	2.5	0.5	0.3	1.5	13.3	*	2.4
Shop	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	8.7	*	1.1
Husband	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	*	0.4
Friend/relative	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	*	0.1
Other	2.5	0.1	0.3	1.5	0.8	*	0.8
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Missing	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	*	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	353	598	310	84	169	19	1,541

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Emergency contraception	All modern methods[1]
			TOTAL				
Public health sector	73.1	76.2	90.9	71.0	42.9	(70.1)	73.9
Government/municipal hospital	61.1	13.8	26.4	21.3	13.9	(7.1)	28.4
Vaidya/ hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Government dispensary	2.0	5.3	5.0	2.1	4.5	(0.0)	4.3
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	4.5	23.4	23.3	18.8	9.6	(15.6)	16.5
PHC/Additional PHC	5.0	13.0	20.1	23.3	6.7	(21.1)	12.2
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	4.8	13.1	3.1	1.9	(5.0)	4.7
Government mobile clinic	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.4
Camp	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.9	(0.0)	0.2
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1
ASHA	0.0	14.3	2.7	1.7	5.1	(21.3)	6.8
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other public health sector	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	(0.0)	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1
Private health sector	24.2	23.3	8.7	27.2	44.5	(29.9)	23.6
Private hospital	21.8	0.3	4.1	4.9	2.3	(0.0)	6.9
Private doctor/clinic	0.5	5.4	0.5	16.1	2.3	(0.0)	3.3
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Vaidya/ hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	(0.0)	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	16.8	4.0	4.8	39.6	(29.9)	12.5
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other private health sector	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	(0.0)	0.8
Other source	2.2	0.5	0.3	1.3	12.3	(0.0)	2.4
Shop	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.9	(0.0)	1.2
Husband	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	(0.0)	0.3
Friend/relative	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	(0.0)	0.1
Other	2.2	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.6	(0.0)	0.8
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Missing	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	(0.0)	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	472	693	356	97	231	25	1,881

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. 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.

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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]	*	*	*	*	38
Pill	(35.7)	(31.8)	(62.5)	(26.1)	63
IUD or PPIUD	*	*	*	*	34
Total	62.1	50.9	72.5	43.9	136
			RURAL		
Female sterilization[1]	71.7	61.0	78.0	59.4	93
Pill	65.4	57.6	68.6	56.4	429
IUD or PPIUD	73.1	59.7	72.7	58.2	191
Total	68.3	58.6	70.9	57.3	712
			TOTAL		
Female sterilization[1]	75.4	59.4	78.0	55.7	131
Pill	61.5	54.3	67.8	52.5	492
IUD or PPIUD	75.1	63.0	74.6	60.6	225
Total	67.3	57.4	71.2	55.1	848

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband. 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.
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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Reason for discontinuation									
Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason[1]	Side effects/health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason[2]	Other reason	Any reason[3]	Switched to another method[4]	Number of episodes of use[5]
Pill	1.6	9.7	2.6	16.4	0.7	13.0	6.4	50.4	7.6	1,059
IUD or PPIUD	0.7	2.7	0.1	4.8	0.7	4.6	3.5	17.2	2.5	319
Injectables	(0.0)	(10.8)	(1.5)	(19.0)	(1.2)	(16.8)	(5.0)	(54.3)	(7.1)	144
Condom/*Nirodh*	5.1	5.8	16.6	5.3	2.4	26.5	9.9	71.7	9.5	562
Rhythm	8.1	24.3	16.2	0.3	2.0	0.9	11.5	63.3	5.5	286
Withdrawal	3.6	20.8	9.8	1.5	1.7	3.2	12.9	53.6	4.7	648
All modern spacing methods[6]	2.2	7.5	6.0	11.5	1.2	15.6	6.8	50.8	7.6	2,146
All spacing methods[7]	3.1	11.9	7.7	8.3	1.4	11.6	8.5	52.6	6.8	3,086
All methods	2.9	11.3	7.4	7.9	1.4	11.1	8.1	50.2	6.5	3,236

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods includes users of female sterilizations, male sterilizations, and other methods, which are not shown separately. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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 pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, and other modern spacing methods

[7] 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

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree: Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Percentage of men who agree: Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy: Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/ unsure[1]	Total	Number of men
Age								
15-19	14.5	14.5	30.9	20.2	5.4	43.5	100.0	318
20-24	25.0	24.2	42.3	28.5	3.1	26.0	100.0	239
25-29	28.8	25.5	47.2	23.1	1.9	27.8	100.0	303
30-34	19.1	21.0	51.5	24.6	2.6	21.3	100.0	262
35-39	17.0	22.3	47.0	28.4	3.9	20.6	100.0	256
40-44	17.8	17.2	39.4	38.5	3.3	18.9	100.0	170
45-49	17.1	15.1	45.1	19.0	4.0	31.9	100.0	155
Residence								
Urban	18.4	10.2	46.5	37.1	1.6	14.7	100.0	329
Rural	20.6	22.8	42.3	22.7	3.9	31.1	100.0	1,373
Schooling								
No schooling	19.6	22.4	35.7	22.9	4.5	36.9	100.0	335
<5 years complete	20.7	23.1	47.2	16.5	3.2	33.1	100.0	207
5-9 years complete	19.7	20.7	43.8	24.3	4.4	27.5	100.0	569
10-11 years complete	21.4	17.7	44.8	27.3	1.5	26.4	100.0	248
12 or more years complete	20.3	17.9	45.5	34.2	2.5	17.8	100.0	343
Religion								
Hindu	14.9	15.7	26.1	51.4	2.2	20.3	100.0	187
Muslim	(37.1)	(35.0)	(22.9)	(63.1)	(4.1)	(9.9)	(100.0)	57
Christian	19.9	19.1	45.8	21.0	3.8	29.4	100.0	1,358
Other	23.7	37.4	50.2	17.4	0.6	31.9	100.0	100
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled tribe	20.1	20.3	45.5	21.1	3.5	30.0	100.0	1,545
Other[2]	19.5	19.1	18.7	75.4	1.1	4.8	100.0	135
Total age 15-49	20.2	20.3	43.1	25.5	3.5	27.9	100.0	1,703
Age 50-54	20.9	14.1	41.2	34.1	5.0	19.7	100.0	121
Total age 15-54	20.2	19.9	43.0	26.1	3.6	27.4	100.0	1,824

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belonging to scheduled caste or other backward class or 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

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

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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	31.3	0.5	31.8	12.2	1.2	13.4	43.5	1.7	45.2	186	29.6	20.2
20-24	32.0	2.8	34.7	18.3	2.2	20.5	50.2	5.0	55.2	915	37.2	25.7
25-29	22.2	6.3	28.5	22.5	5.6	28.1	44.7	11.9	56.6	1,783	49.6	39.4
30-34	20.9	7.7	28.6	16.9	11.5	28.5	37.8	19.3	57.1	1,562	49.9	40.4
35-39	13.8	11.6	25.5	12.1	22.5	34.6	25.9	34.2	60.1	1,655	57.6	50.1
40-44	12.0	14.2	26.2	4.8	25.0	29.7	16.7	39.2	55.9	976	53.2	44.7
45-49	5.4	10.8	16.1	1.3	17.2	18.6	6.7	28.0	34.7	948	53.5	48.0
Residence												
Urban	13.3	8.6	21.9	10.9	15.0	25.9	24.1	23.6	47.7	1,543	54.2	44.0
Rural	19.5	8.6	28.1	14.6	13.1	27.8	34.1	21.8	55.9	6,481	49.6	40.9
Schooling												
No schooling	18.3	11.7	30.0	9.1	13.9	23.0	27.4	25.6	53.0	1,332	43.4	36.5
<5 years complete	19.0	9.9	28.9	10.8	15.4	26.2	29.8	25.3	55.2	1,349	47.6	38.6
5-9 years complete	18.1	8.7	26.8	15.2	13.6	28.8	33.3	22.3	55.6	3,176	51.8	42.0
10-11 years complete	17.5	6.9	24.3	18.0	13.8	31.8	35.4	20.7	56.1	977	56.6	49.1
12 or more years complete	18.8	5.0	23.8	15.8	10.4	26.2	34.6	15.4	50.1	1,190	52.4	41.6
Religion												
Hindu	9.7	9.6	19.3	12.9	16.2	29.1	22.6	25.8	48.4	820	60.2	55.6
Muslim	16.8	11.8	28.6	20.7	9.1	29.9	37.5	20.9	58.4	308	51.1	48.7
Christian	19.3	8.5	27.8	14.0	13.8	27.7	33.3	22.3	55.5	6,493	50.0	39.8
Other	21.4	6.4	27.8	9.2	7.0	16.3	30.7	13.5	44.1	404	36.9	34.8

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	5.7	13.3	19.1	8.2	24.7	32.9	14.0	38.0	52.0	176	63.3	56.4
Scheduled tribe	19.0	8.4	27.3	14.2	13.8	28.0	33.2	22.2	55.4	7,085	50.7	41.1
Other backward class	3.0	22.8	25.8	14.9	8.0	22.9	17.9	30.8	48.8	63	47.0	43.5
Other	16.3	8.8	25.1	11.9	8.3	20.2	28.2	17.2	45.3	686	44.6	40.6
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	0.0	0.0
Total	18.3	8.6	26.9	13.9	13.5	27.4	32.2	22.1	54.3	8,024	50.4	41.4

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

[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), 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, Meghalaya, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
East Garo Hills	21.0	12.4	8.6	502
East Jaintia Hills	26.0	20.1	5.9	354
East Khasi Hills	33.0	25.2	7.9	2,126
North Garo Hills	25.2	12.9	12.3	422
Ribhoi	27.0	18.4	8.5	692
South Garo Hills	25.3	14.4	10.9	352
South West Garo Hills	30.4	16.7	13.7	446
South West Khasi Hills	26.2	20.1	6.1	258
West Garo Hills	19.7	9.2	10.5	1,414
West Jaintia Hills	29.3	21.7	7.5	650
West Khasi Hills	25.8	21.1	4.7	809
Meghalaya	26.9	18.3	8.6	8,024
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	21.2	15.2	6.0	5,553

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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: Percentage performed in the public health sector	Place of hysterectomy: Percentage performed in the private health sector[1]	Place of hysterectomy: Percentage performed elsewhere or don't know where it was performed	Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
Age									
15-29	0.1	6,983	*	4	*	*	*	100.0	4
30-39	0.8	3,717	(31.7)	26	(76.0)	(24.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29
40-49	2.6	2,389	34.2	61	69.1	27.8	3.1	100.0	63
Residence									
Urban	1.0	2,995	*	29	*	*	*	100.0	29
Rural	0.7	10,094	32.7	62	71.0	26.0	3.0	100.0	66
Schooling									
No schooling	0.8	1,645	*	13	*	*	*	100.0	13
<5 years complete	1.2	1,650	*	19	(55.0)	(39.8)	(5.2)	100.0	19
5-9 years complete	0.8	5,196	(31.7)	37	(81.7)	(18.3)	(0.0)	100.0	40
10-11 years complete	0.5	1,933	*	9	*	*	*	100.0	9
12 or more years complete	0.5	2,665	*	13	*	*	*	100.0	14
Religion									
Hindu	0.5	1,275	*	6	*	*	*	100.0	6
Muslim	1.1	401	*	5	*	*	*	100.0	5
Christian	0.7	10,662	33.6	75	71.7	25.9	2.5	100.0	79
Other	0.7	751	*	5	*	*	*	100.0	5
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	0.0	286	*	0	*	*	*	100.0	0
Scheduled tribe	0.7	11,710	33.5	79	72.5	25.1	2.3	100.0	83
Other backward class	0.0	72	*	0	*	*	*	100.0	0
Other	1.2	998	*	12	*	*	*	100.0	12
Total	0.7	13,089	33.1	91	70.8	27.2	2.0	100.0	95

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] 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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	92.4	0.3	7.3	0.0	100.0	131
20-29	96.0	0.1	2.9	1.0	100.0	2,229
30-39	95.0	0.2	4.1	0.6	100.0	1,740
40-49	90.8	0.3	7.9	1.0	100.0	410
Residence						
Urban	92.9	0.5	5.1	1.5	100.0	680
Rural	95.5	0.1	3.7	0.7	100.0	3,831
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	96.8	0.0	2.6	0.6	100.0	743
<5 years complete	95.8	0.0	3.2	1.0	100.0	850
5-9 years complete	94.8	0.1	4.4	0.7	100.0	1,790
10-11 years complete	95.4	0.0	3.5	1.1	100.0	467
12 or more years complete	92.5	0.7	5.5	1.3	100.0	661
Religion						
Hindu	87.5	1.1	9.0	2.5	100.0	202
Muslim	90.5	0.0	7.6	1.9	100.0	121
Christian	95.6	0.1	3.5	0.8	100.0	3,878
Other	95.3	0.0	4.2	0.5	100.0	310
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	(96.8)	(1.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	58
Scheduled tribe	95.6	0.1	3.5	0.7	100.0	4,176
Other backward class	(94.2)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	29
Other	85.8	0.4	11.0	2.8	100.0	244
Total	95.1	0.2	3.9	0.8	100.0	4,511

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

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never	Number of	Median age at first	Median age at first	Median age at
Current age	15	18	20	21	25	married	respondents	marriage	cohabitation	first sex
					WOMEN					
15-19	1.0	na	na	na	na	90.6	2,437	a	a	a
20-24	2.1	16.9	31.1	na	na	51.2	2,134	a	a	a
25-29	4.1	18.2	35.8	44.2	65.4	19.6	2,413	21.9	21.0	20.8
30-34	4.5	20.3	37.6	44.9	67.9	7.4	1,840	21.7	20.9	20.8
35-39	3.4	20.0	37.2	45.4	64.7	4.1	1,877	21.8	20.7	20.7
40-44	2.9	14.9	31.5	39.8	63.1	3.1	1,196	22.6	21.2	21.2
45-49	3.2	13.3	27.4	33.7	55.6	2.7	1,193	24.2	21.9	21.8
20-49	3.4	17.7	34.0	na	na	17.4	10,652	a	a	a
25-49	3.8	17.9	34.7	42.5	64.1	8.9	8,519	22.1	21.1	21.0
					MEN					
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.1	318	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	2.1	11.5	na	na	78.1	239	a	a	a
25-29	1.7	3.6	11.5	17.9	41.1	41.2	303	a	a	a
30-34	2.5	6.9	13.3	19.8	58.1	16.5	262	23.9	23.5	24.0
35-39	2.8	9.7	17.6	24.7	53.2	10.7	256	24.6	24.0	24.9
40-44	0.3	3.2	12.1	19.8	50.8	5.3	170	24.9	24.3	25.8
45-49	0.0	0.4	3.6	5.7	24.7	1.1	155	28.6	27.7	27.2
50-54	4.1	7.6	16.5	17.7	43.7	2.0	121	25.8	24.7	25.4
20-49	1.4	4.7	12.1	na	na	28.4	1,385	a	a	a
25-49	1.7	5.2	12.3	18.5	46.9	18.0	1,146	a	24.8	a

na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women or men were married, began living with their spouse, or had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
			URBAN		
0-4	(14.2)	(9.2)	(23.4)	0.0	(23.4)
5-9	12.0	9.4	21.4	0.6	22.0
10-14	5.7	8.2	13.8	(9.8)	(23.5)
NFHS-4 (0-4)	4.4	11.2	15.5	4.5	20.0
NFHS-3 (0-4)	21.9	24.7	46.6	9.3	55.5
			RURAL		
0-4	20.6	13.0	33.6	9.3	42.6
5-9	16.9	12.4	29.3	10.4	39.4
10-14	19.8	14.9	34.7	16.6	50.7
NFHS-4 (0-4)	20.4	11.6	32.1	11.0	42.7
NFHS-3 (0-4)	23.9	20.2	44.1	30.7	73.5
			TOTAL		
0-4	19.8	12.5	32.3	8.0	40.0
5-9	16.2	11.9	28.1	8.8	36.7
10-14	17.3	13.7	31.0	15.4	45.9
NFHS-4 (0-4)	18.3	11.6	29.9	10.1	39.7
NFHS-3 (0-4)	23.6	21.0	44.6	27.1	70.5

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.

[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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
Schooling					
No schooling	30.9	16.7	47.6	18.0	64.8
<10 years complete	19.7	13.0	32.8	6.2	38.8
10 or more years complete	10.8	7.4	18.3	3.6	21.7
Religion					
Hindu	*	*	*	(10.4)	*
Christian	21.3	12.5	33.8	8.0	41.6
Other[3]	15.2	(20.6)	(35.8)	(4.2)	(39.8)
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled tribe	20.3	12.3	32.6	7.9	40.2
Other[4]	(13.2)	(21.0)	(34.3)	(8.0)	(42.0)
Child's sex					
Male	24.1	13.8	37.9	8.1	45.7
Female	15.3	11.2	26.5	7.8	34.1
Mother's age at birth					
<20	38.6	9.6	48.3	14.4	62.0
20-29	13.9	12.5	26.4	7.4	33.6
30-39	23.5	12.9	36.3	4.9	41.0
Birth order					
1	21.6	9.5	31.1	5.7	36.7
2-3	11.6	13.1	24.7	6.4	30.9
4 or more	28.0	14.0	42.0	12.0	53.5
Previous birth interval[2]					
<2 years	32.2	17.7	49.9	8.7	58.2
2-3 years	13.2	12.6	25.8	9.4	35.0
4 years or more	16.7	10.8	27.4	7.5	34.8
Total	19.8	12.5	32.3	8.0	40.0

Note: 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. Total includes children with mother's age at birth 40-49, Muslim children, children belonging to scheduled caste or other backward class, or whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

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

[2] Excludes first-order births

[3] Not Hindu, Christian, or Muslim

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

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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	26.6	1.0	28.9[a]
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	22.7	1.5	5.6
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	2.5	5.8	0.1
Mother's age >34	2.7	1.4	14.5
Birth interval <24 months	10.3	2.3	7.0
Birth order >3	16.5	2.0	10.2
Subtotal	32.0	2.4	31.8
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	*	0.4
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	8.7	2.4	24.3
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.7	4.9	3.3
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	6.8	3.1	5.7
Subtotal	18.7	3.1	33.7
In any avoidable high-risk category	50.8	2.6	65.5
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	6,267	na	8,024

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. 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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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	59.8	24.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	2.5	0.0	12.9	100.0	381	83.8
20-34	61.7	22.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	2.1	0.3	12.2	100.0	3,288	84.3
35-49	63.9	17.1	1.3	1.1	0.5	1.3	0.1	14.5	100.0	727	81.0
Birth order											
1	59.9	24.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	2.1	0.0	10.8	100.0	1,039	84.7
2-3	61.4	22.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	2.0	0.6	13.3	100.0	1,840	83.4
4 or more	64.0	19.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.8	0.0	13.2	100.0	1,518	83.4
Residence											
Urban	78.9	8.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	2.0	1.1	9.1	100.0	648	87.1
Rural	59.0	24.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	2.0	0.1	13.3	100.0	3,748	83.2
Schooling											
No schooling	54.6	20.2	0.8	0.3	0.7	2.4	0.1	20.9	100.0	732	74.9
<5 years complete	61.6	22.4	1.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.1	13.0	100.0	840	84.0
5-9 years complete	61.8	21.9	0.7	0.7	0.3	2.3	0.4	11.9	100.0	1,746	83.7
10-11 years complete	51.2	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	11.9	100.0	451	84.4
12 or more years complete	79.0	14.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	5.1	100.0	627	93.1
Religion											
Hindu	43.3	36.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	14.2	100.0	181	79.8
Muslim	59.7	22.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	12.7	100.0	109	82.4
Christian	62.7	21.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	2.0	0.3	12.4	100.0	3,802	83.9
Other	64.8	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	15.4	100.0	304	84.3
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	(45.7)	(31.8)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(19.9)	100.0	57	(77.6)
Scheduled tribe	62.7	21.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	2.0	0.3	12.0	100.0	4,093	84.3
Other backward class	(69.9)	(6.3)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.6)	100.0	28	(76.1)
Other	52.4	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.7	0.0	21.9	100.0	214	74.9
Total	61.9	21.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	2.0	0.3	12.6	100.0	4,396	83.7

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. 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.
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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Residence		Source of ANC				
Services/information	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector[1]	Both public and private health sector[1]	ANC received only at home	Total
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	98.5	97.6	98.6	96.2	98.2	80.4	97.8
Blood pressure measured	99.1	98.4	98.9	99.1	99.5	82.6	98.5
Urine sample taken	95.6	92.2	93.2	92.0	92.0	81.3	92.7
Blood sample taken	95.4	91.9	93.1	90.8	95.1	79.8	92.4
Abdomen examined	98.5	93.9	94.8	97.3	97.7	76.6	94.6
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	60.0	65.4	65.9	55.3	51.9	66.6	64.6
Convulsions	46.0	60.4	60.6	40.9	40.6	64.8	58.2
Prolonged labour	57.0	67.1	66.7	57.8	53.0	65.7	65.6
Severe abdominal pain	57.3	68.9	68.2	59.1	53.3	67.8	67.1
High blood pressure	68.3	73.9	74.0	67.0	60.5	69.5	73.0
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	61.2	74.0	73.2	64.5	67.9	73.4	72.1
Number of women	589	3,251	3,241	571	83	99	3,840

[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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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	51.3	54.6	72.5	83.7	82.6	39.1	18.2	7.0	381
20-34	53.3	54.9	64.2	83.3	85.2	43.8	20.6	8.7	3,288
35-49	48.0	49.2	58.1	75.9	83.2	42.0	21.8	7.1	727
Birth order									
1	51.8	59.0	80.6	85.5	86.3	40.4	19.8	11.4	1,039
2-3	52.6	55.0	63.0	83.5	84.6	42.5	19.6	8.7	1,840
4 or more	52.0	49.1	53.6	78.0	83.6	45.6	22.4	5.7	1,518
Residence									
Urban	67.5	63.2	68.9	84.8	84.9	47.5	28.7	5.9	648
Rural	49.6	52.3	63.0	81.6	84.6	42.3	19.2	8.7	3,748
Schooling									
No schooling	44.4	46.2	53.5	74.3	76.7	37.3	15.3	3.8	732
<5 years complete	47.5	49.8	55.8	76.5	82.6	41.4	18.7	8.3	840
5-9 years complete	53.0	52.0	65.8	84.0	85.1	42.9	20.4	9.5	1,746
10-11 years complete	45.6	60.4	73.0	85.0	89.3	45.6	21.1	11.2	451
12 or more years complete	70.2	69.3	74.8	91.4	92.2	50.9	29.6	8.1	627
Religion									
Hindu	44.9	63.2	68.7	79.8	74.6	31.2	12.5	10.1	181
Muslim	43.2	76.2	75.1	82.0	81.6	35.2	0.8	10.8	109
Christian	53.2	52.9	63.6	82.3	85.4	43.9	21.6	8.6	3,802
Other	47.1	52.7	60.3	81.5	82.7	42.7	20.4	2.7	304
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(53.2)	(52.0)	(75.0)	(94.3)	(78.5)	(28.9)	(7.8)	(6.8)	57
Scheduled tribe	52.5	53.9	63.9	82.4	85.7	43.5	21.3	8.3	4,093
Other backward class	(44.7)	(72.7)	(56.8)	(64.1)	(53.6)	(29.4)	(15.8)	(12.5)	28
Other	47.4	51.7	62.5	75.8	70.3	42.2	12.7	7.3	214
Total	52.2	53.9	63.9	82.1	84.7	43.1	20.6	8.3	4,396

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.
TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

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

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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
East Garo Hills	25.5	59.2	64.7	74.5	86.0	28.8	7.0	11.8	176
East Jaintia Hills	58.6	55.5	61.0	87.7	89.0	51.8	25.7	2.8	288
East Khasi Hills	57.4	56.7	63.2	80.2	82.3	40.1	27.1	6.9	1,162
North Garo Hills	24.3	40.3	49.7	55.5	69.1	23.7	7.9	6.3	142
Ribhoi	61.0	56.1	63.5	86.2	84.9	48.8	22.4	13.3	452
South Garo Hills	33.3	68.7	71.4	86.0	85.3	51.8	14.6	18.3	128
South West Garo Hills	28.5	57.0	68.8	80.7	82.3	28.3	11.0	13.6	169
South West Khasi Hills	63.3	48.5	57.9	85.6	92.1	53.8	19.8	3.2	203
West Garo Hills	48.0	65.1	84.4	91.3	87.3	48.2	14.9	20.7	512
West Jaintia Hills	43.1	43.9	57.7	79.2	82.6	32.7	19.8	1.6	510
West Khasi Hills	64.0	45.3	57.2	81.6	87.4	51.6	21.0	2.9	655
Meghalaya	52.2	53.9	63.9	82.1	84.7	43.1	20.6	8.3	4,396

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

[1] Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal checks, one TT injection and took IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy[1]
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breast-feeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Mother's age at birth						
<20	85.9	65.4	86.2	89.3	87.1	214
20-34	88.9	73.4	88.6	88.8	84.8	1,899
35-49	87.9	71.6	86.9	88.4	83.1	381
Birth order						
1	88.5	71.6	88.8	90.1	83.5	623
2-3	87.3	73.2	87.2	87.5	84.7	1,032
4 or more	90.1	72.1	88.8	89.5	85.7	839
Residence						
Urban	81.9	57.0	85.0	82.2	78.3	252
Rural	89.3	74.2	88.5	89.5	85.5	2,242
Schooling						
No schooling	87.4	70.7	83.9	86.2	84.8	339
<5 years complete	88.9	69.4	86.2	87.6	83.3	477
5-9 years complete	89.6	71.9	88.8	89.7	84.2	1,042
10-11 years complete	87.9	84.8	93.2	92.9	89.4	293
12 or more years complete	86.5	69.5	88.6	86.6	84.3	343
Religion						
Hindu	86.3	83.1	91.7	90.6	84.6	104
Muslim	(87.4)	(81.6)	(98.8)	(94.0)	(91.0)	58
Christian	88.3	71.6	87.7	88.7	84.7	2,196
Other	94.2	73.2	88.5	86.2	82.5	135
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled tribe	88.7	73.4	87.8	88.9	84.9	2,335
Other[2]	88.6	52.8	95.0	92.0	84.0	114
Total	88.5	72.4	88.1	88.8	84.7	2,494

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to scheduled caste or other backward class or 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.

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

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome[1]					Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant	Total	
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	49.5	895	54.1	39.6	1.5	4.8	100.0	443
20-34	49.8	5,523	44.3	42.8	3.6	9.3	100.0	2,748
35-49	41.2	960	45.5	34.6	6.5	13.4	100.0	396
Residence								
Urban	55.4	1,051	45.4	39.9	4.6	10.1	100.0	582
Rural	47.5	6,327	45.7	41.8	3.4	9.0	100.0	3,004
Antenatal care visits[2]								
None	33.6	633	38.0	48.8	1.8	11.4	100.0	213
1-3	48.4	1,565	44.6	40.4	3.3	11.8	100.0	757
4 or more	56.5	2,788	44.8	43.0	4.2	8.0	100.0	1,575
Don't know	48.5	245	54.7	41.0	0.4	3.8	100.0	119
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	37.9	1,231	49.8	40.9	2.1	7.1	100.0	466
<5 years complete	42.1	1,513	50.4	41.5	3.5	4.6	100.0	638
5-9 years complete	47.7	2,909	45.6	41.5	3.2	9.7	100.0	1,387
10-11 years complete	60.1	707	37.5	47.5	3.5	11.5	100.0	425
12 or more years complete	65.9	1,017	43.5	38.2	5.8	12.5	100.0	671
Religion								
Hindu	59.8	254	41.7	39.0	7.5	11.9	100.0	152
Muslim	53.8	177	44.9	36.4	4.9	13.9	100.0	95
Christian	48.2	6,426	46.0	41.6	3.5	8.9	100.0	3,095
Other	46.9	521	44.5	43.6	2.2	9.7	100.0	244
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	48.2	82	(49.0)	(36.2)	(1.4)	(13.3)	(100.0)	40
Scheduled tribe	48.7	6,867	45.8	41.6	3.4	9.2	100.0	3,341
Other backward class	(49.4)	36	*	*	*	*	*	18
Other	46.9	385	42.0	41.9	8.4	7.7	100.0	181
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	56.9	1,916	47.6	40.0	3.4	9.0	100.0	1,091
1 child	53.3	1,821	41.4	44.7	3.6	10.3	100.0	970
0 sons	50.5	884	46.1	40.9	3.6	9.4	100.0	446
1 son	55.9	938	37.4	48.0	3.7	11.0	100.0	524
2 children	47.7	1,220	43.6	41.9	2.6	11.9	100.0	582
0 sons	45.5	307	42.0	44.2	1.6	12.1	100.0	140
1 or more sons	48.4	913	44.1	41.2	2.9	11.9	100.0	442
3 children	40.9	865	44.5	41.2	4.3	10.1	100.0	354
0 sons	38.0	104	52.7	31.0	5.1	11.3	100.0	40
1 or more sons	41.3	761	43.4	42.4	4.2	10.0	100.0	314
4 or more children	37.9	1,556	51.9	38.9	4.6	4.6	100.0	590
0 sons	27.0	54	*	*	*	*	*	15
1 or more sons	38.3	1,501	51.9	38.8	4.7	4.7	100.0	575
Total	48.6	7,378	45.6	41.5	3.6	9.2	100.0	3,586

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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	88.2	381	66.9	30.7	2.4	93.7	336
20-34	90.9	3,288	68.2	29.8	1.6	93.5	2,990
35-49	85.5	727	63.6	32.3	3.9	92.3	621
Birth order							
1	92.4	1,039	71.8	26.6	1.4	92.8	960
2-3	90.0	1,840	68.3	29.2	2.1	93.4	1,655
4 or more	87.8	1,518	63.1	34.3	2.5	93.6	1,333
Residence							
Urban	92.3	648	72.4	24.5	3.1	87.5	599
Rural	89.4	3,748	66.5	31.3	1.9	94.3	3,349
Schooling							
No schooling	80.5	732	65.9	30.9	2.2	91.6	589
<5 years complete	88.1	840	64.1	33.6	2.1	91.0	740
5-9 years complete	91.0	1,746	64.9	32.6	2.2	95.8	1,589
10-11 years complete	94.2	451	74.2	25.3	0.5	97.1	425
12 or more years complete	96.3	627	74.6	23.0	2.5	88.6	604
Religion							
Hindu	94.9	181	71.8	23.5	3.8	97.1	172
Muslim	89.3	109	84.8	15.2	0.0	98.8	98
Christian	89.9	3,802	66.8	31.1	2.0	93.3	3,419
Other	85.4	304	65.9	29.5	2.8	88.5	260
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	(96.7)	57	(63.8)	(36.2)	(0.0)	(91.0)	56
Scheduled tribe	89.9	4,093	67.2	30.4	2.1	93.0	3,679
Other backward class	(82.4)	28	(68.7)	(16.6)	(14.6)	(100.0)	23
Other	87.2	214	71.7	28.3	0.0	98.1	186
Total	89.8	4,396	67.4	30.3	2.0	93.3	3,948

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes births to women who don't know their caste/tribe, which 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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	82.7	54.3	58.1
Public sector	57.4	47.8	49.1
NGO/trust	0.0	0.1	0.1
Private sector	25.3	6.3	8.8
At home	16.2	44.8	41.0
Own home	14.6	41.7	38.1
Parent's home	1.3	3.0	2.8
Other home	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other[1]	1.2	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery[2]			
Doctor	58.2	33.6	36.9
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	24.0	24.4	24.3
Other health personnel	0.2	3.2	2.8
Dai (TBA)	5.8	13.3	12.3
Friends/relatives	8.4	20.1	18.6
Other	2.2	3.8	3.6
No one	1.3	1.6	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider[3]	82.4	61.2	64.0
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider[3]	2.2	7.3	6.6
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	21.6	6.1	8.2
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section[4]	8.6	2.5	3.3
Number of births	833	5,435	6,267
For home deliveries[5]			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	17.7	20.5	20.3
Clean blade used to cut the cord	59.6	63.0	62.8
Either of the above	60.3	64.8	64.6
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	60.5	70.2	69.8
Number of births delivered at home	76	1,496	1,573
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[6]			
Less than four hours	43.8	35.3	36.6
4-23 hours	8.6	5.0	5.5
1-2 days	3.8	13.7	12.2
3-41 days	13.5	15.5	15.2
No postnatal check	30.3	30.6	30.6
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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check[6]			
Doctor	47.1	28.9	31.6
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	18.1	20.4	20.1
Other health personnel	0.0	0.4	0.3
Dai (TBA)	3.7	18.1	16.0
Other	0.7	1.6	1.5
No postnatal check	30.3	30.6	30.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	648	3,748	4,396

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 and who received a postnatal check 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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check[2,3]	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth[2,3]	Number of women	Among births in the year preceding the survey: Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Among births in the year preceding the survey: Number of births
Mother's age at birth										
<20	54.6	5.6	60.2	64.1	605	70.5	51.3	381	58.7	126
20-34	50.4	9.2	59.6	65.1	4,765	69.9	54.7	3,288	66.4	961
35-49	38.5	10.0	48.4	58.1	898	67.0	53.8	727	60.9	210
Residence										
Urban	57.4	25.3	82.7	82.4	833	69.7	56.1	648	80.0	144
Rural	47.8	6.4	54.3	61.2	5,435	69.4	53.9	3,748	62.9	1,153
Birth order										
1	63.1	12.1	75.2	78.6	1,593	71.2	54.6	1,039	78.1	282
2-3	52.7	9.1	61.8	66.5	2,500	70.3	55.2	1,840	68.4	543
4 or more	34.8	6.4	41.2	50.4	2,175	67.2	52.9	1,518	52.7	472
Antenatal care visits[2]										
None	29.1	5.9	35.0	44.4	556	39.1	26.4	556	35.5	137
1-3	59.0	5.1	64.0	70.1	1,329	71.9	60.9	1,329	65.3	373
4 or more	56.0	13.9	69.9	74.7	2,295	76.7	59.5	2,295	70.2	726
Don't know	46.5	13.5	60.0	63.7	215	54.8	29.6	215	63.5	48
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	36.6	3.4	40.0	48.5	1,104	58.2	45.2	732	49.2	202
<5 years complete	37.1	4.6	41.7	50.7	1,331	71.0	53.0	840	54.8	315
5-9 years complete	54.7	6.2	61.0	66.4	2,465	70.9	56.6	1,746	68.3	527
10-11 years complete	68.5	11.2	79.7	82.1	573	72.4	61.2	451	74.2	93
12 or more years complete	55.1	30.8	85.9	87.2	794	74.2	55.1	627	87.1	161

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 and who received a postnatal check 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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check[2,3]	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth[2,3]	Number of women	Among births in the year preceding the survey: Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Among births in the year preceding the survey: Number of births
Religion										
Hindu	71.1	13.1	84.2	91.1	192	71.1	65.7	181	(90.7)	23
Muslim	84.2	3.7	87.9	88.9	133	78.0	67.5	109	*	15
Christian	48.8	8.7	57.5	63.3	5,484	69.4	54.0	3,802	64.4	1,152
Other	33.7	11.9	45.7	53.4	458	66.3	46.4	304	59.4	107
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	74.8	7.9	82.7	84.1	73	(65.0)	(54.8)	57	*	8
Scheduled tribe	48.6	9.0	57.6	63.1	5,856	69.8	54.1	4,093	64.6	1,241
Other backward class	(46.4)	(44.6)	(91.0)	(92.0)	29	(69.4)	(69.4)	28	*	4
Other	52.3	4.2	56.5	72.1	302	63.3	54.3	214	(64.6)	43
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	97.8	3,078	77.6	64.9	2,330	98.9	608
Private health facility[4]	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	561	76.5	53.5	450	100.0	131
Home	na	na	na	16.1	2,572	55.1	38.7	1,573	18.5	548
Other[5]	na	na	na	57.5	57	(77.2)	(57.5)	43	*	10
Total	49.1	8.9	58.1	64.0	6,267	69.4	54.3	4,396	64.8	1,297

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.

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 within 42 days of the birth

[4] Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

[5] Includes missing

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within 2 days of birth[2]	Number of women
East Garo Hills	73.5	0.3	73.8	80.8	3.9	217	64.1	176
East Jaintia Hills	36.3	12.1	48.4	55.7	8.0	442	62.4	288
East Khasi Hills	48.4	15.0	63.4	68.7	13.9	1,661	37.4	1,162
North Garo Hills	60.4	1.1	61.5	63.2	3.3	160	45.1	142
Ribhoi	45.6	11.3	56.9	65.8	8.7	668	50.7	452
South Garo Hills	88.3	0.0	88.3	91.2	4.7	152	69.1	128
South West Garo Hills	83.7	0.0	83.7	88.3	2.4	194	63.4	169
South West Khasi Hills	37.6	4.1	41.7	49.3	4.2	322	71.0	203
West Garo Hills	85.1	4.5	89.6	87.5	8.4	575	75.2	512
West Jaintia Hills	31.9	10.2	42.2	50.7	6.2	765	45.0	510
West Khasi Hills	36.1	5.6	41.7	49.2	4.7	1,112	62.8	655
Meghalaya	49.1	8.9	58.1	64.0	8.2	6,267	54.3	4,396

[1] Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.
[2] Postnatal checks are checks on the women's health within 42 days of 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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.)[1]			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	2,743	24,363	5,506	22.0	313
20-34	3,068	33,715	8,939	24.2	2,153
35-49	4,783	35,126	12,029	15.4	314
Birth order					
1	3,098	32,538	9,958	24.0	1,144
2-3	3,520	34,468	7,674	22.4	1,043
4 or more	2,842	33,416	9,321	22.1	592
Residence					
Urban	3,353	40,651	15,991	16.1	566
Rural	3,190	28,610	6,981	24.7	2,214
Schooling					
No schooling	2,209	28,706	4,029	23.2	329
<5 years complete	3,487	23,236	6,192	25.6	398
5-9 years complete	3,012	26,234	5,999	22.7	1,138
10-11 years complete	3,295	17,892	5,955	20.4	368
12 or more years complete	4,093	43,690	19,478	23.2	547
Religion					
Hindu	3,674	38,435	8,716	8.0	151
Muslim	2,733	na	2,733	32.3	94
Christian	3,232	32,986	8,932	23.6	2,376
Other	2,761	33,742	11,250	21.8	159
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	(2,287)	(18,381)	(3,300)	(23.5)	51
Scheduled tribe	3,281	33,337	9,138	23.4	2,561
Other[2]	2,903	16,514	4,103	20.8	138
Total	3,219	33,271	8,942	23.0	2,780

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

na = Not available

[1] Excludes women who don't know the cost.

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

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

District	Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/ midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
East Garo Hills	37.8	94	37.9	63.1	176	14.8	132
East Jaintia Hills	60.1	265	77.2	52.0	288	27.8	157
East Khasi Hills	44.2	947	69.2	33.5	1,162	20.8	781
North Garo Hills	31.3	79	28.0	37.7	142	9.7	89
Ribhoi	55.0	383	63.4	52.5	452	37.4	279
South Garo Hills	29.5	60	35.8	65.9	128	17.1	113
South West Garo Hills	23.0	106	43.7	64.2	169	15.5	140
South West Khasi Hills	65.2	191	56.8	77.1	203	31.0	87
West Garo Hills	18.7	241	48.7	65.6	512	18.2	459
West Jaintia Hills	60.0	445	68.9	29.4	510	19.0	231
West Khasi Hills	65.4	670	71.5	59.1	655	33.6	312
Meghalaya	50.7	3,481	61.9	49.2	4,396	23.0	2,780

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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	9.4	23.7	6.2	9.8	4.4	36.9	100.0	49.0	526
20-34	10.0	28.6	6.4	8.9	3.1	34.7	100.0	53.9	3,272
35-49	10.1	22.6	4.0	10.6	1.6	40.9	100.0	47.4	597
Birth order									
1	11.4	31.4	8.2	8.0	4.3	26.1	100.0	59.0	1,039
2-3	10.9	29.2	5.6	8.3	2.3	35.0	100.0	53.9	1,840
4-5	8.1	23.8	5.6	8.9	3.8	41.5	100.0	46.4	852
6 or more	7.4	19.4	4.3	14.5	2.2	45.6	100.0	45.6	666
Place of delivery									
Public health facility	15.9	39.0	9.2	6.2	2.2	15.4	100.0	70.3	2,330
Private health facility[2]	10.0	45.6	6.4	7.6	3.3	12.7	100.0	69.6	450
Home	1.4	4.8	1.3	14.3	4.2	71.6	100.0	21.8	1,573
Other[3]	(2.3)	(16.3)	(1.9)	(5.0)	(1.4)	(71.2)	(100.0)	(25.5)	43
Residence									
Urban	10.8	38.3	7.1	4.7	2.6	24.4	100.0	60.9	648
Rural	9.8	25.3	5.8	10.0	3.1	37.8	100.0	50.9	3,748
Religion									
Hindu	16.5	25.5	12.3	5.0	3.3	30.0	100.0	59.3	181
Muslim	6.2	49.3	8.1	6.5	3.4	24.6	100.0	70.2	109
Christian	10.1	27.2	6.0	9.4	2.8	35.7	100.0	52.8	3,802
Other	5.6	19.6	1.1	10.6	5.8	44.7	100.0	36.9	304
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(3.5)	(34.7)	(4.3)	(5.9)	(10.3)	(25.0)	(100.0)	(48.4)	57
Scheduled tribe	10.5	26.9	5.7	9.4	3.0	35.5	100.0	52.5	4,093
Other backward class	(0.0)	(14.4)	(37.2)	(15.8)	(0.0)	(32.5)	(100.0)	(67.5)	28
Other	3.1	31.9	9.1	7.1	1.7	43.2	100.0	51.2	214
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	6.1	17.5	4.0	9.0	3.0	52.1	100.0	36.6	732
<5 years complete	8.0	22.4	4.7	11.7	4.1	42.8	100.0	46.8	840
5-9 years complete	9.8	28.4	5.9	9.9	2.3	34.7	100.0	54.0	1,746
10-11 years complete	17.3	30.6	7.4	5.3	2.9	25.4	100.0	60.5	451
12 or more years complete	12.1	39.0	9.5	7.5	3.7	18.0	100.0	68.2	627
Total	10.0	27.2	6.0	9.3	3.0	35.8	100.0	52.4	4,396

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

[3] Includes missing

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, Meghalaya

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	86.2	93.3
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	68.0	71.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	60.3	68.2
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	82.3	88.1
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	82.3	90.8
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	82.9	83.3
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	52.0	46.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	51.3	50.7
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	55.1	45.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	62.0	48.1
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	83.3	84.7
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	54.0	50.0
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	52.5	53.3
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	58.5	51.3
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	64.6	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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the child's mother received antenatal care	(91.7)	83.7	84.8
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	(58.5)	40.8	43.3
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	(61.9)	47.0	49.2
Convulsions	(61.8)	48.8	50.7
Prolonged labour	(61.6)	52.1	53.4
Severe abdominal pain	(68.7)	58.1	59.6
High blood pressure	(66.8)	62.7	63.3
Percentage ever told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complications	(48.5)	52.4	51.9
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	(99.4)	58.2	64.1
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	(63.0)	74.6	73.0
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	(62.0)	77.6	75.4
Family planning or delaying his next child	(54.6)	62.4	61.3
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	55	330	385
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	*	30.9	30.8
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	67.6	67.4
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	66.2	66.3
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	0	138	138

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 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, Meghalaya, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	BCG	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
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Sex																		
Male	90.0	44.2	78.7	74.7	66.5	82.1	78.9	73.4	59.1	83.9	78.8	69.0	73.2	65.0	32.5	8.4	76.5	536
Female	88.5	48.8	76.4	71.8	64.9	82.3	79.0	72.9	58.5	84.3	76.9	68.0	71.8	62.7	34.3	9.6	77.4	540
Birth order																		
1	92.6	57.7	83.8	77.2	69.1	87.3	84.2	77.5	71.4	87.5	80.2	69.7	75.1	64.7	42.5	5.2	77.8	268
2-3	89.7	50.0	76.8	73.5	66.3	81.5	78.0	72.3	60.4	84.5	78.1	71.7	72.1	65.9	35.5	8.5	78.4	414
4-5	89.3	39.5	76.4	75.0	68.4	83.8	82.5	79.8	58.0	85.0	80.0	70.2	79.5	67.7	28.5	9.7	77.4	240
6 or more	82.1	28.8	70.7	62.5	54.0	72.5	66.8	57.2	33.8	75.9	69.3	55.1	58.0	50.6	19.4	16.0	71.1	153
Residence																		
Urban	93.1	51.0	68.5	62.0	56.0	77.2	76.0	69.6	64.8	85.7	75.7	63.5	70.4	58.3	31.4	5.9	66.1	146
Rural	88.7	45.8	79.0	75.0	67.3	82.9	79.4	73.7	57.9	83.9	78.1	69.3	72.8	64.7	33.7	9.5	78.7	929
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	84.1	33.6	73.8	65.3	60.2	76.0	71.3	66.5	45.7	76.8	68.7	61.0	63.9	55.3	25.7	14.1	69.4	180
<5 years complete	93.2	45.6	80.3	79.4	69.1	83.7	82.4	74.4	56.7	85.5	82.5	71.9	71.1	65.1	30.4	5.0	83.7	247
5-7 years complete	85.8	49.0	75.6	70.3	60.0	81.7	76.6	69.1	61.6	83.9	75.3	64.2	69.7	58.3	33.7	10.7	71.0	214
8-9 years complete	90.3	47.4	78.4	72.5	65.9	82.7	80.3	74.4	59.9	85.0	76.5	66.0	76.7	62.8	31.5	8.3	77.6	208
10-11 years complete	93.5	64.6	84.0	81.6	74.6	90.8	87.3	83.4	78.8	89.3	86.8	82.2	83.5	81.2	52.8	6.1	85.6	89
12 or more years complete	90.0	48.2	75.3	72.6	70.0	81.9	79.1	77.4	60.8	86.8	81.3	73.9	77.0	71.5	38.4	10.0	77.5	138
Religion																		
Hindu	(98.5)	(78.2)	(95.7)	(78.0)	(69.5)	(94.2)	(92.9)	(90.1)	(73.7)	(95.7)	(81.1)	(81.1)	(95.5)	(76.8)	(56.4)	(1.5)	(81.1)	37
Christian	89.2	46.2	76.9	72.7	65.5	81.6	78.1	72.3	59.2	83.8	77.5	67.5	71.3	62.9	32.9	9.0	76.5	948
Other[5]	84.7	26.6	74.1	73.1	64.3	79.6	78.6	70.4	39.7	79.4	75.8	71.2	70.9	64.9	19.3	14.2	77.1	77

Continued…

Table 59 Vaccinations by background characteristics—*Continued*

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	BCG	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
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled tribe	89.0	45.9	77.2	73.2	66.0	82.0	78.7	73.1	58.8	83.6	77.7	68.8	72.4	64.1	33.1	9.2	77.1	1,013
Other[6]	(89.6)	(58.9)	(83.2)	(83.2)	(71.9)	(83.6)	(83.6)	(77.9)	(63.0)	(87.8)	(83.2)	(73.2)	(76.0)	(67.3)	(48.3)	(9.0)	(83.6)	39
Total	89.3	46.5	77.6	73.2	65.7	82.2	78.9	73.1	58.8	84.1	77.8	68.5	72.5	63.8	33.4	9.0	77.0	1,076
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	86.0	33.9	77.2	73.1	62.9	83.1	80.1	74.0	53.1	86.3	81.0	71.0	71.9	61.5	na	11.5	67.2	843

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 Muslim children, children belonging to scheduled caste or other backward class or 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, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
[5] Not Hindu, Christian, or Muslim
[6] Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

		Hepatitis B or Penta[1]				DPT or Penta			Polio[2]									
District	BCG	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations[3]	All age appropriate vaccinations[4]	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
East Garo Hills	81.5	60.9	81.0	76.6	74.8	85.7	83.3	83.3	81.0	87.5	81.0	76.6	83.3	72.4	58.5	12.5	76.6	32
East Jaintia Hills	92.6	46.7	84.3	81.1	77.8	89.8	88.3	84.0	57.1	91.3	88.1	80.8	83.8	74.4	36.6	4.3	87.7	82
East Khasi Hills	84.2	43.2	63.4	56.4	46.8	68.9	64.9	59.2	58.2	76.8	68.9	53.2	56.6	49.1	24.8	14.5	63.5	292
North Garo Hills	(65.9)	(38.3)	(55.6)	(50.3)	(39.5)	(57.9)	(57.9)	(57.9)	(55.0)	(70.2)	(60.3)	(54.7)	(58.1)	(47.5)	(27.3)	(24.6)	(50.1)	22
Ribhoi	94.0	43.7	79.5	78.1	71.5	89.1	88.0	82.8	70.3	86.4	82.9	77.1	80.9	74.8	30.5	4.9	84.9	118
South Garo Hills	(100.0)	(94.8)	(97.4)	(95.0)	(86.8)	(97.4)	(95.0)	(86.8)	(97.4)	(97.5)	(97.5)	(94.7)	(89.6)	(86.8)	(84.2)	(0.0)	(97.4)	18
South West Garo Hills	98.6	92.8	93.6	90.9	89.5	93.5	92.3	90.9	96.0	96.0	91.0	91.0	92.1	85.4	81.1	0.0	94.7	38
South West Khasi Hills	95.8	32.5	90.6	87.4	82.4	94.1	90.8	86.9	41.2	94.7	89.3	80.5	86.4	78.8	24.7	2.2	90.7	55
West Garo Hills	(100.0)	(92.5)	(94.5)	(91.9)	(78.5)	(100.0)	(94.5)	(84.8)	(100.0)	(94.7)	(89.3)	(84.1)	(87.4)	(77.1)	(70.6)	(0.0)	(94.5)	74
West Jaintia Hills	90.9	36.7	82.1	79.4	72.0	85.5	82.0	77.0	47.4	83.8	75.2	65.2	72.2	59.7	25.4	8.2	69.3	138
West Khasi Hills	86.7	32.6	78.5	73.2	66.4	80.8	76.8	68.2	38.1	81.7	75.2	67.6	71.5	62.5	23.6	11.4	80.2	207
Meghalaya	89.3	46.5	77.6	73.2	65.7	82.2	78.9	73.1	58.8	84.1	77.8	68.5	72.5	63.8	33.4	9.0	77.0	1,076

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, measles, 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, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
Background characteristic	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[2]	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[2]	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	4.0	22.3	590	*	*	24	80.3	132
6-11	6.4	32.5	563	(73.4)	(41.4)	36	82.9	183
12-23	6.0	31.3	1,076	67.7	48.9	65	75.6	337
24-35	5.8	24.5	1,122	66.8	27.6	65	71.7	275
36-47	4.2	19.4	1,366	65.7	42.4	57	77.6	265
48-59	3.3	14.9	1,341	72.1	31.6	44	75.4	199
Sex								
Male	4.9	22.1	3,045	68.6	36.2	150	76.4	672
Female	4.7	23.8	3,013	66.6	38.1	141	76.7	718
Residence								
Urban	5.8	25.8	817	(61.8)	(7.1)	47	70.7	210
Rural	4.7	22.5	5,241	68.8	43.0	244	77.6	1,179
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	4.1	22.5	1,009	80.1	37.7	41	78.6	227
<5 years complete	6.3	24.1	1,273	74.9	28.2	80	76.3	307
5-7 years complete	5.3	23.8	1,164	67.1	41.9	61	77.6	277
8-9 years complete	5.8	24.1	1,235	57.7	45.0	72	74.1	298
10-11 years complete	3.4	14.6	568	*	*	19	75.0	83
12 or more years complete	2.1	24.5	809	*	*	17	77.8	199
Religion								
Hindu	3.1	18.0	192	*	*	6	(80.4)	35
Muslim	7.4	16.5	130	*	*	10	*	21
Christian	4.7	23.6	5,295	66.0	35.8	247	76.5	1,247
Other	6.3	19.6	441	(74.0)	(42.4)	28	78.6	86
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	1.2	24.2	71	*	*	1	*	17
Scheduled tribe	4.9	23.1	5,662	67.1	35.8	277	77.8	1,307
Other backward class	(26.7)	(40.9)	29	*	*	8	*	12
Other	1.7	17.5	288	*	*	5	51.7	50
Total	4.8	22.9	6,058	67.7	37.1	291	76.6	1,390

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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 of children who were given:					Percentage who were given other treatments										Number of children with diarrhoea
				A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT[2]	Antibiotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug[3]	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other	No treatment	
Age in months																			
<6	6.4	590	(64.4)	(35.1)	(25.5)	(36.0)	(0.0)	(36.0)	(32.2)	(22.4)	(35.1)	(21.5)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(23.3)	(0.0)	(13.0)	(40.8)	38
6-11	12.4	563	79.8	69.0	49.6	80.1	4.0	81.5	41.6	30.6	70.4	59.4	18.5	2.1	9.0	4.5	22.8	5.5	70
12-23	16.1	1,076	64.2	71.6	41.5	79.3	1.3	80.1	42.2	35.9	73.0	64.1	18.4	1.2	11.9	0.9	19.5	7.2	173
24-35	8.4	1,122	69.1	84.2	49.0	89.3	7.0	89.3	44.3	39.2	84.2	64.1	22.5	4.3	17.8	0.0	15.2	2.7	94
36-47	8.4	1,366	76.9	76.9	47.2	83.5	3.9	83.5	49.5	44.5	76.9	67.8	16.4	4.1	12.2	2.1	19.2	3.1	115
48-59	10.6	1,341	65.0	77.3	35.9	79.1	1.2	79.6	30.3	23.6	77.7	67.2	23.9	2.8	15.3	0.7	23.4	11.2	142
Sex																			
Male	10.0	3,045	70.5	72.9	39.9	80.4	3.4	80.9	37.7	30.6	73.7	66.4	17.0	2.0	14.5	1.0	22.0	5.6	305
Female	10.8	3,013	67.9	73.5	44.6	77.7	2.3	78.2	43.1	36.8	74.0	58.6	21.2	3.1	13.5	1.6	17.5	11.2	327
Residence																			
Urban	11.8	817	69.1	60.9	36.5	75.6	0.8	75.6	42.2	30.7	60.9	68.9	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	9.3	96
Rural	10.2	5,241	69.2	75.5	43.4	79.6	3.2	80.2	40.2	34.4	76.2	61.2	21.0	3.0	16.5	1.5	17.1	8.4	535
Mother's schooling																			
No schooling	11.0	1,009	73.9	74.9	34.6	78.8	6.0	78.8	44.8	37.8	74.9	63.7	21.2	2.4	12.8	0.0	8.4	10.8	111
<5 years complete	11.7	1,273	69.0	71.8	47.8	75.4	0.7	75.4	36.9	31.4	72.5	61.9	13.7	1.6	17.6	0.0	18.3	10.5	149
5-7 years complete	10.1	1,164	62.7	72.2	44.2	77.1	3.4	77.6	39.2	33.8	72.8	62.9	17.8	1.5	11.3	2.0	21.7	7.5	117
8-9 years complete	10.1	1,235	75.2	79.3	46.2	82.6	3.9	84.0	45.9	39.4	80.7	64.8	28.4	3.7	11.1	2.0	21.2	7.5	124
10-11 years complete	8.0	568	63.8	69.0	46.5	81.2	1.5	82.7	43.6	38.9	70.5	60.4	18.1	8.9	9.3	2.2	18.5	10.3	45
12 or more years complete	10.5	809	66.3	68.3	32.6	81.9	1.1	81.9	33.5	22.0	68.3	58.3	15.1	0.9	19.4	2.9	32.2	3.8	85
Religion																			
Hindu	9.0	192	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Muslim	7.4	130	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Christian	10.6	5,295	67.9	73.6	42.6	79.1	2.9	79.6	39.9	33.9	74.3	63.5	19.0	2.6	14.6	0.6	18.5	8.2	561
Other	9.9	441	78.4	66.2	35.0	71.1	2.2	71.1	45.2	27.6	66.2	50.3	17.5	3.1	10.4	0.0	22.8	12.3	44

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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 of children who were given:					Percentage who were given other treatments									No treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
				A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT[2]	Antibiotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug[3]	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other		
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	14.7	71	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Scheduled tribe	10.4	5,662	71.5	73.7	42.0	79.3	3.1	79.8	40.7	34.4	74.4	62.3	20.0	2.7	13.2	0.7	18.6	8.8	590
Other backward class	(15.7)	29	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Other	9.1	288	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26
Source of drinking water[4]																			
Improved	10.7	4,773	70.6	73.4	41.9	78.5	3.1	79.0	39.0	32.5	74.1	64.3	19.0	1.8	13.7	1.4	20.5	8.5	511
Unimproved	9.4	1,223	64.9	74.7	42.2	80.5	1.9	81.1	49.5	41.6	75.3	52.4	20.2	6.1	15.9	0.9	16.6	9.2	115
Other	9.8	62	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Toilet facility[4]																			
Improved	9.9	4,791	69.5	72.6	44.3	79.2	3.6	79.8	37.4	31.3	73.4	64.1	18.9	2.4	14.3	1.3	20.2	8.8	475
Shared[5]	13.9	515	72.2	73.9	33.6	75.1	0.6	75.1	45.9	40.2	73.9	62.4	7.0	0.7	14.5	2.3	23.0	11.5	72
Unimproved	9.1	391	(70.5)	(74.7)	(41.5)	(79.2)	(0.0)	(79.2)	(58.6)	(44.8)	(74.7)	(43.9)	(38.2)	(4.3)	(10.0)	(1.4)	(21.5)	(2.7)	36
No facility/open defecation	13.5	360	60.4	77.7	37.4	83.0	0.9	83.0	49.4	40.9	77.7	59.6	25.4	5.6	12.8	0.0	7.6	5.3	49
Total	10.4	6,058	69.2	73.2	42.4	79.0	2.9	79.5	40.5	33.8	73.9	62.4	19.1	2.6	14.0	1.3	19.6	8.5	631

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] 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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								
Background characteristic	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	Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months																
<6	(0.0)	(76.0)	(10.4)	(12.6)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(58.8)	(15.8)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(10.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	38
6-11	4.0	35.3	36.8	23.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	2.1	32.3	40.9	23.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	70
12-23	1.3	45.8	26.2	23.5	2.3	0.9	100.0	1.9	36.6	40.4	18.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	173
24-35	7.0	25.7	34.1	29.5	3.6	0.0	100.0	7.6	28.9	36.4	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94
36-47	3.9	37.6	31.5	24.1	2.4	0.5	100.0	5.5	32.8	39.8	15.8	1.8	3.0	1.3	100.0	115
48-59	1.2	45.6	30.5	19.1	3.6	0.0	100.0	1.6	47.4	33.2	17.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	142
Sex																
Male	3.4	36.8	31.6	24.6	3.0	0.5	100.0	4.7	34.7	39.5	19.9	0.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	305
Female	2.3	46.7	27.5	21.1	2.0	0.3	100.0	1.9	41.2	34.0	18.5	1.3	2.4	0.6	100.0	327
Residence																
Urban	0.8	58.5	25.1	11.1	4.5	0.0	100.0	0.8	50.0	33.6	5.8	0.0	8.9	0.9	100.0	96
Rural	3.2	38.9	30.3	24.9	2.1	0.5	100.0	3.7	35.9	37.2	21.6	1.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	535
Mother's schooling																
No schooling	6.0	42.4	31.6	18.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	6.1	38.5	37.2	17.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	111
<5 years complete	0.7	46.1	29.6	17.5	6.1	0.0	100.0	1.3	45.2	35.5	16.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	149
5-7 years complete	3.4	41.7	36.3	17.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	4.6	33.0	40.6	16.6	0.9	4.4	0.0	100.0	117
8-9 years complete	3.9	47.4	21.7	26.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	4.0	40.6	34.1	17.3	0.7	2.8	0.5	100.0	124
10-11 years complete	1.5	42.0	28.0	24.0	0.0	4.6	100.0	2.4	36.4	35.7	22.0	0.9	1.4	1.1	100.0	45
12 or more years complete	1.1	26.1	29.6	39.7	3.5	0.0	100.0	0.6	29.0	36.8	31.4	1.2	0.0	1.1	100.0	85
Religion																
Christian	2.9	43.1	29.5	21.6	2.6	0.2	100.0	3.2	38.6	37.2	17.8	1.0	1.8	0.4	100.0	561
Other[1]	2.2	28.0	34.0	33.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	4.5	28.2	37.6	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	44
Total	2.9	41.9	29.5	22.8	2.5	0.4	100.0	3.3	38.1	36.7	19.2	0.9	1.6	0.3	100.0	631

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. Total includes children belonging to Hindu or Muslim religions, who are not shown separately.

[1] Not Hindu, Christian, or Muslim

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	93.9	128
20-24	96.4	832
25-34	96.6	2,322
35-49	96.9	1,114
Residence		
Urban	99.1	648
Rural	96.1	3,748
Schooling		
No schooling	95.7	732
<5 years complete	96.4	840
5-9 years complete	96.0	1,746
10-11 years complete	97.1	451
12 or more years complete	98.9	627
Religion		
Hindu	95.9	181
Muslim	97.2	109
Christian	96.3	3,802
Other	99.3	304
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	(96.0)	57
Scheduled tribe	96.5	4,093
Other backward class	(100.0)	28
Other	97.1	214
Total	96.5	4,396

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.
ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Number of children	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		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
Age in months											
<12	46.8	44.9	19.4	33.6	1,153	na	na	37.7	1,153	64.0	434
12-23	62.7	61.9	26.7	43.7	1,076	na	na	51.5	1,076	58.2	554
24-35	65.3	65.0	30.6	52.1	1,122	na	na	56.5	1,122	62.6	634
36-47	59.4	59.0	25.7	40.5	1,366	32.8	1,366	48.7	1,366	59.2	666
48-59	62.4	61.6	25.5	45.1	1,341	36.9	1,341	50.2	1,341	61.1	673
60-71	59.9	59.6	28.1	43.4	1,332	37.5	1,332	na	na	na	na
0-35	58.1	57.1	25.5	43.0	3,351	na	na	48.4	3,351	61.5	1,622
36-71	60.6	60.1	26.4	43.0	4,038	35.7	4,038	na	na	na	na
Sex											
Male	59.3	58.6	25.5	42.6	3,748	34.3	2,034	49.0	3,045	60.8	1,493
Female	59.6	58.9	26.5	43.4	3,642	37.2	2,004	48.7	3,013	60.9	1,468
Residence											
Urban	33.0	32.3	13.1	22.7	1,014	19.8	591	27.1	817	61.9	221
Rural	63.6	62.9	28.0	46.2	6,376	38.4	3,447	52.3	5,241	60.8	2,739
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	57.9	57.3	20.7	41.0	1,230	28.8	635	48.3	1,009	60.3	487
<5 years complete	61.3	60.8	26.8	47.3	1,548	39.4	811	52.8	1,273	62.5	672
5-7 years complete	60.9	60.1	27.7	41.7	1,419	35.8	790	47.4	1,164	60.2	552
8-9 years complete	63.5	62.6	29.5	47.3	1,470	40.8	787	52.1	1,235	63.6	643
10-11 years complete	60.5	60.0	28.8	39.4	703	40.2	406	47.9	568	52.1	272
12 or more years complete	49.9	48.9	21.9	37.3	1,020	28.2	610	41.3	809	61.4	334

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Number of children	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		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	50.3	50.3	26.0	29.8	264	33.9	170	40.6	192	55.4	78
Muslim	50.6	50.6	32.9	40.4	172	37.3	116	34.6	130	(90.8)	45
Christian	60.5	59.7	26.6	43.9	6,414	36.3	3,460	50.0	5,295	60.9	2,649
Other	54.6	53.7	16.6	39.6	540	28.5	292	42.8	441	55.1	189
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	50.9	50.9	31.8	37.0	88	(33.7)	55	40.4	71	(69.9)	29
Scheduled tribe	60.4	59.7	26.2	44.0	6,880	36.2	3,723	49.9	5,662	60.7	2,828
Other backward class	(42.9)	(42.9)	(40.2)	(40.3)	32	*	21	(35.2)	29	*	10
Other	46.3	46.3	20.4	27.2	377	28.0	232	32.5	288	59.2	94
Total	59.4	58.7	26.0	43.0	7,390	35.7	4,038	48.9	6,058	60.9	2,961

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.
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

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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	25.5	25.4	16.4	18.2	1,014	20.4	20.4	14.7	16.2	1,014
Rural	59.0	58.7	34.9	42.3	6,376	54.5	54.2	32.1	39.0	6,368
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	52.5	52.4	29.0	36.8	1,230	45.2	44.9	26.1	32.3	1,229
<5 years complete	57.8	57.7	36.6	43.0	1,548	53.2	53.0	34.4	40.3	1,547
5-7 years complete	56.3	55.9	33.8	39.0	1,419	53.1	52.9	31.0	35.7	1,419
8-9 years complete	57.7	57.5	35.3	42.5	1,470	52.1	52.0	33.6	39.6	1,469
10-11 years complete	58.4	58.3	29.4	40.2	703	53.7	53.6	25.2	35.5	703
12 or more years complete	41.6	40.7	25.6	29.9	1,020	39.3	38.9	22.8	28.3	1,017
Religion										
Hindu	47.7	47.5	19.3	29.4	264	45.1	45.1	18.4	27.8	264
Muslim	41.5	41.5	23.1	33.8	172	44.8	44.8	24.5	35.7	172
Christian	55.0	54.7	33.2	39.6	6,414	50.0	49.8	30.2	36.1	6,407
Other	55.0	54.4	31.8	38.7	540	51.0	50.2	30.8	37.3	539
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	43.7	43.7	16.9	26.8	88	41.7	41.7	18.8	24.9	88
Scheduled tribe	55.7	55.4	33.3	39.8	6,880	50.7	50.4	30.4	36.4	6,873
Other backward class	(58.2)	(58.2)	(55.6)	(58.2)	32	(60.0)	(60.0)	(57.4)	(60.0)	32
Other	34.9	34.8	17.3	28.3	377	35.5	35.5	17.7	27.3	377
Total	54.4	54.2	32.3	39.0	7,390	49.8	49.5	29.7	35.8	7,382

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.
ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services
[1] Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis 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, Meghalaya, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
Background characteristic	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	10.8	22.9	-0.5	521	7.9	15.3	12.4	-0.2	488	7.0	17.5	2.2	-0.8	536
6-8	9.2	21.7	-0.7	253	5.1	12.0	6.8	-0.4	255	5.5	16.8	1.7	-0.8	270
9-11	12.6	26.0	-0.9	257	6.9	18.5	5.5	-0.7	255	3.5	17.6	2.2	-1.0	255
12-17	21.9	47.0	-1.7	468	6.1	20.9	2.8	-0.7	466	9.3	29.3	1.4	-1.4	477
18-23	36.9	58.8	-2.2	518	4.7	10.8	5.6	-0.3	516	11.0	32.0	2.1	-1.4	528
24-35	25.5	50.1	-1.9	1,026	4.6	13.1	2.1	-0.5	1,022	7.9	29.8	0.7	-1.4	1,040
36-47	23.8	52.1	-1.9	1,278	4.1	8.9	2.2	-0.4	1,262	6.9	26.9	0.3	-1.4	1,281
48-59	20.2	51.8	-1.9	1,227	3.0	9.3	3.1	-0.4	1,217	6.5	28.4	1.5	-1.4	1,243
Sex														
Male	23.6	48.4	-1.8	2,784	5.0	13.2	4.1	-0.5	2,741	8.2	28.9	1.0	-1.4	2,823
Female	20.4	44.7	-1.6	2,763	4.4	11.0	4.0	-0.4	2,740	6.6	24.4	1.5	-1.2	2,807
Birth interval in months[3]														
First birth[4]	17.5	40.6	-1.6	1,411	4.5	12.3	4.1	-0.5	1,388	6.4	24.8	1.3	-1.3	1,426
<24	31.3	57.3	-2.1	1,046	4.2	12.1	3.9	-0.4	1,028	11.4	35.3	0.4	-1.6	1,052
24-35	24.7	52.7	-1.8	1,363	5.1	12.3	3.8	-0.4	1,358	7.2	28.0	0.6	-1.4	1,380
36 or more	18.0	40.1	-1.5	1,721	4.9	11.8	4.2	-0.4	1,699	5.9	22.0	2.2	-1.1	1,765
Birth order[3]														
1	17.4	40.4	-1.5	1,402	4.5	12.1	4.0	-0.5	1,380	6.4	24.6	1.3	-1.2	1,417
2-3	21.3	44.5	-1.6	2,226	4.9	12.3	4.0	-0.5	2,199	7.3	25.7	1.5	-1.3	2,271
4-5	26.5	53.0	-1.9	1,104	4.3	12.0	4.3	-0.4	1,094	8.7	28.4	0.9	-1.4	1,112
6 or more	25.7	54.4	-1.9	808	5.0	11.6	3.8	-0.4	800	7.7	30.6	0.7	-1.5	823
Residence														
Urban	17.2	35.1	-1.3	708	4.6	13.0	4.2	-0.4	693	4.8	22.2	3.2	-1.0	713
Rural	22.7	48.2	-1.8	4,840	4.7	12.0	4.0	-0.4	4,788	7.8	27.3	0.9	-1.4	4,917

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
Background characteristic	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Size at birth[3]														
Very small	32.8	50.5	-1.8	58	4.9	15.0	7.3	-0.2	57	6.7	29.6	1.0	-1.2	60
Small	25.2	50.7	-1.9	490	6.3	16.4	2.7	-0.7	482	10.8	38.1	0.5	-1.6	493
Average or larger	21.1	45.3	-1.7	4,698	4.7	12.0	4.2	-0.4	4,637	7.0	25.5	1.4	-1.3	4,771
Don't know	29.1	60.0	-2.1	295	2.8	5.6	3.3	-0.2	297	7.5	26.6	0.6	-1.4	298
Mother's schooling[5]														
No schooling	25.5	50.5	-1.9	950	4.5	12.2	3.5	-0.5	949	10.6	32.5	1.5	-1.5	970
<5 years complete	25.2	53.4	-1.8	1,201	5.3	12.3	2.9	-0.5	1,189	6.6	29.1	1.0	-1.4	1,209
5-7 years complete	23.2	46.2	-1.7	1,095	4.7	13.9	4.1	-0.5	1,084	6.8	28.8	0.4	-1.4	1,112
8-9 years complete	22.0	47.9	-1.7	1,089	5.2	11.1	3.8	-0.4	1,072	9.0	25.4	0.5	-1.3	1,110
10-11 years complete	15.5	36.4	-1.4	510	3.9	12.4	4.8	-0.4	505	5.0	20.0	2.0	-1.0	522
12 or more years complete	14.3	35.3	-1.4	703	4.0	10.2	6.5	-0.3	683	4.3	17.9	3.0	-1.0	707
Religion														
Hindu	18.7	36.1	-1.4	163	3.1	11.4	3.5	-0.4	159	6.4	25.1	0.8	-1.2	165
Muslim	33.4	50.7	-2.0	115	6.2	21.8	1.0	-1.1	116	21.6	49.2	3.8	-1.8	122
Christian	21.6	46.4	-1.7	4,830	4.6	11.8	3.8	-0.4	4,772	7.1	26.0	1.2	-1.3	4,897
Other	24.7	50.5	-1.8	439	6.4	12.6	7.7	-0.4	435	7.1	28.1	1.5	-1.4	446
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	25.5	32.8	-1.4	65	3.6	15.5	2.5	-0.4	67	10.9	30.4	2.3	-1.1	65
Scheduled tribe	21.7	46.6	-1.7	5,170	4.6	11.8	4.2	-0.4	5,100	6.9	26.0	1.2	-1.3	5,241
Other backward class	(6.0)	(13.2)	(-0.6)	23	*	*	*	*	21	(4.7)	(16.6)	(0.0)	(-1.2)	23
Other	29.1	54.0	-2.0	249	5.4	16.4	2.9	-0.7	252	16.9	39.9	2.3	-1.7	261
Mother's nutritional status[6]														
Underweight (BMI <18.5)	28.1	56.3	-2.0	616	4.1	16.0	3.3	-0.7	608	9.3	38.9	0.3	-1.7	621
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	21.5	45.4	-1.7	4,388	4.8	11.9	4.1	-0.4	4,339	7.1	25.7	1.2	-1.3	4,449
Overweight (BMI ≥25.0)	20.1	44.5	-1.6	505	4.3	9.1	4.9	-0.3	496	7.0	21.6	1.9	-1.1	519

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
Background characteristic	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Child's living arrangements														
Living with both parents	21.9	46.1	-1.7	4,687	4.8	12.0	4.2	-0.4	4,627	7.2	26.4	1.2	-1.3	4,765
Living with one or neither parent	22.7	49.1	-1.8	855	4.0	12.6	3.0	-0.5	848	8.3	28.0	1.2	-1.4	859
Total	22.0	46.5	-1.7	5,548	4.7	12.1	4.0	-0.4	5,481	7.4	26.6	1.2	-1.3	5,630
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	18.9	43.8	-1.5	3,912	6.5	15.3	3.9	-0.7	3,912	6.8	28.9	0.9	-1.3	3,912

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 mother's nutritional status is missing and children whose caste/tribe is not known, 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 age 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 age 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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:				Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:	
Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth[1]	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2]	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	98.4	72.0	96.2	273	17.1	268
Rural	96.3	81.3	94.4	1,927	17.6	1,856
Sex						
Male	96.2	81.9	94.8	1,141	18.3	1,098
Female	97.0	78.2	94.4	1,059	16.8	1,027
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	95.8	82.1	93.1	404	19.8	387
<5 years complete	97.0	84.7	95.4	464	21.9	449
5-7 years complete	94.6	75.2	91.5	413	16.4	391
8-9 years complete	96.5	78.6	95.2	447	15.2	432
10-11 years complete	99.5	78.2	96.9	195	13.2	194
12 or more years complete	98.3	80.8	97.3	277	15.6	273
Religion						
Hindu	98.2	68.1	96.4	57	13.0	56
Christian	96.2	80.4	94.1	1,955	17.1	1,881
Other[4]	100.0	88.0	99.5	160	26.1	160
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled tribe	96.5	80.3	94.4	2,089	18.3	2,016
Other[5]	98.1	79.0	97.4	76	3.6	75
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel[3]	97.9	79.9	95.9	1,432	16.4	1,401
Dai (TBA)	90.9	77.3	87.5	281	19.9	255
Other/no one	96.1	82.5	95.0	487	19.8	468
Place of delivery						
Health facility	98.0	78.8	96.2	1,297	16.0	1,271
At home	94.5	82.3	92.3	885	20.0	836
Total	96.6	80.1	94.6	2,200	17.6	2,125

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 Muslim children, children belonging to scheduled caste or other backward class or whose caste/tribe is not known, and children delivered at 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

[4] Not Hindu, Christian, or Muslim

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

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Age in months	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming: Plain water only	Non-milk liquids[1]	Other milk	Complementary foods	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
<2	1.0	63.6	19.6	3.4	8.2	4.1	100.0	99.0	214	13.9	217
2-3	4.0	35.8	22.7	3.0	13.0	21.4	100.0	96.0	208	20.6	209
4-5	4.4	24.6	27.3	1.8	6.7	35.2	100.0	95.6	163	21.8	164
6-8	1.8	10.9	13.6	2.7	4.7	66.2	100.0	98.2	279	25.0	282
9-11	6.2	2.2	8.7	5.7	2.5	74.7	100.0	93.8	279	30.2	281
12-17	21.2	1.9	3.0	0.6	0.3	73.0	100.0	78.8	491	25.0	508
18-23	43.2	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.5	53.0	100.0	56.8	502	27.8	567
0-3	2.5	49.9	21.1	3.2	10.6	12.7	100.0	97.5	423	17.2	426
0-5	3.0	42.9	22.8	2.8	9.5	18.9	100.0	97.0	586	18.5	590
6-9	3.2	9.0	15.3	3.0	3.9	65.5	100.0	96.8	368	25.3	373
12-15	19.2	1.9	3.0	0.8	0.2	75.0	100.0	80.8	329	26.3	336
12-23	32.3	1.4	2.2	0.8	0.4	62.9	100.0	67.7	993	26.5	1,076
20-23	49.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	48.6	100.0	50.8	298	27.1	344

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the past 3 years[1]			
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding[2]	Number of children
Sex				
Male	22.0	2.5	4.6	1,547
Female	22.2	1.8	5.0	1,456
Residence				
Urban	(20.2)	(3.9)	(5.4)	383
Rural	22.5	1.7	4.7	2,620
Mother's schooling				
No schooling	21.4	1.1	4.7	541
<5 years complete	21.2	a	4.5	635
5-7 years complete	28.2	(2.8)	5.9	552
8-9 years complete	21.5	(2.7)	5.4	624
10-11 years complete	a	*	(3.3)	274
12 or more years complete	21.4	(3.0)	4.5	378
Religion				
Christian	21.8	2.3	4.9	2,639
Other[3]	(22.2)	*	3.9	220
Total	22.0	2.2	4.8	3,003

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 information on children belonging to Hindu or Muslim religions, 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

[3] Not Hindu, Christian, or Muslim

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	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:				
Background characteristic	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	37.0	43.8	15.9	536	*	*	*	*	22	98.9	28.2	44.1	16.1	559
6-8	22.8	55.6	13.1	274	*	*	*	*	5	98.8	16.3	54.8	12.8	279
9-11	51.8	31.6	18.8	262	*	*	*	*	17	99.0	40.2	33.5	19.3	279
12-17	74.8	48.6	37.4	387	50.5	64.8	50.1	21.8	104	89.5	66.4	48.9	34.1	491
18-23	81.5	48.6	42.2	285	40.4	72.6	57.2	34.0	217	74.3	73.6	52.3	38.6	502
Sex														
Male	59.1	48.5	32.8	609	51.1	68.8	62.0	34.8	173	89.2	56.2	51.5	33.2	783
Female	60.1	44.4	25.1	599	39.9	66.3	47.2	23.9	170	86.7	53.8	45.0	24.9	769
Residence														
Urban	69.9	49.4	37.5	126	(47.3)	(73.4)	(60.5)	(43.7)	60	82.9	63.6	53.0	39.5	186
Rural	58.4	46.1	28.0	1,083	45.2	66.3	53.4	26.4	283	88.6	53.8	47.6	27.7	1,366
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	56.0	49.2	29.3	199	38.4	69.0	44.9	20.1	71	83.8	54.7	48.1	26.9	270
<5 years complete	66.5	47.5	31.2	246	43.7	64.7	56.4	30.3	84	85.7	60.5	49.8	31.0	330
5-7 years complete	56.5	48.8	31.0	220	48.6	55.6	54.8	26.2	65	88.3	48.7	50.2	29.9	285
8-9 years complete	56.0	43.9	26.1	276	40.6	73.0	54.6	26.8	60	89.3	52.6	45.8	26.3	336
10-11 years complete	62.8	41.7	28.8	124	(64.4)	(82.6)	(81.7)	(57.5)	19	95.2	55.7	47.0	32.7	143
12 or more years complete	61.9	46.3	27.2	143	(54.9)	(73.9)	(55.2)	(38.6)	45	89.3	58.9	48.5	29.9	188
Religion														
Hindu	71.0	32.6	27.0	45	*	*	*	*	8	88.4	51.6	29.8	23.1	52
Christian	59.7	48.3	30.1	1,044	47.1	69.8	56.7	30.3	320	87.6	55.8	50.3	30.2	1,364
Other[10]	56.6	41.3	23.4	97	*	*	*	*	14	89.6	50.4	39.0	22.3	111

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled tribe	60.2	47.1	29.9	1,142	46.7	68.2	55.0	30.3	325	88.2	56.0	48.8	30.0	1,467
Other[11]	52.1	47.0	15.7	46	*	*	*	*	12	87.0	44.9	52.4	16.9	58
Total	59.6	46.5	29.0	1,209	45.6	67.5	54.7	29.4	344	88.0	55.0	48.3	29.1	1,552

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 Muslim children and children belonging to scheduled caste or other backward class or whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

[1] Children received foods from four or more of the following 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 nonbreastfed 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] Nonbreastfed 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

[10] Not Hindu, Christian, or Muslim

[11] Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Among last born children in the past 2 years				Height-for-age[2]		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
District	Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children	Percentage of children under age 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
East Garo Hills	45.5	50	*	9	39.7	199	20.1	197	26.5	207
East Jaintia Hills	84.2	165	50.5	46	49.8	396	8.5	393	23.6	403
East Khasi Hills	86.2	627	(25.1)	155	44.6	1,339	11.2	1,298	23.8	1,357
North Garo Hills	70.2	46	*	11	35.6	143	11.7	131	15.8	150
Ribhoi	87.8	245	37.8	68	42.5	617	17.9	617	29.6	620
South Garo Hills	62.1	33	*	8	29.8	145	18.3	141	20.8	147
South West Garo Hills	53.1	69	*	12	32.2	179	19.9	176	26.4	188
South West Khasi Hills	76.7	118	54.9	33	51.4	292	10.4	292	27.6	294
West Garo Hills	50.8	139	*	33	39.5	548	14.9	548	26.3	555
West Jaintia Hills	88.8	287	46.4	78	48.7	682	9.7	681	28.3	690
West Khasi Hills	80.7	421	41.5	133	59.0	1,009	8.0	1,008	31.1	1,019
Meghalaya	80.1	2,200	42.9	586	46.5	5,548	12.1	5,481	26.6	5,630

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20 and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level: Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
Age in months					
6-8	24.7	31.1	0.3	56.2	226
9-11	22.6	29.0	0.7	52.3	211
12-17	23.4	33.2	1.2	57.8	405
18-23	25.3	30.3	2.4	58.0	432
24-35	25.7	20.0	1.2	46.9	879
36-47	26.8	14.3	0.2	41.3	1,075
48-59	21.6	11.5	0.7	33.8	1,090
Sex					
Male	23.8	20.3	1.0	45.0	2,161
Female	25.2	19.1	0.7	45.1	2,157
Birth order[1]					
1	25.3	17.7	0.5	43.5	1,080
2-3	23.6	18.0	0.8	42.4	1,774
4-5	24.5	22.9	1.5	48.8	870
6 or more	25.7	24.1	0.7	50.5	591
Residence					
Urban	21.5	16.9	0.4	38.8	563
Rural	25.0	20.1	0.9	46.0	3,755
Mother's schooling[2]					
No schooling	24.9	23.9	0.3	49.1	704
<5 years complete	24.4	22.8	1.3	48.5	937
5-7 years complete	26.2	19.8	0.7	46.6	857
8-9 years complete	26.4	20.0	1.1	47.5	861
10-11 years complete	20.8	14.8	0.3	36.0	387
12 or more years complete	21.3	12.3	0.8	34.5	572
Religion					
Hindu	25.5	19.2	0.0	44.7	118
Muslim	32.9	8.8	0.0	41.7	100
Christian	24.4	19.7	0.9	45.0	3,759
Other	23.1	23.5	0.6	47.3	340
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	(27.0)	(28.7)	(0.0)	(55.7)	50
Scheduled tribe	24.4	20.2	0.8	45.4	4,008
Other[4]	28.0	9.9	2.1	40.0	212
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	24.4	19.1	0.9	44.4	3,648
Living with one or neither parent	25.3	23.0	0.5	48.8	670

Continued…

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—*Continued*

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2019-20 and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level: Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
Mother's anaemia status[3]					
Not anaemic	21.0	14.5	0.9	36.4	1,855
Mildly anaemic	25.2	21.9	1.3	48.4	956
Moderately/severely anaemic	28.6	24.8	0.5	53.9	1,455
Total	24.5	19.7	0.8	45.1	4,318
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	24.5	15.8	0.4	40.7	3,548

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). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children belonging to other backward class or whose caste/tribe is not known, 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] Mildly anaemic is 10.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/severely anaemic is <10.0 g/dl. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known.

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

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 6 months preceding the survey; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2019-20, and total from NFHS-4

	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:	
Background characteristic	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[3,4]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months[5]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt[6]	Number of children
Age in months											
6-8	29.0	14.9	279	8.2	28.1	8.1	282	na	na	93.2	272
9-11	62.9	43.6	279	17.3	32.1	13.3	281	59.2	281	93.5	267
12-17	81.0	72.7	491	13.7	35.4	23.4	508	66.4	508	88.6	492
18-23	88.5	82.5	502	16.7	32.8	46.0	567	61.9	567	91.3	548
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	58.5	1,122	90.3	1,078
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	90.2	1,315
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	91.7	1,278
Sex											
Male	70.5	59.2	783	17.7	32.5	24.1	834	59.9	1,239	91.8	2,610
Female	71.1	61.3	769	10.9	32.9	29.6	805	62.0	1,240	90.0	2,639
Birth order											
1	66.5	55.8	351	16.5	28.4	29.6	379	57.5	634	89.0	1,333
2-3	72.6	61.4	644	13.1	35.5	27.2	673	61.6	994	89.8	2,122
4-5	72.5	62.6	338	15.9	34.2	26.0	354	65.6	492	93.1	1,038
6 or more	69.9	60.5	219	12.3	29.2	22.8	233	59.0	359	94.2	748
Breastfeeding status[7]											
Breastfeeding	66.0	53.4	1,209	12.9	32.4	23.0	1,209	61.3	1,241	90.7	1,785
Not breastfeeding	87.7	84.4	344	18.5	33.3	37.7	430	60.6	1,238	91.0	3,457
Residence											
Urban	76.3	65.5	186	14.0	39.4	33.6	197	69.3	320	97.1	697
Rural	70.1	59.5	1,366	14.4	31.7	25.9	1,442	59.7	2,159	89.9	4,552

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 6 months preceding the survey; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2019-20, and total from NFHS-4

	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:	
Background characteristic	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[3,4]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months[5]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt[6]	Number of children
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	69.7	58.8	270	12.2	26.7	22.7	289	55.6	429	89.7	919
<5 years complete	75.3	66.4	330	14.4	32.5	30.4	355	61.2	566	93.0	1,103
5-7 years complete	69.0	59.3	285	11.4	34.3	26.3	299	60.7	470	88.2	1,028
8-9 years complete	66.8	57.8	336	16.8	33.8	23.5	350	65.4	500	90.7	1,028
10-11 years complete	71.9	58.2	143	13.8	40.9	35.0	149	60.7	219	88.9	496
12 or more years complete	73.7	58.9	188	18.2	31.0	27.0	198	61.4	293	94.9	674
Religion											
Hindu	61.5	59.9	52	12.5	23.7	18.7	55	52.5	83	86.0	178
Muslim	*	*	25	2.3	*	*	25	(78.2)	45	60.9	125
Christian	71.9	61.3	1,364	14.5	33.5	27.2	1,439	61.0	2,166	91.5	4,536
Other	62.7	53.4	111	16.1	21.0	20.5	121	60.1	186	94.7	411
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	*	*	20	11.4	*	*	22	*	26	98.4	63
Scheduled tribe	71.4	61.1	1,467	15.0	32.6	26.3	1,549	61.6	2,326	92.3	4,865
Other backward class	*	*	3	21.9	*	*	3	*	8	*	26
Other	72.7	51.9	58	0.0	35.0	33.8	61	57.0	115	67.0	252
Total	70.8	60.3	1,552	14.4	32.7	26.8	1,639	61.0	2,479	90.9	5,249

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 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

[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, Meghalaya, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Percentage of households: With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested[1]	With no salt in the household	Total	Number of households	Among households with tested salt: Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence							
Urban	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,205	97.5	2,201
Rural	99.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	7,943	88.7	7,908
Religion							
Hindu	99.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	1,057	89.5	1,047
Muslim	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	375	76.2	375
Christian	99.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	8,004	91.1	7,978
Other	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	712	94.3	709
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	222	97.9	221
Scheduled tribe	99.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	8,842	91.0	8,808
Other backward class	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	67	98.4	67
Other	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	821	83.2	819
No caste/tribe or missing	98.7	0.0	1.3	100.0	172	91.1	169
Total	99.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	10,148	90.6	10,109
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	7,327	99.1	7,312

Note: Total includes households with household heads who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.
[1] Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons, including non-availability of test kits

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Percentage of households:					Among households with tested salt:	
District	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested[1]	With no salt in the household	Total	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
East Garo Hills	98.9	0.4	0.7	100.0	562	69.0	556
East Jaintia Hills	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	402	97.2	401
East Khasi Hills	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,048	93.3	3,048
North Garo Hills	96.0	2.9	1.1	100.0	510	84.1	490
Ribhoi	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	862	96.6	859
South Garo Hills	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	433	83.6	433
South West Garo Hills	99.2	0.5	0.3	100.0	548	74.5	544
South West Khasi Hills	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	299	99.7	299
West Garo Hills	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,738	88.5	1,738
West Jaintia Hills	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	852	97.3	849
West Khasi Hills	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	894	97.3	893
Meghalaya	99.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	10,148	90.6	10,109

[1] Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons, including non-availability of test kits

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	20.2	32.1	30.1	17.7	100.0	13,089
Pulses or beans	31.0	47.1	20.5	1.4	100.0	13,089
Dark green leafy vegetables	46.4	39.5	13.5	0.6	100.0	13,089
Fruits	17.3	45.4	36.5	0.8	100.0	13,089
Eggs	13.6	54.4	29.0	3.0	100.0	13,089
Fish	6.5	50.9	40.3	2.3	100.0	13,089
Chicken or meat	6.9	47.1	43.6	2.4	100.0	13,089
Fish or chicken/meat	10.7	56.1	32.3	0.9	100.0	13,089
Fried foods	33.1	36.9	26.2	3.8	100.0	13,089
Aerated drinks	3.2	20.2	56.6	19.9	100.0	13,089
MEN						
Milk or curd	14.1	42.6	30.1	13.2	100.0	1,703
Pulses or beans	24.3	51.0	23.9	0.8	100.0	1,703
Dark green leafy vegetables	48.8	38.0	12.9	0.4	100.0	1,703
Fruits	9.1	50.2	39.9	0.7	100.0	1,703
Eggs	7.6	59.8	30.4	2.2	100.0	1,703
Fish	6.2	57.6	35.6	0.7	100.0	1,703
Chicken or meat	7.2	55.7	36.3	0.8	100.0	1,703
Fish or chicken/meat	10.9	62.1	26.8	0.2	100.0	1,703
Fried foods	23.6	34.7	39.0	2.8	100.0	1,703
Aerated drinks	7.9	20.4	50.6	21.1	100.0	1,703

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women[1] <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	Body Mass Index: 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 men
Age														
15-19	19.7	15.3	4.4	2.4	2.1	0.3	2,250	22.5	12.5	10.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	291
20-29	11.7	8.9	2.8	6.3	5.9	0.4	3,821	6.6	4.5	2.2	10.9	10.0	1.0	496
30-39	6.8	4.7	2.1	15.2	13.4	1.8	3,225	5.2	4.7	0.4	16.9	14.8	2.2	486
40-49	6.3	4.4	1.9	23.8	20.5	3.3	2,274	6.1	4.6	1.6	24.8	21.8	3.1	312
Marital status														
Never married	16.2	12.5	3.6	5.0	4.5	0.5	3,779	13.6	8.3	5.3	7.8	7.2	0.6	636
Currently married	7.8	5.8	2.1	14.7	13.1	1.6	6,869	5.8	4.5	1.3	18.3	16.0	2.3	930
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	11.3	7.7	3.6	14.0	11.3	2.6	921	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Residence														
Urban	10.2	7.7	2.5	17.8	15.0	2.9	2,492	8.6	6.8	1.8	30.1	25.1	5.1	266
Rural	11.0	8.2	2.8	9.7	8.8	0.9	9,078	9.1	5.9	3.2	10.6	9.7	0.9	1,319
Schooling														
No schooling	9.7	7.0	2.7	13.4	11.9	1.6	1,470	9.9	8.2	1.7	9.8	6.7	3.1	315
<5 years complete	11.2	7.6	3.5	11.5	9.8	1.7	1,457	9.8	7.8	2.0	3.0	2.1	0.9	191
5-9 years complete	11.9	8.9	3.1	10.1	8.9	1.1	4,649	11.4	7.3	4.1	12.4	11.3	1.1	534
10-11 years complete	9.9	7.7	2.2	10.7	9.8	0.9	1,750	6.7	1.9	4.7	13.9	13.4	0.5	236
12 or more years complete	9.9	8.1	1.8	13.7	11.9	1.8	2,243	5.2	3.7	1.5	27.3	25.3	2.0	309
Religion														
Hindu	8.4	5.4	2.9	16.7	14.4	2.3	1,145	9.2	4.7	4.4	21.5	20.3	1.1	154
Muslim	6.5	5.0	1.6	12.9	11.1	1.8	376	(2.9)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(20.8)	(20.8)	(0.0)	57
Christian	11.4	8.7	2.7	10.7	9.5	1.2	9,404	9.1	6.2	2.9	13.3	11.6	1.6	1,274
Other	9.5	6.8	2.7	12.4	11.6	0.8	644	10.8	9.7	1.1	6.2	3.5	2.7	100

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

	Body Mass Index: Women[1]							Body Mass Index: Men						
Background characteristic	<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)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	12.3	7.0	5.3	18.6	16.6	2.0	260	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Scheduled tribe	10.9	8.4	2.6	10.6	9.5	1.2	10,329	9.4	6.2	3.2	12.2	10.5	1.6	1,460
Other backward class	1.9	0.9	0.9	32.3	29.5	2.8	61	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Other	9.3	6.2	3.0	17.6	14.5	3.1	896	4.5	3.8	0.7	34.2	34.2	0.0	102
Total age 15-49	10.8	8.1	2.7	11.5	10.1	1.3	11,569	9.0	6.0	2.9	13.9	12.3	1.6	1,585
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.0	6.1	0.9	29.7	25.2	4.6	113
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.9	6.1	2.8	14.9	13.2	1.8	1,698
Age 15-49														
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	12.1	9.0	3.1	12.2	10.4	1.7	8,316	11.6	8.4	3.2	10.0	8.7	1.4	1,117

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m^2). 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.
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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Waist circumference-Women			Waist-to-hip ratio-Women			Waist circumference-Men			Waist-to-hip ratio-Men		
Background characteristic	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Number of women	Normal	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
Age												
15-19	91.7	8.3	0.5	50.5	49.5	2,247	100.0	0.0	0.0	85.2	14.8	291
20-29	76.1	23.9	3.8	43.5	56.5	3,818	99.4	0.6	0.0	79.2	20.8	496
30-39	58.1	41.9	10.7	35.1	64.9	3,214	96.7	3.3	1.4	70.4	29.6	486
40-49	47.5	52.5	17.5	29.6	70.4	2,271	96.3	3.7	0.5	67.3	32.7	305
Marital status												
Never married	85.5	14.5	2.2	49.4	50.6	3,773	98.7	1.3	0.1	79.7	20.3	636
Currently married	59.4	40.6	10.3	34.6	65.4	6,861	97.6	2.4	0.8	72.3	27.7	923
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	66.0	34.0	11.9	39.2	60.8	915	*	*	*	*	*	19
Residence												
Urban	64.5	35.5	11.9	44.8	55.2	2,479	97.6	2.4	1.0	71.5	28.5	259
Rural	69.6	30.4	6.6	38.4	61.6	9,070	98.2	1.8	0.4	76.0	24.0	1,319
Schooling												
No schooling	64.9	35.1	8.4	37.0	63.0	1,465	97.9	2.1	0.5	76.3	23.7	313
<5 years complete	66.6	33.4	9.5	34.6	65.4	1,457	99.4	0.6	0.0	74.9	25.1	191
5-9 years complete	70.7	29.3	7.0	40.7	59.3	4,643	98.9	1.1	0.4	78.2	21.8	534
10-11 years complete	67.4	32.6	6.7	38.5	61.5	1,744	97.2	2.8	0.5	77.8	22.2	232
12 or more years complete	68.3	31.7	8.6	44.2	55.8	2,240	96.7	3.3	1.1	67.7	32.3	309
Religion												
Hindu	56.1	43.9	11.8	31.7	68.3	1,135	95.9	4.1	3.3	74.0	26.0	150
Muslim	71.2	28.8	4.3	42.7	57.3	376	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(65.9)	(34.1)	57
Christian	70.0	30.0	7.2	40.9	59.1	9,393	98.1	1.9	0.3	75.7	24.3	1,274
Other	66.8	33.2	10.9	36.7	63.3	644	100.0	0.0	0.0	77.4	22.6	97
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	62.5	37.5	15.9	37.5	62.5	260	*	*	*	*	*	21
Scheduled tribe	69.4	30.6	7.2	40.0	60.0	10,318	98.3	1.7	0.2	75.8	24.2	1,457
Other backward class	55.5	44.5	11.4	28.2	71.8	61	*	*	*	*	*	1
Other	60.4	39.6	11.3	38.0	62.0	886	100.0	0.0	0.0	70.9	29.1	98
Total	68.5	31.5	7.8	39.8	60.2	11,549	98.1	1.9	0.5	75.3	24.7	1,578

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

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women				Number of 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]		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	23.5	27.6	1.4	52.5	2,244	16.3	13.2	0.6	30.1	291
20-29	22.4	25.8	2.4	50.6	4,321	14.7	8.9	0.0	23.6	486
30-39	24.3	27.9	2.7	54.9	3,495	12.7	9.0	1.2	22.9	479
40-49	25.0	31.5	2.9	59.5	2,240	13.8	13.7	0.7	28.2	291
Marital status										
Never married	22.5	25.8	1.7	50.0	3,669	16.5	10.7	0.3	27.5	622
Currently married	23.9	29.1	2.5	55.5	7,697	12.8	10.4	0.9	24.0	908
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	26.2	24.8	3.8	54.7	935	*	*	*	*	17
Maternity status										
Pregnant	19.3	22.9	2.8	45.0	803	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	24.2	31.7	2.4	58.3	2,278	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	23.9	27.2	2.3	53.4	9,219	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	23.4	25.0	3.4	51.8	2,568	11.0	4.8	0.3	16.1	255
Rural	23.7	28.5	2.1	54.3	9,733	14.9	11.8	0.7	27.4	1,292
Schooling										
No schooling	23.9	35.2	3.3	62.3	1,568	13.5	16.4	0.5	30.4	303
<5 years complete	22.5	30.1	3.2	55.8	1,608	13.5	13.0	2.6	29.1	191
5-9 years complete	24.2	26.7	2.4	53.3	4,946	14.8	9.9	0.2	25.0	526
10-11 years complete	25.0	26.5	1.4	52.8	1,826	11.6	7.8	0.0	19.4	225
12 or more years complete	22.1	24.5	1.9	48.4	2,352	16.5	6.7	0.6	23.8	301
Religion										
Hindu	27.1	32.9	2.1	62.1	1,137	17.8	11.9	0.0	29.8	150
Muslim	20.3	37.1	0.4	57.8	401	(21.1)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(22.3)	55
Christian	23.4	27.0	2.4	52.7	10,059	13.7	11.1	0.8	25.6	1,245
Other	23.1	25.6	4.4	53.1	704	11.7	8.0	0.0	19.7	97

Continued…

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults—*Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women				Number of 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]		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)	
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	25.0	26.8	2.9	54.7	258	*	*	*	*	21
Scheduled tribe	23.5	27.3	2.4	53.3	11,040	14.6	11.2	0.7	26.5	1,428
Other backward class	23.4	30.7	0.0	54.1	67	*	*	*	*	1
Other	24.3	33.0	2.1	59.4	919	11.9	3.1	0.0	14.9	96
Smoking status										
Smokes cigarettes/*bidis*	27.7	33.8	0.0	61.5	51	13.2	11.2	0.7	25.1	912
Does not smoke cigarettes/ *bidis*	23.6	27.7	2.4	53.8	12,249	17.1	9.5	0.5	27.0	743
Total age 15-49	23.6	27.8	2.4	53.8	12,300	14.2	10.6	0.6	25.5	1,547
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	24.6	7.3	0.4	32.2	108
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	14.9	10.4	0.6	25.9	1,655
Age 15-49										
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	23.4	29.3	3.4	56.2	8,896	13.7	15.2	1.7	30.6	1,099

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

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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]
East Garo Hills	28.0	145	50.8	798	8.5	7.0	755
East Jaintia Hills	47.2	309	43.9	575	13.5	15.2	519
East Khasi Hills	39.0	986	48.2	3,157	11.6	15.6	3,107
North Garo Hills	30.2	107	58.4	708	7.7	11.1	696
Ribhoi	45.7	509	62.4	1,173	15.5	12.2	1,080
South Garo Hills	33.6	116	56.2	517	6.6	6.9	480
South West Garo Hills	35.5	120	62.5	696	8.5	9.0	665
South West Khasi Hills	61.3	248	58.9	392	17.2	8.9	348
West Garo Hills	30.2	434	55.3	2,070	7.7	7.2	1,924
West Jaintia Hills	54.6	545	55.9	1,054	9.6	15.4	999
West Khasi Hills	56.2	799	51.8	1,162	14.6	8.7	995
Meghalaya	45.1	4,318	53.8	12,300	10.8	11.5	11,568

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/m^2).

[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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	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	
Background characteristic	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	85.0	80.5	51.3	58.7	56.3	47.8	13.4	14.3	68.1	63.6	675	557
15-19	83.4	76.5	45.5	51.2	51.3	44.8	12.0	13.6	63.9	56.8	385	318
20-24	87.1	85.7	58.9	68.6	63.0	51.9	15.2	15.2	73.6	72.6	290	239
25-29	86.2	87.9	54.4	64.7	53.5	50.9	14.6	16.5	56.6	69.1	362	303
30-39	87.8	86.0	55.3	66.7	60.4	53.8	16.4	17.5	66.4	74.9	605	518
40-49	82.9	83.6	57.3	61.3	59.5	56.2	13.2	15.3	67.0	66.7	356	325
Residence												
Urban	88.7	88.6	60.6	70.6	65.2	63.8	23.8	32.5	74.1	78.3	454	329
Rural	84.8	83.0	52.2	60.8	55.4	48.9	11.8	11.9	62.7	66.2	1,544	1,373
Schooling												
No schooling	69.5	72.9	36.4	47.0	38.0	36.5	6.2	7.9	43.0	53.4	259	335
<5 years complete	80.0	70.5	46.7	51.9	56.7	40.6	4.7	4.9	62.2	60.7	258	207
5-7 years complete	81.3	78.5	43.0	57.3	44.6	45.4	6.8	12.2	63.2	62.0	362	253
8-9 years complete	88.1	89.6	54.3	68.1	60.8	56.0	12.1	16.7	67.2	70.8	427	316
10-11 years complete	92.8	90.8	61.3	68.2	66.5	58.6	18.9	17.7	69.4	74.6	319	248
12 or more years complete	96.4	97.2	76.2	79.7	73.4	69.3	33.6	30.9	79.3	86.7	372	343
Regular media exposure[3]												
Yes	89.4	91.0	60.0	69.1	63.7	59.9	21.9	16.7	67.5	78.9	1,090	705
No	81.3	79.2	47.1	58.2	50.4	46.1	5.6	15.3	62.6	61.3	907	998
Marital status												
Never married	86.6	82.8	51.9	58.8	55.8	48.5	17.2	16.2	65.2	65.1	602	708
Currently married	85.3	85.8	56.3	66.5	58.2	54.9	13.8	15.8	64.8	71.9	1,249	972
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	85.3	(50.7)	44.4	(22.3)	60.6	(21.5)	9.1	(7.5)	69.8	(37.7)	147	23

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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
Whether been away from home for 1 month or more at a time in the past 12 months[4]												
Been away	88.3	96.3	59.9	75.5	73.7	60.6	19.0	16.3	77.3	84.3	130	263
Not been away	85.5	81.8	53.7	60.4	56.5	50.2	14.2	15.8	64.4	65.7	1,868	1,439
Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months[4]												
Been away	75.7	95.3	51.2	73.2	57.9	64.3	7.3	11.8	63.1	78.6	167	80
Not been away	86.6	83.5	54.4	62.2	57.6	51.2	15.2	16.1	65.5	68.1	1,830	1,623
Religion												
Hindu	74.2	84.1	45.8	62.7	44.5	56.0	13.4	20.9	52.8	62.7	208	187
Muslim	(96.6)	(90.0)	(57.9)	(75.2)	(54.3)	(65.0)	(7.9)	(33.8)	(72.1)	(89.1)	52	57
Christian	87.2	84.1	55.9	62.2	60.0	51.3	15.4	14.2	66.9	68.7	1,608	1,358
Other	80.7	79.8	44.6	61.9	50.2	42.2	7.7	18.7	63.0	65.8	129	100
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled tribe	86.9	84.4	55.1	61.8	58.7	50.3	14.9	13.4	66.1	67.9	1,819	1,545
Other[5]	74.8	77.5	44.8	69.0	48.6	62.8	10.5	40.0	57.9	75.3	145	135
Total	85.7	84.1	54.1	62.7	57.6	51.8	14.5	15.9	65.3	68.6	1,997	1,703

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women/men belonging to scheduled caste or other backward class, 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

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

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:								
Background characteristic	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	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age									
15-24	63.7	24.0	46.7	44.1	45.8	33.6	42.5	6.8	574
15-19	62.8	23.2	44.2	39.9	44.4	31.1	41.4	4.7	322
20-24	64.9	24.9	50.0	49.4	47.6	36.9	43.9	9.4	253
25-29	56.5	22.2	42.9	43.5	41.9	32.6	42.6	3.4	312
30-39	67.6	34.2	51.6	45.6	49.5	37.1	49.3	8.5	531
40-49	68.7	26.9	49.9	62.3	47.5	32.6	47.9	6.7	295
Residence									
Urban	74.6	41.0	68.1	45.0	66.6	37.4	65.5	12.5	402
Rural	61.4	23.1	41.9	48.4	40.4	33.4	39.4	4.9	1,310
Schooling									
No schooling	58.7	17.3	31.0	51.5	30.6	28.7	30.7	5.1	180
<5 years complete	64.8	26.5	33.5	58.6	35.9	30.8	34.9	7.0	207
5-7 years complete	59.8	19.3	41.5	47.8	33.3	28.8	35.1	3.1	295
8-9 years complete	66.8	27.5	45.7	44.5	43.5	33.0	39.5	6.8	377
10-11 years complete	58.5	22.6	50.6	40.9	50.4	30.9	48.4	2.7	296
12 or more years complete	73.5	43.2	70.9	47.9	71.5	47.9	71.8	13.4	358
Regular media exposure[1]									
Yes	66.2	32.2	55.3	46.9	54.0	36.2	52.9	8.3	974
No	62.2	20.8	38.5	48.5	36.7	31.8	35.9	4.5	738
Marital status									
Never married	62.8	28.9	52.6	40.5	51.9	36.8	49.7	5.8	522
Currently married	64.5	26.6	45.8	50.1	43.8	33.9	44.4	6.9	1,065
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	71.2	26.9	48.5	55.7	47.5	27.7	38.4	8.9	125
Religion									
Hindu	43.3	32.1	51.0	47.6	44.2	40.4	51.2	9.7	154
Muslim	(36.3)	(24.4)	(28.6)	(28.2)	(27.2)	(29.7)	(27.0)	(6.4)	51
Christian	67.8	27.3	48.3	49.2	47.1	34.6	46.1	6.6	1,403
Other	65.2	21.5	50.1	34.7	52.1	24.6	39.5	4.0	104
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled tribe	65.9	27.7	48.0	47.7	47.0	34.4	45.6	6.4	1,581
Other[2]	44.6	18.6	48.0	43.8	39.6	33.8	44.1	10.1	109
Total	64.5	27.3	48.1	47.6	46.5	34.3	45.6	6.7	1,712

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to scheduled caste or other backward class, who are not shown separately.

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

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

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who:								
Background characteristic	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	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age									
15-24	66.5	30.8	47.8	41.3	46.8	40.2	45.3	5.5	448
15-19	65.7	25.3	49.2	40.8	46.2	35.7	44.6	5.0	243
20-24	67.5	37.4	46.2	41.9	47.4	45.5	46.2	6.1	205
25-29	69.3	43.9	52.0	43.0	49.4	54.2	50.8	14.4	266
30-39	69.2	42.5	49.3	37.7	47.3	47.9	47.6	11.3	445
40-49	63.1	34.2	47.9	41.6	44.3	46.2	46.5	8.0	271
Residence									
Urban	84.8	48.9	73.6	38.7	68.6	53.6	68.7	9.4	292
Rural	62.7	34.6	42.8	41.0	41.4	44.5	41.8	9.5	1,139
Schooling									
No schooling	60.4	31.9	31.1	28.2	33.3	37.4	34.0	4.7	244
<5 years complete	78.2	25.0	46.7	49.9	46.2	53.8	44.7	5.5	146
5-7 years complete	67.4	38.5	45.2	48.9	43.0	46.2	44.0	11.6	199
8-9 years complete	68.9	36.6	46.6	37.0	45.0	43.9	41.3	8.5	284
10-11 years complete	60.2	40.1	51.2	40.4	47.4	45.5	48.3	10.6	225
12 or more years complete	70.7	45.5	66.3	43.7	61.0	52.4	64.6	13.4	334
Regular media exposure[1]									
Yes	67.6	37.1	51.9	48.6	48.3	46.2	49.9	14.4	641
No	66.9	37.9	46.8	34.0	45.9	46.4	45.2	5.4	790
Marital status									
Never married	66.3	35.8	50.3	37.8	49.2	44.2	48.5	6.9	586
Currently married	68.0	38.7	48.7	42.6	45.6	48.2	46.7	11.4	833
Religion									
Hindu	55.5	50.8	58.1	33.1	58.3	56.6	57.7	14.0	158
Muslim	(70.8)	(63.5)	(80.5)	(50.8)	(75.4)	(77.1)	(75.4)	(30.4)	51
Christian	68.6	34.5	46.7	42.5	44.9	43.7	44.4	8.3	1,142
Other	68.7	38.0	45.0	21.4	35.9	44.0	49.7	2.8	80
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled tribe	65.4	34.6	45.3	41.2	43.8	43.5	43.6	8.5	1,303
Other[2]	85.5	73.4	90.9	35.3	82.6	84.3	88.1	18.2	104
Total	67.2	37.5	49.1	40.5	47.0	46.3	47.3	9.5	1,431

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted men and men belonging to scheduled caste or other backward class, who are not shown separately.

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

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

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Urban			Rural			Total		
Behaviour	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	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.1	3.0	2.3	1.2	2.5	2.1
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	20.1	1.4	7.8	8.3	3.2	5.0	10.8	2.8	5.6
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.6
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	88	169	258	332	628	959	420	797	1,217
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]	*	*	*	(28.1)	(44.8)	35.2	(41.0)	(45.3)	42.4
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	18	2	20	27	20	48	45	23	68
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	3.3	1.2	1.9	10.7	2.0	5.4	9.6	1.8	4.8
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	106	239	345	600	916	1,516	706	1,155	1,861
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.1	na	na	0.5	na	na	0.4	na	na
Number of men	329	na	na	1,373	na	na	1,703	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	36.8	na	na	29.9	na	na	31.2	na
Number of women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	114	na	na	498	na	na	612	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	10.4	31.5	22.6	4.1	21.9	13.5	5.3	24.1	15.5
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	4.1	6.8	5.6	8.7	4.7	6.6	7.8	5.2	6.4
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	8.0	19.4	14.6	13.6	20.5	17.3	12.5	20.3	16.7
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	1.7	3.8	3.3	4.8	2.1	3.1	4.4	2.4	3.1
Number of respondents	329	454	783	1,373	1,544	2,917	1,703	1,997	3,700
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used	*	89.1	90.0	83.6	80.5	81.6	84.8	82.4	83.2
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	26	88	114	187	316	504	214	405	618

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.
a = 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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Urban			Rural			Total		
Knowledge and behaviour	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS[1]	30.1	23.1	26.1	10.7	10.9	10.8	14.3	13.4	13.8
Percentage who know a condom source	79.5	59.2	67.9	69.3	45.1	56.2	71.2	47.9	58.5
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	20.9	13.5	16.7	21.0	33.0	27.5	21.0	29.1	25.4
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.7	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.1
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	5.6	11.0	8.7	2.5	14.6	9.0	3.0	13.8	9.0
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	0.6	5.3	3.2	5.9	2.2	3.9	4.9	2.9	3.8
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	9.9	20.6	16.0	15.9	20.5	18.4	14.8	20.5	17.9
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.9	1.8	2.7	3.6	1.8	2.5
Number age 15-24	104	137	241	453	538	992	557	675	1,232
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	*	*	*	85.4	77.8	80.8	86.1	81.0	82.9
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	10	28	39	72	110	182	83	138	221
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	*	*	(39.5)	22.7	15.6	18.0	31.0	15.1	20.9
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	24	20	44	95	188	283	120	208	327
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months[2]	*	*	*	36.5	11.1	19.0	47.6	11.5	24.0
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	14	12	26	44	98	142	58	110	168
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	*	*	*	(34.7)	*	(38.0)	(41.1)	*	(42.6)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse the past 12 months	12	2	13	16	11	27	28	13	40
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	78.3	95.5	87.7	89.3	93.8	91.5	87.1	94.2	90.7
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	11.5	1.5	6.0	3.4	2.9	3.1	5.0	2.6	3.8
Number never married	101	123	224	401	373	774	502	496	998

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/AIDS

[2] 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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from: Tuberculosis[1]	Medically treated tuberculosis[2]	Number of usual residents
	URBAN		
Sex			
Female	1,084	1,084	5,159
Male	893	893	4,693
Age			
<15	2,726	2,726	2,913
15-59	247	247	6,318
60 or more	459	459	622
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	477	477	2,109
Other fuel	1,134	1,134	7,744
Total	993	993	9,853
	RURAL		
Sex			
Female	518	510	19,767
Male	561	557	19,487
Age			
<15	1,014	1,004	15,371
15-59	209	205	22,098
60 or more	547	547	1,785
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	493	485	30,675
Other fuel	707	707	8,578
Total	539	534	39,254
	TOTAL		
Sex			
Female	635	629	24,926
Male	625	623	24,180
Age			
<15	1,286	1,278	18,284
15-59	217	215	28,416
60 or more	524	524	2,407
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	492	485	32,784
Other fuel	909	909	16,322
Total	630	626	49,106

[1] Includes medically treated tuberculosis
[2] Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment
[3] Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

Table 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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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 miscon-ceptions 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	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have miscon-ceptions 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
Age														
15-19	83.1	2,437	70.3	57.2	85.4	13.9	2,025	73.3	318	68.5	67.2	87.7	26.9	233
20-34	84.9	6,387	69.0	55.4	86.0	11.2	5,425	81.6	804	70.3	63.0	88.7	35.5	656
35-49	84.9	4,266	66.1	58.9	87.9	9.8	3,622	79.2	581	67.5	57.2	86.4	37.4	460
Residence														
Urban	89.2	2,995	80.0	68.0	90.5	10.6	2,670	83.0	329	71.5	75.4	87.9	22.6	273
Rural	83.2	10,094	64.6	53.3	85.2	11.4	8,402	78.3	1,373	68.4	58.3	87.7	37.7	1,075
Schooling														
No schooling	78.9	1,645	50.5	50.4	79.5	9.5	1,298	75.6	335	51.6	60.9	82.0	41.3	254
<5 years complete	85.6	1,650	55.7	50.4	82.3	9.8	1,412	71.4	207	60.9	61.2	81.0	26.5	148
5-7 years complete	84.1	2,338	62.1	51.5	82.1	13.9	1,967	75.6	253	66.2	61.5	86.7	35.0	191
8-9 years complete	86.0	2,858	68.3	56.8	86.3	12.7	2,458	82.6	316	68.9	65.3	89.2	37.6	261
10-11 years complete	81.6	1,933	76.8	54.8	91.0	13.0	1,578	85.4	248	81.5	57.5	90.6	29.6	211
12 or more years complete	88.5	2,665	85.0	70.3	93.8	8.1	2,359	82.3	343	81.6	63.0	93.7	33.8	283
Religion														
Hindu	73.5	1,275	75.8	53.6	90.5	12.8	938	68.3	187	86.7	42.2	94.7	43.4	128
Muslim	82.4	401	81.7	27.7	91.7	30.9	330	(46.9)	57	*	*	*	*	27
Christian	86.0	10,662	67.6	58.4	86.0	10.6	9,174	81.7	1,358	66.8	63.8	86.8	32.7	1,110
Other	83.9	751	60.6	54.5	85.4	7.1	630	83.8	100	69.0	77.7	89.1	35.5	84
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	84.4	286	73.6	53.5	86.8	12.0	241	*	21	*	*	*	*	20
Scheduled tribe	85.0	11,710	67.7	57.5	86.0	10.5	9,958	81.3	1,545	67.8	63.4	87.2	32.9	1,255
Other backward class	88.7	72	73.2	35.8	97.4	20.5	64	*	1	*	*	*	*	1
Other	79.1	998	73.8	52.4	91.9	19.4	789	52.5	135	(85.1)	(28.6)	(96.0)	(72.7)	71
Total	84.6	13,089	68.3	56.9	86.5	11.2	11,072	79.2	1,703	69.0	61.8	87.8	34.7	1,348

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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	58.4	2,437	53.3	318
20-24	58.0	2,134	49.0	239
25-34	61.1	4,253	56.8	565
35-49	66.4	4,266	63.6	581
Residence				
Urban	53.4	2,995	46.0	329
Rural	64.3	10,094	60.1	1,373
Schooling				
No schooling	61.1	1,645	53.7	335
<5 years complete	62.8	1,650	52.0	207
5-7 years complete	60.9	2,338	47.7	253
8-9 years complete	61.3	2,858	62.4	316
10-11 years complete	65.2	1,933	69.8	248
12 or more years complete	60.7	2,665	57.7	343
Religion				
Hindu	59.3	1,275	60.0	187
Muslim	63.5	401	(63.7)	57
Christian	61.7	10,662	57.3	1,358
Other	66.7	751	49.4	100
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	55.2	286	*	21
Scheduled tribe	62.4	11,710	57.7	1,545
Other backward class	63.5	72	*	1
Other	57.1	998	54.6	135
Total age 15-49	61.8	13,089	57.4	1,703
Age 50-54	na	na	61.8	121
Total age 15-54	na	na	57.7	1,824

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.
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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Residence		
Source	Urban	Rural	Total
Public health sector	60.9	83.0	78.2
Government/municipal hospital	40.5	19.4	24.0
Government dispensary	10.9	12.2	11.9
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.2	0.2	0.2
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	7.5	24.1	20.5
PHC/additional PHC	1.7	22.4	17.9
Sub-centre	0.3	4.6	3.6
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0
ASHA	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.1	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.1	0.1
Private health sector	35.7	13.1	18.0
Private hospital	23.2	5.5	9.4
Private doctor/clinic	12.1	7.4	8.4
Private paramedic	0.2	0.1	0.1
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other source	1.2	2.0	1.8
Shop	0.0	0.3	0.3
Home treatment	0.5	0.8	0.8
Other	0.7	0.8	0.8
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	52.8	66.5	63.5
Number of households	2,205	7,943	10,148
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)	1.3	0.3	0.5
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	6.2	8.5	8.1
State health insurance scheme	83.4	70.8	73.1
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	7.0	12.5	11.5
Community health insurance programme	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other health insurance through employer	0.0	0.1	0.1
Medical reimbursement from employer	0.4	0.0	0.1
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	2.0	8.6	7.4
Number of households	1,165	5,280	6,445

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; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; 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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Number of women per 100,000						Number of men per 100,000					
Background characteristic	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	636	2,030	705	539	49	2,437	174	1,885	819	319	0	318
20-34	1,316	2,538	1,823	907	77	6,387	70	3,694	667	599	0	804
35-49	3,546	2,938	2,967	1,358	116	4,266	2,702	2,134	479	1,543	0	581
Residence												
Urban	2,114	3,475	4,136	1,185	46	2,995	2,360	815	1,490	426	0	329
Rural	1,857	2,306	1,350	926	96	10,094	658	3,306	425	975	0	1,373
Schooling												
No schooling	1,967	3,524	1,210	781	98	1,645	401	2,030	965	2,150	0	335
<5 years complete	1,901	3,496	1,835	1,113	33	1,650	2,882	4,141	377	0	0	207
5-7 years complete	2,035	3,049	1,163	653	130	2,338	0	4,376	1,004	652	0	253
8-9 years complete	1,655	1,989	1,596	1,114	63	2,858	2,378	4,563	572	1,742	0	316
10-11 years complete	2,368	1,380	1,949	994	67	1,933	234	2,055	567	0	0	248
12 or more years complete	1,741	2,493	3,734	1,180	104	2,665	407	615	285	122	0	343
Marital status												
Never married	731	2,160	1,511	901	87	4,057	692	1,661	610	823	0	708
Currently married	2,576	2,675	2,233	977	84	8,024	1,226	3,639	620	922	0	972
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	1,435	3,435	1,957	1,388	78	1,007	(0)	(4,178)	(1,771)	(0)	(0)	23
Religion												
Hindu	1,962	1,034	3,995	875	87	1,275	755	0	0	0	0	187
Muslim	5,773	2,313	1,660	808	418	401	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	57
Christian	1,783	2,642	1,673	1,025	78	10,662	855	3,155	709	457	0	1,358
Other	1,674	4,354	3,226	702	0	751	3,780	5,233	1,119	8,577	0	100
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	3,978	1,156	5,108	0	0	286	*	*	*	*	*	21
Scheduled tribe	1,846	2,702	1,600	1,046	80	11,710	1,069	3,113	696	957	0	1,545
Other backward class	7,025	0	0	0	0	72	*	*	*	*	*	1
Other	1,817	1,683	5,836	644	168	998	0	0	0	0	0	135
Total age 15-49	1,916	2,574	1,988	985	84	13,089	988	2,824	631	869	0	1,703
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	4,527	3,135	564	3,650	782	121
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,223	2,845	627	1,054	52	1,824

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fever than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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	0.2	0.0	0.2	2,358	0.0	303
20-24	0.3	0.2	0.4	2,085	0.0	221
25-29	0.5	0.2	0.3	2,375	0.0	291
30-34	0.8	0.9	0.1	1,804	0.5	256
35-39	0.3	0.1	0.6	1,819	0.5	247
40-44	1.1	0.5	0.7	1,164	3.3	172
45-49	0.4	0.6	0.4	1,170	1.2	152
Residence						
Urban	0.4	0.8	0.6	2,783	1.3	301
Rural	0.5	0.2	0.3	9,992	0.4	1,342
Schooling						
No schooling	0.4	0.2	0.2	1,628	0.3	321
<5 years complete	0.6	0.1	0.1	1,646	0.3	204
5-7 years complete	0.5	0.3	0.9	2,311	0.7	236
8-9 years complete	0.3	0.2	0.2	2,787	0.6	317
10-11 years complete	0.6	0.3	0.1	1,884	1.6	244
12 or more years complete	0.5	0.8	0.5	2,520	0.3	322
Religion						
Hindu	0.4	0.6	0.1	1,221	2.5	181
Muslim	0.0	0.0	0.0	401	(0.0)	57
Christian	0.5	0.3	0.4	10,418	0.4	1,304
Other	0.8	0.6	0.4	735	0.0	100
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	0.0	1.1	0.0	279	*	21
Scheduled tribe	0.5	0.3	0.4	11,441	0.4	1,491
Other backward class	0.0	0.0	0.0	67	*	1
Other	0.5	0.5	0.0	965	3.1	128
Total	0.5	0.3	0.3	12,775	0.6	1,642

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fever than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg			
Age									
15-19	5.5	72.8	24.6	1.8	0.6	0.1	100.0	2.1	2,298
20-24	7.8	62.6	33.1	3.6	0.4	0.4	100.0	2.4	2,041
25-29	11.7	52.8	41.1	5.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	3.5	2,333
30-34	16.5	44.7	43.8	8.2	2.0	1.3	100.0	2.3	1,785
35-39	19.6	40.2	44.9	11.1	3.1	0.8	100.0	1.2	1,797
40-44	20.7	37.9	45.9	12.0	2.9	1.3	100.0	2.5	1,143
45-49	30.1	29.7	45.3	18.2	5.0	1.8	100.0	1.6	1,162
Residence									
Urban	18.5	49.9	37.1	10.1	2.2	0.7	100.0	3.2	2,654
Rural	13.1	52.1	38.9	6.6	1.7	0.7	100.0	2.1	9,903
Schooling									
No schooling	18.0	46.5	38.8	11.1	2.5	1.1	100.0	1.4	1,605
<5 years complete	16.0	52.6	36.0	8.3	2.5	0.6	100.0	2.0	1,638
5-7 years complete	14.6	52.0	38.9	7.1	1.8	0.3	100.0	2.9	2,296
8-9 years complete	12.8	55.5	36.0	5.9	1.7	0.9	100.0	2.3	2,741
10-11 years complete	11.3	49.3	42.6	6.0	1.6	0.4	100.0	1.3	1,856
12 or more years complete	14.1	51.3	39.5	7.3	1.1	0.9	100.0	3.3	2,421
Religion									
Hindu	14.6	38.1	50.9	7.1	2.1	1.9	100.0	1.0	1,179
Muslim	19.5	42.8	45.0	10.1	1.9	0.1	100.0	2.3	401
Christian	13.9	53.2	37.3	7.2	1.8	0.6	100.0	2.4	10,261
Other	16.2	55.4	32.9	9.1	1.4	1.1	100.0	2.5	717

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg			
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	14.6	48.8	40.7	5.8	4.7	0.0	100.0	1.4	266
Scheduled tribe	13.9	52.3	38.2	7.2	1.6	0.6	100.0	2.4	11,262
Other backward class	20.6	32.3	57.9	9.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.5	67
Other	17.8	45.0	40.3	10.4	2.6	1.7	100.0	0.9	939
Total	14.2	51.6	38.5	7.4	1.8	0.7	100.0	2.3	12,557

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg			
Age									
15-19	5.6	60.2	36.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	291
20-24	11.2	44.3	45.5	10.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	217
25-29	9.6	32.4	58.8	8.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.8	275
30-34	22.9	28.5	51.1	19.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	2.0	251
35-39	25.7	26.9	49.4	21.0	1.5	1.2	100.0	0.6	231
40-44	34.6	23.0	45.6	25.0	6.2	0.2	100.0	0.3	162
45-49	32.5	25.0	43.8	23.2	5.8	2.1	100.0	0.0	147
Residence									
Urban	26.2	30.2	46.7	20.6	2.5	0.0	100.0	0.2	263
Rural	16.7	37.3	47.7	13.0	1.5	0.5	100.0	0.9	1,311
Schooling									
No schooling	18.8	42.2	42.3	11.5	3.3	0.6	100.0	2.4	308
<5 years complete	19.2	40.6	40.9	17.7	0.7	0.2	100.0	0.4	191
5-7 years complete	14.6	41.6	45.3	12.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	0.6	230
8-9 years complete	18.0	34.4	48.7	15.7	0.8	0.3	100.0	0.2	304
10-11 years complete	17.5	29.4	55.6	14.0	0.5	0.4	100.0	0.5	236
12 or more years complete	20.7	29.9	51.1	15.4	2.8	0.7	100.0	0.2	305
Religion									
Hindu	14.8	22.2	64.3	13.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.2	154
Muslim	(26.6)	(27.9)	(45.5)	(25.7)	(1.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	57
Christian	17.8	37.3	46.5	13.8	2.0	0.4	100.0	0.6	1,266
Other	24.6	47.7	36.1	15.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	4.6	97

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg			
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled tribe	17.7	36.6	47.8	13.4	1.8	0.4	100.0	0.8	1,449
Other[2]	26.9	28.1	44.9	26.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	102
Total age 15-49	18.3	36.1	47.5	14.3	1.7	0.4	100.0	0.7	1,574
Age 50-54	34.7	18.4	48.8	27.7	3.6	1.4	100.0	0.5	113
Total age 15-54	19.4	34.9	47.6	15.2	1.8	0.5	100.0	0.7	1,687

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belonging to scheduled caste or other backward class or 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.

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

Table 93.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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 and 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	0.4	100.0	0.7	0.0	2,251
20-24	96.8	2.3	0.9	100.0	1.3	0.0	2,021
25-29	96.0	3.1	0.9	100.0	0.8	0.0	2,307
30-34	93.8	4.2	1.9	100.0	1.6	0.4	1,740
35-39	91.3	5.2	3.5	100.0	1.1	0.5	1,755
40-44	90.2	6.4	3.4	100.0	2.1	0.5	1,107
45-49	84.8	10.2	5.0	100.0	1.0	1.6	1,131
Residence							
Urban	94.0	2.5	3.4	100.0	1.8	1.1	2,561
Rural	94.1	4.4	1.5	100.0	0.9	0.1	9,750
Schooling							
No schooling	92.0	5.7	2.3	100.0	0.3	0.1	1,570
<5 years complete	93.3	4.8	1.8	100.0	0.7	0.4	1,618
5-7 years complete	94.2	4.3	1.5	100.0	0.8	0.1	2,233
8-9 years complete	94.8	3.5	1.7	100.0	1.1	0.3	2,711
10-11 years complete	93.8	4.3	1.8	100.0	1.4	0.4	1,831
12 or more years complete	95.1	2.4	2.5	100.0	2.0	0.6	2,348
Religion							
Hindu	94.2	4.0	1.8	100.0	0.6	0.7	1,134
Muslim	88.7	8.2	3.1	100.0	0.5	0.0	401
Christian	94.2	3.9	1.9	100.0	1.2	0.3	10,073
Other	95.3	2.8	1.9	100.0	1.9	0.4	704
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	93.4	3.8	2.8	100.0	1.6	1.9	258
Scheduled tribe	94.2	4.0	1.8	100.0	1.2	0.3	11,051
Other backward class	91.7	5.9	2.4	100.0	0.8	0.8	67
Other	93.0	4.2	2.7	100.0	0.5	0.5	915
Total	94.1	4.0	1.9	100.0	1.1	0.3	12,311

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

Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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 and 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	97.9	1.2	0.9	100.0	2.5	0.0	291
20-24	92.7	6.1	1.2	100.0	1.0	0.0	221
25-29	93.6	2.7	3.7	100.0	0.4	0.1	268
30-34	85.4	10.5	4.2	100.0	4.0	0.0	252
35-39	80.0	14.0	6.0	100.0	1.8	0.9	231
40-44	80.4	12.4	7.2	100.0	4.3	0.0	157
45-49	74.4	13.0	12.6	100.0	1.9	0.0	142
Residence							
Urban	80.5	9.4	10.1	100.0	3.2	0.0	259
Rural	89.3	7.4	3.3	100.0	2.0	0.2	1,304
Schooling							
No schooling	89.5	6.0	4.5	100.0	2.7	0.4	303
<5 years complete	88.5	7.2	4.2	100.0	3.0	0.0	191
5-7 years complete	89.7	6.6	3.7	100.0	2.0	0.0	230
8-9 years complete	85.5	8.9	5.6	100.0	1.3	0.0	302
10-11 years complete	89.4	8.2	2.4	100.0	2.8	0.4	227
12 or more years complete	85.7	9.2	5.1	100.0	1.7	0.1	309
Religion							
Hindu	83.7	14.2	2.1	100.0	1.5	0.0	154
Muslim	(90.7)	(5.3)	(4.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	57
Christian	87.7	7.3	5.0	100.0	1.8	0.2	1,255
Other	95.4	4.6	0.0	100.0	9.3	0.0	97
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled tribe	88.3	7.3	4.4	100.0	2.4	0.2	1,438
Other[1]	83.3	14.5	2.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	102
Total age 15-49	87.9	7.7	4.4	100.0	2.2	0.2	1,562
Age 50-54	77.6	18.9	3.5	100.0	8.4	0.0	109
Total age 15-54	87.2	8.5	4.3	100.0	2.6	0.1	1,672

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

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

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Women			Men		
Tobacco use/alcohol use	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.3	0.1	0.2	53.5	48.7	49.6
Smokes *bidis*	0.0	0.2	0.1	16.1	24.9	23.2
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.1	0.2	0.2	5.0	2.2	2.8
Smokes *hookah*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
Chews *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco	4.6	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.1
Uses *khaini*	6.3	2.7	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.7
Chews paan with tobacco	11.9	10.0	10.4	11.6	7.1	8.0
Uses other chewing tobacco	9.5	9.9	9.8	4.8	5.9	5.7
Uses snuff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Uses other tobacco product	0.1	3.6	2.8	0.0	8.1	6.5
Uses any type of tobacco	24.8	25.4	25.3	59.5	61.1	60.8
Drinks alcohol	11.9	8.3	9.1	36.5	17.3	21.0
Number of respondents	2,995	10,094	13,089	329	1,373	1,703
Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	*	*	21.6	31.8	29.7
5-9	*	*	*	20.5	16.8	17.6
10-14	*	*	*	13.0	18.6	17.4
15-24	*	*	*	11.4	10.0	10.3
25 or more	*	*	*	1.3	1.0	1.0
Missing	*	*	*	32.3	21.8	24.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	9	11	20	176	668	845
Among those who smoke *bidis*, number of *bidis* smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	nc	*	*	*	12.8	11.7
5-9	nc	*	*	*	14.0	12.1
10-14	nc	*	*	*	19.9	21.0
15-24	nc	*	*	*	29.0	28.1
25 or more	nc	*	*	*	7.7	9.3
Missing	nc	*	*	*	16.7	17.9
Total	nc	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of *bidi* smokers	0	16	16	53	342	395
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	20.0	12.6	14.3	11.0	11.7
About once a week	*	30.0	19.6	44.0	45.0	44.8
Less than once a week	*	50.0	67.8	41.8	44.0	43.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	54	84	137	129	490	618

Note: 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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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	60.8	7.2	60.6	1.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	65.0	2,437
20-24	65.1	7.8	59.8	1.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	64.7	2,134
Residence									
Urban	36.0	2.9	82.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	85.0	1,021
Rural	70.5	8.8	53.8	1.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	59.1	3,549
Schooling									
No schooling	82.1	5.6	28.7	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	33.2	173
<5 years complete	83.3	4.5	39.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	41.7	314
5-7 years complete	76.9	4.8	47.8	1.1	0.0	2.1	0.1	51.6	834
8-9 years complete	68.0	7.5	58.1	1.2	0.0	2.9	0.0	62.3	1,288
10-11 years complete	51.7	11.3	67.9	1.3	0.1	2.3	0.0	74.2	945
12 or more years complete	45.4	7.4	77.9	2.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	82.9	1,016
Religion									
Hindu	39.6	12.8	77.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	84.8	359
Muslim	55.8	7.1	55.1	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.5	97
Christian	64.2	6.8	59.5	1.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	63.6	3,817
Other	74.7	9.6	49.8	0.4	0.0	3.0	0.1	52.5	298
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	38.9	1.5	83.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.6	91
Scheduled tribe	64.7	7.8	59.2	0.9	0.0	2.2	0.0	63.5	4,213
Other[3]	40.4	4.8	68.4	7.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	79.6	250
Total	62.8	7.5	60.2	1.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	64.9	4,570

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Total includes women belonging to other backward class or 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

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

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Age	Percentage employed in the past 12 months	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings					Total	Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector		Total	Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing		Agriculture	Non-agriculture		
WOMEN												
15-19	16.4	385	36.6	11.3	13.3	38.8	0.0	100.0	23.0	77.0	100.0	63
20-24	38.0	290	60.2	19.1	6.4	14.3	0.0	100.0	6.6	93.4	100.0	110
25-29	49.8	362	58.7	23.6	3.9	13.8	0.0	100.0	8.7	91.3	100.0	180
30-34	58.6	316	67.2	22.6	1.5	8.7	0.0	100.0	18.5	81.5	100.0	185
35-39	55.0	289	62.2	24.9	6.1	6.8	0.0	100.0	12.7	87.3	100.0	159
40-44	75.4	178	76.4	12.3	1.8	9.5	0.0	100.0	5.2	94.8	100.0	134
45-49	68.0	178	64.1	26.7	1.3	7.8	0.0	100.0	7.8	92.2	100.0	121
Total	47.7	1,997	62.8	21.1	4.1	12.0	0.0	100.0	11.4	88.6	100.0	952
MEN												
15-19	43.9	318	48.6	24.1	5.8	21.5	0.0	100.0	73.2	26.8	100.0	139
20-24	71.7	239	67.0	26.6	1.4	5.0	0.0	100.0	55.7	44.3	100.0	172
25-29	87.4	303	69.3	25.7	1.7	3.4	0.0	100.0	43.0	57.0	100.0	265
30-34	96.1	262	68.4	28.5	1.1	2.0	0.0	100.0	41.8	58.2	100.0	252
35-39	96.7	256	63.7	33.6	0.3	2.5	0.0	100.0	45.0	55.0	100.0	248
40-44	97.3	170	70.6	25.9	1.7	1.8	0.0	100.0	43.4	56.6	100.0	165
45-49	97.2	155	63.8	31.1	3.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	42.3	57.7	100.0	151
Total	81.7	1,703	65.3	28.1	1.9	4.6	0.0	100.0	47.7	52.3	100.0	1,391
Age 50-54	94.3	121	68.3	25.8	2.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	40.8	59.2	100.0	115
Total age 15-54	82.5	1,824	65.6	28.0	2.0	4.5	0.0	100.0	47.2	52.8	100.0	1,505

Table 97 Control over and magnitude of women's and men's cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:						Percentage of currently married men who report that:					
Background characteristic	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	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age												
20-29	88.0	142	81.7	313	26.1	108	(49.9)	42	71.3	213	(30.2)	39
30-39	90.3	256	80.3	423	32.0	199	81.1	121	80.0	419	14.6	118
40-49	89.2	183	79.0	210	38.8	131	57.8	102	79.0	287	40.7	95
Residence												
Urban	87.0	141	76.4	191	(35.6)	101	*	64	80.2	165	*	64
Rural	90.1	447	81.6	775	31.5	340	72.7	200	77.2	756	19.2	187
Schooling												
No schooling	89.8	104	74.1	162	36.3	82	76.7	63	74.9	222	21.7	56
<5 years complete	90.9	109	81.5	166	19.2	81	(69.5)	42	78.5	136	(10.0)	41
5-7 years complete	86.1	108	83.8	188	44.1	86	(57.3)	28	75.1	120	(22.1)	27
8-9 years complete	88.8	85	82.7	195	21.2	71	(52.3)	57	82.9	162	(48.2)	55
10-11 years complete	91.3	76	81.3	146	(30.9)	60	(79.9)	41	78.4	138	(6.3)	41
12 or more years complete	89.4	106	78.5	109	(42.7)	61	(64.4)	33	77.0	142	*	32
Religion												
Hindu	(65.9)	55	52.4	108	(46.8)	44	*	14	74.7	99	*	14
Muslim	*	9	*	26	*	5	*	1	(63.7)	29	*	1
Christian	91.8	497	84.0	785	30.3	373	68.6	219	79.6	727	28.4	207
Other	*	27	(92.9)	47	*	19	*	30	(67.9)	66	*	30
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled tribe	90.8	539	83.0	867	31.2	406	66.4	251	77.5	833	28.0	239
Other[1]	(69.1)	39	63.5	84	*	29	*	5	(83.3)	74	*	5
Total	89.3	588	80.6	966	32.4	441	67.2	265	77.7	921	26.8	252

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 years, women/men belonging to scheduled caste or other backward class, and women/men who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	According to women, person who usually makes the decision						According to men, person who usually makes the decision					
Decision	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Other	Total
					URBAN							
Own health care	9.5	78.4	12.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.3	77.9	8.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	21.1	66.8	11.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	18.6	73.9	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	10.5	81.3	7.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
					RURAL							
Own health care	9.0	80.4	10.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	15.2	80.1	3.8	0.6	0.3	100.0
Major household purchases	10.2	76.9	11.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	12.7	81.3	5.1	0.6	0.3	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	6.9	82.4	10.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
					TOTAL							
Own health care	9.1	80.0	10.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	14.9	79.7	4.6	0.5	0.3	100.0
Major household purchases	12.5	74.8	11.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	13.7	80.1	5.5	0.5	0.2	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	7.6	82.1	9.7	0.5	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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband			Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife		Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives				Own health care	Making major household purchases			
Age											
15-19	(93.3)	(82.4)	(91.8)	(78.0)	(5.3)	29	*	*	*	*	3
20-24	91.1	89.0	91.5	84.3	4.7	124	95.4	98.7	95.4	1.3	47
25-29	89.8	86.8	88.2	83.7	7.8	269	96.3	97.5	94.8	1.1	174
30-39	86.9	86.2	89.1	82.7	9.1	537	94.2	93.0	90.2	3.1	442
40-49	91.1	89.4	91.5	86.5	6.7	289	94.3	92.1	90.6	4.2	306
Residence											
Urban	87.9	87.9	91.8	82.8	6.7	262	91.2	92.5	87.8	4.0	167
Rural	89.4	87.1	89.2	84.1	8.0	986	95.3	94.1	92.1	2.7	805
Schooling											
No schooling	84.6	81.5	85.8	79.7	12.8	211	97.3	95.3	94.1	1.4	244
<5 years complete	93.7	94.3	94.7	91.5	4.0	220	91.8	94.8	89.8	3.2	138
5-7 years complete	90.7	83.4	87.5	79.5	6.2	238	92.1	92.4	86.9	2.4	130
8-9 years complete	89.2	88.2	91.2	83.6	6.3	238	91.9	90.1	88.1	6.0	167
10-11 years complete	86.2	87.1	86.4	83.7	11.1	175	98.0	96.2	95.4	1.2	145
12 or more years complete	89.1	89.7	93.0	85.7	7.0	166	94.7	93.4	92.1	4.1	148
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	92.3	89.3	91.5	85.9	5.2	684	94.8	94.0	91.5	2.7	951
Employed, for cash	92.3	89.5	91.3	86.9	5.7	588	94.9	93.9	91.5	2.8	921
Employed, not for cash	92.4	88.0	92.9	79.5	1.6	96	(92.2)	(95.1)	(89.3)	(2.0)	30
Not employed	85.1	84.9	87.6	81.4	10.9	565	(86.8)	(86.8)	(86.8)	(13.2)	21
Number of living children											
0	85.2	88.4	90.7	82.1	7.9	62	95.7	96.5	93.3	1.1	163
1-2	85.3	82.4	85.8	78.3	10.5	569	93.0	94.4	91.1	3.8	404
3-4	91.2	89.9	91.9	87.4	6.7	386	96.0	90.7	89.3	2.7	269
5 or more	95.7	94.6	95.8	92.0	2.5	231	95.5	95.0	93.7	3.2	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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband			Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife		Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives				Own health care	Making major household purchases			
Household structure[1]											
Nuclear	89.8	87.8	89.8	85.0	7.7	882	95.6	93.5	92.0	2.9	691
Non-nuclear	87.4	86.0	89.6	81.0	7.8	367	91.8	94.6	89.8	3.3	269
Religion											
Hindu	71.8	69.7	70.5	62.0	22.6	139	98.9	96.6	96.6	1.1	100
Muslim	(75.0)	(67.5)	(71.4)	(65.8)	(23.4)	34	(90.1)	(95.0)	(90.1)	(5.0)	35
Christian	91.7	90.0	92.8	86.9	5.3	1,013	94.5	93.7	91.4	3.2	771
Other	(93.1)	(92.5)	(94.5)	(92.5)	(5.5)	62	(91.7)	(90.4)	(84.1)	(1.9)	66
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled tribe	90.2	88.9	91.2	85.4	6.6	1,124	94.8	93.3	91.2	3.1	878
Other[2]	82.7	78.0	82.3	75.0	14.3	105	(91.8)	(97.8)	(91.8)	(2.2)	79
Total	89.1	87.3	89.8	83.8	7.7	1,249	94.6	93.8	91.4	3.0	972

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 belonging to scheduled caste or other backward class or 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.

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

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes					
Background characteristic	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone[1]	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
Age								
15-19	14.7	39.2	8.5	0.4	9.6	385	21.4	179
20-24	43.2	69.4	22.1	2.9	39.1	290	14.0	234
25-29	56.0	78.5	22.0	3.9	38.9	362	15.1	261
30-39	60.3	79.4	23.7	10.9	44.5	605	15.5	441
40-49	64.8	81.6	29.4	10.2	45.5	356	14.6	233
Residence								
Urban	55.9	78.0	27.9	8.0	31.8	454	23.9	355
Rural	47.0	68.2	19.3	5.8	37.4	1,544	12.9	992
Schooling								
No schooling	45.0	66.1	17.2	3.5	39.4	259	3.7	118
<5 years complete	55.1	69.7	20.9	5.9	44.3	258	6.9	156
5-7 years complete	42.6	60.2	16.4	8.0	28.4	362	9.5	208
8-9 years complete	45.9	62.0	19.2	6.1	35.1	427	11.0	284
10-11 years complete	41.6	74.3	23.3	4.4	25.2	319	17.1	229
12 or more years complete	64.0	90.4	29.6	8.8	46.3	372	30.5	351
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	64.8	78.4	27.8	10.8	47.5	952	17.8	672
Employed, for cash	70.7	81.7	30.1	12.2	50.2	799	17.9	564
Employed, not for cash	33.8	61.2	16.1	3.8	33.5	153	17.0	108
Not employed	34.7	63.2	15.2	2.2	25.7	1,045	13.8	676

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes					
Background characteristic	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone[1]	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
Number of living children								
0	28.5	56.1	13.8	1.9	20.3	677	22.4	430
1-2	57.8	73.5	23.3	6.9	42.8	645	14.6	472
3-4	63.8	84.7	28.5	11.6	43.3	432	14.4	302
5 or more	57.0	76.9	23.5	7.7	49.9	244	2.9	143
Household structure[2]								
Nuclear	48.3	71.7	21.0	7.1	37.7	1,357	16.6	910
Non-nuclear	50.6	67.8	21.7	4.6	32.8	640	14.2	437
Religion								
Hindu	40.9	62.3	15.9	5.8	22.3	208	18.8	136
Muslim	(33.4)	(75.6)	(25.0)	(6.8)	(22.5)	52	(32.5)	44
Christian	49.6	71.2	22.6	6.7	38.3	1,608	15.1	1,077
Other	61.6	72.5	11.0	1.7	36.5	129	11.4	90
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled tribe	50.5	71.8	21.5	6.4	37.8	1,819	15.7	1,227
Other[3]	33.3	59.1	17.0	3.2	18.9	145	14.1	103
Total	49.0	70.4	21.2	6.3	36.1	1,997	15.8	1,347

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to scheduled caste or other backward class or 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.
[3] Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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
Age									
15-19	33.8	25.8	46.5	385	96.1	179	26.8	24.4	318
20-24	49.0	35.0	80.6	290	90.8	234	37.5	29.2	239
25-29	64.7	45.3	72.2	362	85.2	261	45.5	34.2	303
30-34	73.1	51.6	71.6	316	79.3	226	59.7	48.6	262
35-39	83.9	54.6	74.2	289	79.8	215	55.7	44.0	256
40-44	83.1	55.8	64.3	178	79.9	114	67.1	50.7	170
45-49	86.2	59.2	66.6	178	75.3	118	58.7	48.4	155
Residence									
Urban	47.8	19.8	78.2	454	98.1	355	35.7	21.3	329
Rural	68.9	51.9	64.3	1,544	79.6	992	50.9	42.4	1,373
Religion									
Hindu	60.8	50.4	65.5	208	82.9	136	52.0	31.4	187
Muslim	(75.7)	(63.0)	(84.2)	52	(85.2)	44	(48.6)	(39.3)	57
Christian	64.6	44.2	67.0	1,608	84.7	1,077	45.9	38.0	1,358
Other	58.2	32.8	69.6	129	82.8	90	67.7	54.5	100
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled tribe	64.5	44.6	67.5	1,819	84.4	1,227	47.6	39.1	1,545
Other[2]	62.6	45.8	71.1	145	83.4	103	54.9	30.8	135
Schooling									
No schooling	79.1	53.4	45.6	259	33.0	118	54.6	42.3	335
<5 years complete	74.4	56.8	60.6	258	65.0	156	58.6	52.8	207
5-7 years complete	66.3	52.2	57.4	362	82.2	208	43.8	39.1	253
8-9 years complete	56.5	37.7	66.6	427	91.9	284	44.5	33.2	316
10-11 years complete	62.2	39.8	71.8	319	95.1	229	49.2	38.9	248
12 or more years complete	54.7	34.5	94.5	372	98.7	351	40.4	29.3	343

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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
Household structure[1]									
Nuclear	69.4	47.3	67.1	1,357	85.0	910	52.4	41.5	1,075
Non-nuclear	52.8	38.8	68.3	640	83.3	437	41.7	34.8	541
Total age 15-49	64.1	44.6	67.5	1,997	84.4	1,347	48.0	38.3	1,703
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	66.6	48.0	121
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	49.2	38.9	1,824

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women/men belonging to scheduled caste or other backward class or 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.

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

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
Reason/behaviour	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	13.7	8.9	9.3	10.1	12.4	9.4
She neglects the house or children	22.4	15.4	14.8	15.5	20.1	15.4
She argues with him	12.1	10.3	10.4	9.5	11.6	10.0
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	7.6	6.4	5.5	6.1	7.0	6.2
She doesn't cook properly	6.6	5.9	4.4	4.8	5.9	5.4
He suspects her of being unfaithful	17.6	16.9	14.1	14.9	16.6	16.1
She shows disrespect for in-laws	16.1	16.5	12.9	19.0	15.1	17.6
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	33.6	31.4	28.0	32.4	31.9	31.8
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	81.9	52.7	66.1	47.4	77.1	50.5
Knows her husband has sex with other women	84.0	55.4	72.1	45.3	80.4	51.2
Is tired or not in the mood	79.5	54.2	67.6	42.8	75.9	49.5
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	71.6	41.9	58.6	34.6	67.6	38.9
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	10.3	34.4	24.1	45.4	14.4	39.0
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	18.0	na	16.5	na	17.4
Refuse to give her financial support	na	12.4	na	12.2	na	12.3
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	13.9	na	12.7	na	13.4
Have sex with another woman	na	12.1	na	10.2	na	11.3
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	6.9	na	4.8	na	6.0
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	76.8	na	76.8	na	76.8
Number of respondents	1,395	995	602	708	1,997	1,703

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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	26.6	26.4	53.1	28.4	45.3	385	318
20-24	28.9	42.6	70.0	44.0	50.9	290	239
25-29	35.5	33.8	70.7	35.0	53.2	362	303
30-39	36.3	30.9	70.9	39.6	56.3	605	518
40-49	28.8	28.6	72.8	47.8	57.6	356	325
Residence							
Urban	26.1	38.7	69.8	53.6	57.5	454	329
Rural	33.6	30.1	67.0	35.3	52.1	1,544	1,373
Schooling							
No schooling	35.8	28.0	72.6	35.4	57.3	259	335
<5 years complete	39.4	30.4	67.3	32.2	65.3	258	207
5-7 years complete	35.3	36.0	62.5	38.4	55.1	362	253
8-9 years complete	28.8	32.3	63.1	40.4	48.1	427	316
10-11 years complete	27.9	29.8	68.8	35.7	49.1	319	248
12 or more years complete	27.5	34.2	73.8	47.4	48.1	372	343
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	35.0	32.3	72.2	40.8	55.3	952	1,391
Employed, for cash	34.4	31.5	73.3	40.5	54.5	799	1,300
Employed, not for cash	38.4	44.4	66.3	44.4	67.9	153	91
Not employed	29.0	29.4	63.5	30.3	43.6	1,045	312
Marital status							
Never married	28.0	32.4	58.6	34.6	44.4	602	708
Currently married	33.9	31.4	71.8	41.6	59.5	1,249	972
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	30.5	(29.4)	70.0	(52.8)	(58.5)	147	23
Number of living children							
0	28.0	31.1	59.0	35.7	48.8	677	882
1-2	35.1	32.9	67.0	42.4	47.4	645	408
3-4	33.7	32.2	78.2	47.4	66.7	432	274
5 or more	30.9	31.8	74.9	31.7	71.4	244	138
Household structure[4]							
Nuclear	32.1	30.8	66.8	38.8	52.7	1,357	1,138
Non-nuclear	31.4	33.8	69.5	39.0	54.2	640	565

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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
Religion							
Hindu	36.9	37.6	51.1	43.5	30.6	208	187
Muslim	(37.2)	(33.7)	(85.9)	(35.5)	(38.5)	52	57
Christian	30.9	30.7	68.1	39.2	55.9	1,608	1,358
Other	33.2	34.3	81.5	28.0	66.8	129	100
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled tribe	31.9	31.6	67.5	37.1	54.6	1,819	1,545
Other[5]	28.0	35.8	69.2	63.3	31.1	145	135
Total	31.9	31.8	67.6	38.9	53.2	1,997	1,703

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women/men belonging to scheduled caste or other backward class, or 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.

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

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	11.2	6.9	10.3
Sexual violence only	2.1	0.6	1.8
Physical and sexual violence	4.6	0.3	3.7
Physical or sexual violence	17.9	7.8	15.9
Number of women	1,076	266	1,342
Person committing physical violence[1]			
Current husband	83.6	na	75.1
Former husband	7.2	na	6.5
Father/step-father	7.7	*	13.9
Mother/step-mother	10.7	*	12.7
Sister/brother	1.8	*	1.8
Daughter/son	0.2	*	0.2
Other relative	3.2	*	2.9
Current boyfriend	0.0	*	0.4
Former boyfriend	0.3	*	0.3
Mother-in-law	0.0	na	0.5
Other-in-law	1.4	na	1.6
Teacher	0.5	*	0.5
Other	0.8	*	0.7
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	170	19	189
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	91.5	na	89.1
Former husband	5.5	na	5.3
Current/former boyfriend	0.4	*	0.4
Stranger	1.9	*	2.4
Other	0.7	*	2.8
Number who experienced sexual violence	72	2	75

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. 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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
20-24	0.7	115
25-29	1.3	197
30-39	1.6	427
40-49	2.3	296
Residence		
Urban	2.5	210
Rural	1.4	835
Marital status		
Currently married	1.6	935
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	1.9	108
Number of living children		
1-2	2.1	459
3-4	1.9	338
5 or more	0.5	216
Schooling		
No schooling	1.2	197
<5 years complete	0.4	180
5-7 years complete	5.7	189
8-9 years complete	0.1	201
10-11 years complete	2.2	135
12 or more years complete	0.0	143
Religion		
Hindu	1.2	108
Muslim	(3.7)	26
Christian	1.7	846
Other	(0.8)	65
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled tribe	1.6	940
Other[1]	2.5	88
Total	1.6	1,045

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women age 18-19 years, never married women, women with no living children, women belonging to scheduled caste or other backward class, or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Type of violence	Ever[1]	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	14.0	1.0	9.8	10.8
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	5.2	0.5	3.3	3.8
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	4.2	0.3	2.5	2.8
Slapped her	10.1	0.5	7.4	7.9
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	3.7	0.3	2.7	3.0
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	3.7	0.3	2.2	2.5
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.7
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	6.5	0.5	4.6	5.1
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	5.4	0.5	3.9	4.5
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	1.8	0.1	1.0	1.2
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	2.0	0.2	1.4	1.6
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	13.7	2.1	10.3	12.4
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	6.4	0.9	4.6	5.5
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	4.8	1.0	3.2	4.3
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	11.4	1.7	8.3	10.0
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	16.0	1.3	11.6	12.9
Any form of physical and sexual violence	4.5	0.3	2.8	3.0
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	21.5	2.8	16.2	19.0
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	3.3	0.0	2.2	2.2
Any violence by women against their husband[2]	3.2	0.3	1.9	2.2
Number of ever-married women	1,076	1,076	1,076	1,076

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
20-24	16.6	11.2	8.6	12.7	22.9	119
25-29	12.4	12.5	3.0	14.4	20.6	204
30-39	12.9	13.7	7.0	16.6	21.5	435
40-49	15.1	16.9	7.7	18.0	22.5	301
Residence						
Urban	20.2	21.3	7.4	23.2	31.3	214
Rural	12.1	12.2	6.3	14.2	19.1	863
Schooling						
No schooling	13.9	12.7	6.7	15.7	20.2	201
<5 years complete	13.1	9.2	7.1	11.4	16.2	182
5-7 years complete	13.4	14.5	7.3	16.2	21.1	196
8-9 years complete	15.4	13.5	7.0	14.1	21.0	209
10-11 years complete	18.8	28.6	3.5	30.4	37.1	139
12 or more years complete	7.6	7.9	6.5	11.1	16.5	149
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	8.2	10.1	2.6	10.6	15.6	464
Employed for cash	16.5	16.4	8.7	18.5	25.1	532
Employed not for cash	27.1	20.4	14.4	30.6	32.3	80
Marital status						
Currently married	11.6	12.8	6.2	15.0	19.5	960
Widowed	(2.9)	(10.2)	(0.0)	(10.2)	(10.2)	25
Divorced/separated/deserted	39.9	27.9	11.9	27.9	46.1	91
Marital duration[1]						
Married only once	12.4	12.4	5.2	14.1	19.5	977
0-4 years	9.4	4.0	4.0	6.8	14.0	165
5-9 years	14.5	12.0	6.4	14.7	21.6	201
10 or more years	12.5	14.8	5.1	15.9	20.3	610
Married more than once	26.6	29.7	19.2	34.6	41.3	100
Number of living children						
0	3.4	1.9	0.9	2.8	6.2	65
1-2	15.7	14.8	7.3	17.1	25.0	457
3-4	14.4	15.9	5.6	17.0	20.7	338
5 or more	11.6	12.8	7.8	16.2	20.2	216
Household structure[2]						
Nuclear	13.8	15.3	7.2	17.6	22.3	734
Non-nuclear	13.6	11.1	4.9	12.6	19.9	342

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Religion						
Hindu	12.5	12.6	3.0	14.2	22.1	116
Muslim	(13.6)	(16.2)	(6.3)	(16.2)	(21.1)	26
Christian	14.4	14.1	7.2	16.4	21.6	869
Other	(7.5)	(14.2)	(3.3)	(14.2)	(19.3)	65
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled tribe	13.8	14.1	7.1	16.3	21.5	969
Other[3]	11.1	12.8	1.1	13.3	19.2	88
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	24.7	31.5	10.2	33.4	43.5	93
No	11.4	11.5	5.3	13.4	18.3	908
Don't know	28.0	22.0	16.4	25.9	33.9	76
Total	13.7	14.0	6.5	16.0	21.5	1,076

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 age 18-19 years, women belonging to scheduled caste or other backward class, or 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.

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

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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	14.2	10.0	5.4	11.6	18.7	308
<5 years complete	14.1	16.5	8.9	19.4	21.8	156
5-7 years complete	7.4	11.5	1.4	11.8	15.9	129
8-9 years complete	17.3	21.8	6.7	22.7	25.5	163
10-11 years complete	17.8	12.6	8.1	17.3	29.2	127
12 or more years complete	11.5	14.7	8.7	17.0	21.8	185
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	6.7	7.9	3.7	9.4	12.5	598
Gets drunk sometimes	17.7	14.3	7.8	17.4	26.5	336
Gets drunk often	37.7	43.3	16.8	45.0	53.3	126
Spousal age difference[1]						
Wife older	9.5	15.1	9.9	16.4	16.7	95
Wife is same age	15.0	11.4	13.4	14.9	20.1	63
Wife 1-4 years younger	11.2	14.9	4.3	16.7	21.8	443
Wife 5-9 years younger	14.9	11.9	6.4	14.2	20.6	251
Wife 10 or more years younger	5.0	4.8	5.7	8.8	10.0	109
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	15.6	17.6	9.0	20.2	25.4	379
Wife has more schooling	12.8	13.2	4.6	14.6	21.1	388
Both have equal schooling	13.4	9.4	6.1	11.6	17.0	150
Neither attended school	12.1	11.7	5.8	13.8	18.2	152
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband[2]						
0	2.9	6.1	2.1	7.2	9.0	620
1-2	16.0	15.2	5.1	17.4	24.7	316
3-4	53.9	47.6	28.1	53.9	68.2	112
5-6	(67.0)	(40.5)	(31.9)	(44.5)	(77.1)	28
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]						
0	13.4	13.0	9.1	13.0	17.1	75
1-2	21.6	14.6	10.3	18.8	31.9	77
3	10.4	12.6	5.5	14.9	18.5	808
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[4]						
0	11.6	11.0	5.7	13.0	18.0	723
1-2	18.7	16.1	6.9	17.5	24.8	201
3-4	17.3	16.5	7.9	19.1	25.9	82
5-6	20.1	44.6	15.1	48.8	51.9	48
7	(12.4)	(17.3)	(3.3)	(17.3)	(25.6)	23

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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 husband[5]						
0	7.6	9.6	5.5	9.6	11.7	110
1-2	17.9	14.2	9.5	16.9	23.6	202
3	13.5	14.6	5.9	16.7	22.4	765
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	38.1	34.3	28.8	37.0	42.6	77
Sometimes	16.3	16.9	6.4	19.7	26.7	570
Never	6.0	6.5	2.6	7.3	10.9	429
Total	13.7	14.0	6.5	16.0	21.5	1,076

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 whose husband drinks but never gets drunk, who are not shown separately.

[1] Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who have had:					
Type of spousal violence experienced	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	Number of ever-married women
Experienced physical violence						
Ever[1]	17.4	1.8	18.5	9.3	27.7	151
In the past 12 months	20.5	2.4	20.5	9.7	30.3	116
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever[1]	28.0	1.3	21.6	14.0	35.6	70
In the past 12 months	17.7	1.6	9.6	10.0	27.3	55
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever[1]	15.5	1.6	16.2	10.0	26.4	172
In the past 12 months	17.5	2.0	17.1	10.4	28.0	139
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever[1]	39.5	1.9	31.2	13.5	43.8	48
In the past 12 months	(28.6)	(2.8)	(16.3)	(7.2)	(35.0)	33

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] 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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		
Source	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	59.3	(83.8)	67.5	66.4	*	64.1
Never sought help but told someone	25.1	(16.2)	2.9	18.3	*	18.8
Sought help	15.6	(0.0)	29.6	15.3	*	17.1
Don't know/missing	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Number of women who experienced violence	139	25	50	193	21	214
Sources of help among those who sought any help[1]						
Own family	*	nc	*	(76.8)	*	(79.0)
Husband's family	*	nc	*	(11.3)	*	(9.1)
Current/former husband	*	nc	*	(1.4)	*	(1.1)
Current/former boyfriend	*	nc	*	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Friend	*	nc	*	(18.4)	*	(16.1)
Neighbour	*	nc	*	(20.6)	*	(16.7)
Religious leader	*	nc	*	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Doctor/medical personnel	*	nc	*	(1.4)	*	(3.3)
Police	*	nc	*	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Lawyer	*	nc	*	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Social service organization	*	nc	*	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Other	*	nc	*	(1.5)	*	(1.2)
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	22	0	15	30	7	36

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
[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 Meghalaya, there were 462 clusters. Hence, 462 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 462 clusters,
$r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 461 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±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 Meghalaya as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Tables A.2-A4 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±2SE) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Meghalaya, 2019-20

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	*De facto* household population, all ages
	WOMEN	
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	*De facto* 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 *gauna* 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/*Nirodh*	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	*De jure* 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 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
Non-pregnant 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	*De facto* 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 *gauna* 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, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.792	0.011	10148	10148	2.774	0.014	0.769	0.814
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.817	0.01	10148	10148	2.538	0.012	0.798	0.837
Using iodized salt	0.906	0.01	10085	10109	3.27	0.01	0.887	0.925
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1039.227	10.063	24812	24002	1.382	0.01	1019.101	1059.354
		WOMEN						
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.141	0.006	21720	21350	2.294	0.04	0.129	0.152
Urban residence	0.229	0.012	13089	13089	3.26	0.052	0.205	0.253
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.126	0.007	13089	13089	2.507	0.058	0.111	0.14
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.351	0.01	13089	13089	2.335	0.028	0.332	0.371
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.31	0.007	13089	13089	1.617	0.021	0.297	0.323
Currently married	0.613	0.007	13089	13089	1.682	0.012	0.599	0.627
Married before age 18	0.177	0.006	10543	10652	1.521	0.032	0.166	0.188
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.274	0.01	8182	8024	1.979	0.036	0.254	0.293
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.225	0.009	8182	8024	1.925	0.04	0.207	0.243
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.049	0.004	8182	8024	1.673	0.082	0.041	0.057
Currently using pill	0.083	0.005	8182	8024	1.555	0.057	0.074	0.093
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.044	0.004	8182	8024	1.931	0.1	0.035	0.052
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.027	0.003	8182	8024	1.497	0.099	0.022	0.033
Currently using female sterilization	0.056	0.005	8182	8024	1.986	0.09	0.046	0.066
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.739	0.015	2021	1881	1.577	0.021	0.708	0.77
Unmet need for family planning	0.269	0.008	8182	8024	1.705	0.031	0.253	0.286
Want no more children	0.352	0.01	8182	8024	1.973	0.03	0.331	0.372
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.125	0.007	8182	8024	1.839	0.054	0.112	0.139
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.522	0.015	4602	4396	1.954	0.028	0.493	0.551
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.431	0.018	4602	4396	2.382	0.041	0.396	0.466
Birth registration	0.821	0.013	6439	5936	2.216	0.016	0.795	0.847
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.64	0.015	6628	6267	2.112	0.024	0.609	0.671
Institutional delivery	0.581	0.018	6628	6267	2.422	0.031	0.545	0.616
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.543	0.017	4602	4396	2.258	0.031	0.509	0.576
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.524	0.015	4602	4396	1.983	0.028	0.495	0.554
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.428	0.03	617	584	1.479	0.07	0.368	0.488
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.104	0.007	6392	6058	1.787	0.07	0.09	0.119
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.732	0.025	631	631	1.379	0.034	0.682	0.782
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.692	0.029	631	631	1.565	0.042	0.633	0.75
Child received BCG vaccination	0.893	0.016	1136	1076	1.744	0.018	0.86	0.925
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.731	0.021	1136	1076	1.56	0.029	0.689	0.773
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.685	0.02	1136	1076	1.424	0.029	0.645	0.725
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.725	0.019	1136	1076	1.427	0.027	0.686	0.763
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.657	0.022	1136	1076	1.528	0.033	0.613	0.701
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.638	0.02	1136	1076	1.379	0.032	0.598	0.678
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.465	0.012	6139	5548	1.753	0.027	0.441	0.49
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.121	0.007	6076	5481	1.6	0.06	0.107	0.135
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.266	0.01	6240	5630	1.564	0.037	0.247	0.286
Children with any anaemia	0.451	0.015	4849	4318	1.877	0.033	0.421	0.481
Non-pregnant women with any anaemia	0.538	0.008	12712	12300	1.859	0.016	0.521	0.555
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.108	0.005	11826	11569	1.629	0.043	0.099	0.118
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.115	0.005	11826	11569	1.69	0.044	0.105	0.125
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.602	0.013	11819	11549	2.885	0.022	0.576	0.628
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.857	0.019	1965	1997	2.442	0.023	0.818	0.896
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.145	0.017	1965	1997	2.079	0.114	0.112	0.178
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.159	0.022	1342	1342	2.181	0.137	0.115	0.203
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.908	0.143	36475	36771	2.029	0.049	2.622	3.195
Neonatal mortality	19.773	2.847	6638	6266	1.528	0.144	14.078	25.467
Postneonatal mortality	12.487	1.866	6644	6285	1.269	0.149	8.755	16.218
Infant mortality	32.259	3.295	6648	6277	1.36	0.102	25.669	38.85
Child mortality	7.958	1.358	6876	6498	1.264	0.171	5.242	10.673
Under-five mortality	39.96	3.666	6685	6310	1.407	0.092	32.629	47.292
		MEN						
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.144	0.005	20924	20344	1.865	0.035	0.133	0.154
Urban residence	0.193	0.025	1708	1703	2.609	0.129	0.143	0.243
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.197	0.012	1708	1703	1.266	0.062	0.173	0.221
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.347	0.019	1708	1703	1.635	0.054	0.309	0.385
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.416	0.017	1708	1703	1.402	0.04	0.382	0.449
Currently married	0.571	0.015	1708	1703	1.293	0.027	0.54	0.602
Married before age 21	0.185	0.014	1119	1146	1.19	0.075	0.157	0.212
Want no more children	0.341	0.035	999	972	2.307	0.102	0.271	0.41
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.073	0.018	999	972	2.238	0.253	0.036	0.11
Men with any anaemia	0.255	0.015	1648	1547	1.28	0.06	0.224	0.286
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.09	0.01	1671	1585	1.378	0.116	0.069	0.111
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.139	0.016	1671	1585	1.716	0.113	0.107	0.17
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.247	0.018	1669	1578	1.7	0.075	0.21	0.284
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.841	0.031	1708	1703	3.454	0.037	0.779	0.902
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.159	0.024	1708	1703	2.666	0.149	0.111	0.206

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.936	0.015	1186	2205	2.073	0.016	0.907	0.966
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.807	0.021	1186	2205	1.836	0.026	0.765	0.849
Using iodized salt	0.975	0.007	1179	2201	1.474	0.007	0.962	0.989
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1118.09	32.226	2554	4641	1.343	0.029	1053.638	1182.542
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.051	0.007	2577	4699	1.615	0.139	0.037	0.066
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.033	0.006	1598	2995	1.382	0.186	0.021	0.046
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.614	0.02	1598	2995	1.619	0.032	0.574	0.653
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.408	0.019	1598	2995	1.57	0.047	0.37	0.447
Currently married	0.515	0.02	1598	2995	1.618	0.039	0.475	0.556
Married before age 18	0.142	0.012	1281	2448	1.259	0.086	0.118	0.167
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.259	0.026	833	1543	1.707	0.1	0.207	0.31
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.21	0.025	833	1543	1.749	0.118	0.161	0.259
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.049	0.008	833	1543	1.006	0.154	0.034	0.064
Currently using pill	0.06	0.011	833	1543	1.297	0.179	0.038	0.081
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.029	0.007	833	1543	1.152	0.229	0.016	0.043
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.039	0.007	833	1543	1.11	0.19	0.024	0.054
Currently using female sterilization	0.071	0.016	833	1543	1.832	0.23	0.038	0.104
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.55	0.044	190	341	1.202	0.079	0.463	0.637
Unmet need for family planning	0.219	0.02	833	1543	1.423	0.093	0.178	0.259
Want no more children	0.442	0.024	833	1543	1.414	0.055	0.393	0.491
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.104	0.014	833	1543	1.342	0.137	0.075	0.132
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.675	0.042	364	648	1.691	0.063	0.59	0.76
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.475	0.061	364	648	2.276	0.128	0.353	0.596
Birth registration	0.875	0.024	502	820	1.321	0.028	0.827	0.923
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.824	0.032	496	833	1.433	0.038	0.76	0.887
Institutional delivery	0.827	0.032	496	833	1.434	0.039	0.763	0.891
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.561	0.055	364	648	2.06	0.097	0.452	0.671
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.609	0.052	364	648	1.979	0.085	0.505	0.712
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.645	0.092	48	82	1.283	0.143	0.461	0.83
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.118	0.021	485	817	1.294	0.176	0.076	0.159
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.609	0.094	55	96	1.315	0.155	0.42	0.797
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.691	0.098	55	96	1.416	0.143	0.494	0.887
Child received BCG vaccination	0.931	0.029	87	146	1.021	0.031	0.872	0.989
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.696	0.077	87	146	1.487	0.11	0.543	0.85
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.635	0.064	87	146	1.177	0.1	0.507	0.762
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.704	0.064	87	146	1.253	0.091	0.576	0.833
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.56	0.053	87	146	0.954	0.095	0.454	0.666
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.583	0.063	87	146	1.137	0.108	0.457	0.708
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.351	0.038	453	708	1.44	0.109	0.274	0.427
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.13	0.019	448	693	1.079	0.146	0.092	0.168
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.222	0.035	457	713	1.586	0.16	0.151	0.293
Children with any anaemia	0.388	0.051	373	563	1.633	0.13	0.287	0.489
Non-pregnant women with any anaemia	0.518	0.018	1459	2568	1.316	0.034	0.482	0.553
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.102	0.01	1389	2492	1.203	0.098	0.082	0.122
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.178	0.016	1389	2492	1.561	0.092	0.146	0.211
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.552	0.026	1385	2479	1.9	0.047	0.5	0.604
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.887	0.051	242	454	2.452	0.057	0.785	0.988
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.238	0.042	242	454	1.536	0.177	0.154	0.323
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.201	0.078	156	294	2.391	0.389	0.045	0.357
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.566	0.246	4471	8476	1.692	0.157	1.074	2.058
Neonatal mortality	14.164	5.922	500	831	0.958	0.418	2.321	26.007
Postneonatal mortality	9.213	4.337	500	835	0.748	0.471	0.539	17.888
Infant mortality	23.377	8.839	503	835	1.054	0.378	5.699	41.056
Child mortality	0	0	534	906	NA	NA	0	0
Under-five mortality	23.377	8.839	503	835	1.054	0.378	5.699	41.056
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.048	0.006	2253	4107	1.209	0.123	0.036	0.06
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.066	0.014	178	329	0.756	0.213	0.038	0.094
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.639	0.034	178	329	0.947	0.053	0.571	0.708
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.492	0.03	178	329	0.803	0.061	0.431	0.552
Currently married	0.507	0.03	178	329	0.81	0.06	0.446	0.568
Married before age 21	0.167	0.026	121	226	0.775	0.157	0.115	0.22
Want no more children	0.599	0.093	97	167	1.829	0.155	0.413	0.784
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.095	0.066	97	167	2.155	0.693	0	0.226
Men with any anaemia	0.161	0.03	157	255	0.866	0.187	0.101	0.221
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.086	0.039	160	266	1.591	0.448	0.009	0.163
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.301	0.055	160	266	1.319	0.181	0.192	0.411
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.285	0.054	158	259	1.401	0.189	0.178	0.393
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.886	0.063	178	329	2.59	0.071	0.761	1.012
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.325	0.073	178	329	2.056	0.225	0.179	0.471

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Meghalaya, 2019-20

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.752	0.014	8962	7943	2.959	0.018	0.725	0.779
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.82	0.011	8962	7943	2.702	0.013	0.798	0.842
Using iodized salt	0.887	0.012	8906	7908	3.524	0.013	0.863	0.91
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1020.323	10.06	22258	19361	1.341	0.01	1000.202	1040.444
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.166	0.006	19143	16651	2.31	0.039	0.153	0.179
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.153	0.009	11491	10094	2.651	0.058	0.135	0.171
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.273	0.009	11491	10094	2.202	0.034	0.255	0.292
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.281	0.006	11491	10094	1.431	0.021	0.269	0.293
Currently married	0.642	0.007	11491	10094	1.561	0.011	0.628	0.656
Married before age 18	0.187	0.006	9262	8204	1.551	0.034	0.175	0.2
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.278	0.01	7349	6481	1.998	0.038	0.257	0.298
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.229	0.009	7349	6481	1.913	0.041	0.21	0.247
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.049	0.005	7349	6481	1.828	0.094	0.04	0.058
Currently using pill	0.089	0.005	7349	6481	1.597	0.06	0.078	0.099
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.047	0.005	7349	6481	2.087	0.11	0.037	0.057
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.024	0.003	7349	6481	1.52	0.112	0.019	0.03
Currently using female sterilization	0.052	0.005	7349	6481	1.843	0.092	0.042	0.061
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.781	0.015	1831	1541	1.541	0.019	0.751	0.81
Unmet need for family planning	0.281	0.009	7349	6481	1.678	0.031	0.264	0.299
Want no more children	0.33	0.011	7349	6481	2.017	0.034	0.308	0.352
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.13	0.008	7349	6481	1.937	0.058	0.115	0.145
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.496	0.015	4238	3748	1.938	0.03	0.466	0.525
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.423	0.018	4238	3748	2.323	0.042	0.388	0.459
Birth registration	0.812	0.014	5937	5116	2.382	0.018	0.783	0.841
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.612	0.016	6132	5435	2.145	0.026	0.58	0.644
Institutional delivery	0.543	0.019	6132	5435	2.495	0.035	0.505	0.581
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.539	0.017	4238	3748	2.253	0.032	0.505	0.574
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.509	0.014	4238	3748	1.874	0.028	0.481	0.538
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.392	0.028	569	502	1.388	0.072	0.336	0.449
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.102	0.008	5907	5241	1.885	0.076	0.087	0.118
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.755	0.023	576	535	1.298	0.031	0.708	0.801
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.692	0.03	576	535	1.555	0.043	0.633	0.751
Child received BCG vaccination	0.887	0.018	1049	929	1.87	0.021	0.85	0.923
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.737	0.021	1049	929	1.545	0.029	0.695	0.779
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.693	0.021	1049	929	1.458	0.03	0.651	0.734
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.728	0.02	1049	929	1.448	0.027	0.688	0.768
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.673	0.023	1049	929	1.613	0.035	0.626	0.72
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.647	0.021	1049	929	1.423	0.033	0.605	0.689
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.482	0.013	5686	4840	1.798	0.026	0.457	0.508
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.12	0.008	5628	4788	1.721	0.065	0.104	0.135
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.273	0.01	5783	4917	1.542	0.036	0.253	0.293
Children with any anaemia	0.46	0.015	4476	3755	1.891	0.033	0.43	0.491
Non-pregnant women with any anaemia	0.543	0.009	11253	9733	2.004	0.017	0.524	0.562
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.11	0.005	10437	9078	1.736	0.049	0.099	0.121
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.097	0.005	10437	9078	1.677	0.05	0.088	0.107
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.616	0.015	10434	9070	3.185	0.025	0.585	0.646
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.848	0.02	1723	1544	2.271	0.023	0.809	0.888
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.118	0.015	1723	1544	1.905	0.126	0.088	0.147
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.147	0.015	1186	1048	1.496	0.105	0.117	0.178
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.313	0.146	32004	28296	2.029	0.044	3.022	3.604
Neonatal mortality	20.632	3.158	6138	5434	1.65	0.153	14.315	26.948
Postneonatal mortality	12.995	2.061	6144	5450	1.378	0.159	8.873	17.117
Infant mortality	33.626	3.568	6145	5442	1.443	0.106	26.49	40.763
Child mortality	9.308	1.568	6342	5591	1.346	0.168	6.171	12.444
Under-five mortality	42.621	4.005	6182	5475	1.499	0.094	34.612	50.63
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.168	0.006	18671	16236	1.939	0.035	0.156	0.179
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.228	0.013	1530	1373	1.234	0.058	0.202	0.255
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.277	0.02	1530	1373	1.739	0.072	0.237	0.317
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.397	0.02	1530	1373	1.577	0.05	0.358	0.437
Currently married	0.586	0.018	1530	1373	1.438	0.031	0.55	0.622
Married before age 21	0.189	0.016	998	920	1.263	0.083	0.158	0.22
Want no more children	0.287	0.033	902	805	2.188	0.115	0.221	0.353
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.068	0.017	902	805	2.068	0.255	0.033	0.103
Men with any anaemia	0.274	0.017	1491	1292	1.349	0.061	0.24	0.307
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.091	0.01	1511	1319	1.262	0.109	0.071	0.111
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.106	0.014	1511	1319	1.67	0.132	0.078	0.134
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.239	0.02	1511	1319	1.799	0.084	0.199	0.279
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.83	0.035	1530	1373	3.587	0.042	0.76	0.899
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.119	0.019	1530	1373	2.35	0.164	0.08	0.158