

Meghalaya



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  
Government of India

# Meghalaya



NFHS-3

National Family Health Survey

2005-06

## National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) India

# 2005-06

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For additional information on NFHS-3, visit [www.nfhsindia.org](http://www.nfhsindia.org).  
For related information, visit [www.iipsindia.org](http://www.iipsindia.org) or [www.mohfw.nic.in](http://www.mohfw.nic.in).



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Deonar, Mumbai - 400 088



**NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-3)**

**INDIA**

**2005-06**

**MEGHALAYA**

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## INTRODUCTION

The 2005-06 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) is the third in the NFHS series of surveys. The first NFHS was conducted in 1992-93, and the second (NFHS-2) was conducted in 1998-99. All three NFHS surveys were conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), Government of India. The MOHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-3 was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the Government of India. Technical assistance for NFHS-3 was provided by Macro International, Maryland, USA. Assistance for the HIV component of the survey was provided by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

The survey provides trend data on key indicators and includes information on several new topics, such as HIV/AIDS-related behaviour, attitudes toward family life education for girls and boys, use of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme, men's involvement in maternal care, and health insurance. For the first time, NFHS-3 provides information on men and unmarried women. In addition, NFHS-3 provides estimates of HIV prevalence for India as a whole based on blood samples collected in every state in the country, including Meghalaya. Separate HIV estimates are also provided for Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh.

In Meghalaya, NFHS-3 is based on a sample of 1,900 households that is representative at the state level and within the state at the urban and rural levels. The survey interviewed 2,124 women age 15-49 from all the sample households and 720 men age 15-54 from a subsample of households to obtain information on population, health, and nutrition in the state. The household response rate in the state as a whole was 98 percent and the individual response rates were 90 percent for eligible women and 78 percent for eligible men.

In addition to interviews, height and weight measurements were taken for all children under age six years in the sample households and all interviewed women and men. Haemoglobin levels were measured for all interviewed women and men and for all children age 6-59 months in the sample households. Additionally, in a subsample of households, all interviewed women and men were eligible to have their blood collected for HIV testing. Biomarkers were measured only after obtaining informed consent. The NFHS-3 fieldwork in Meghalaya was conducted by MODE Services Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, between December 2005 and May 2006.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-3 survey in Meghalaya, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. More information about the definitions of indicators included in this report is contained in Volume I of the NFHS-3 National Report, and the questionnaires and details of the sampling procedure for NFHS-3 are contained in Volume II of the NFHS-3 National Report (available at [www.nfhsindia.org](http://www.nfhsindia.org)).



## HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

### Household composition

About three-fourths (74%) of households in Meghalaya are in rural areas and one-fourth (26%) are in urban areas. Households are comprised of an average of 5.1 members. Twenty-two percent of households, with 21 percent of the population, are headed by women.

The majority of households in Meghalaya have household heads who are Christian (66%). Seventeen percent of households have household heads who are Hindu and 5 percent have Muslim household heads. One in every eight households has a household head who is not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

A little over four-fifths (81%) of households in Meghalaya have household heads who belong to a scheduled tribe. Seven percent of households have household heads belonging to the scheduled castes and 3 percent have household heads belonging to other backward classes. Nine percent of household heads do not belong to any scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

Forty percent of Meghalaya's population is under age 15 and only 3 percent is age 65 and over.

Among children under 18 years of age, 8 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 77 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 15 percent live with one parent, and 7 percent live with neither parent.

### Housing characteristics

Over one-third of households (35%) in Meghalaya live in *pucca* houses (59% of urban households and 27% of rural households). Seventy percent of households in Meghalaya (95% of urban households and 62% of rural households) have electricity, up from 41 percent seven years ago at the time of NFHS-2. Twenty-nine percent of households (1% of urban households and 38% of rural households) have no toilet facility, down from 48 percent at the time of NFHS-2.

*Twenty-nine percent of households have no toilet facilities and only 21 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.*

Sixty-three percent of households use an improved source of drinking water (91% of urban households and 53% of rural households), but only 21 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot (51% of urban and 10% of rural households). About two-thirds of the households (64%) treat their drinking water to make it potable: 61 percent boil the water, 10 percent use ceramic, sand, or other filters, 1 percent strain the water through a cloth, and 8 percent treat it in some other way. Seventy-two percent of households use solid fuel for cooking.

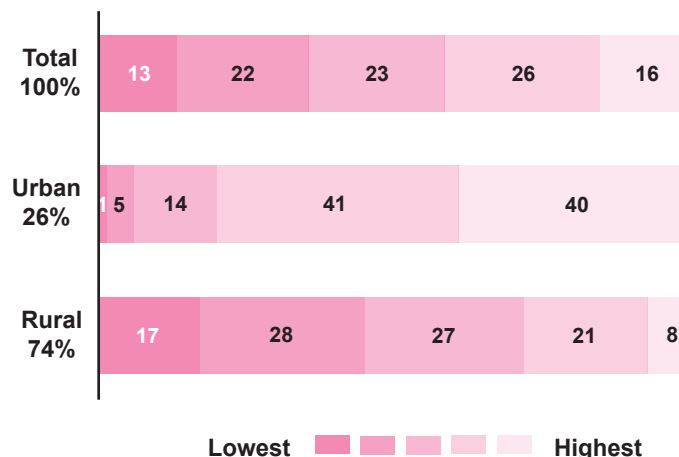


## Wealth index

The wealth index is constructed by combining information on 33 household assets and housing characteristics such as ownership of consumer items, type of dwelling, source of water, and availability of electricity, into a single wealth index. The household population is divided into five equal groups of 20 percent each (quintiles) at the national level from 1 (lowest, poorest) to 5 (highest, wealthiest). Since the quintiles of the wealth index are defined at the national level, the proportion of the population of a particular state that falls in any specific quintile will vary across states.

### Wealth Index

Percentage of households in urban and rural areas and percent distribution of households by wealth quintile



In Meghalaya, 13 percent of the households are in the lowest wealth quintile, and 16 percent are in the highest wealth quintile. In urban areas, only 1 percent of households are in the lowest wealth quintile and 40 percent are in the highest wealth quintile. In contrast, only 8 percent of rural households are in the highest wealth quintile and 17 percent are in the lowest quintile.

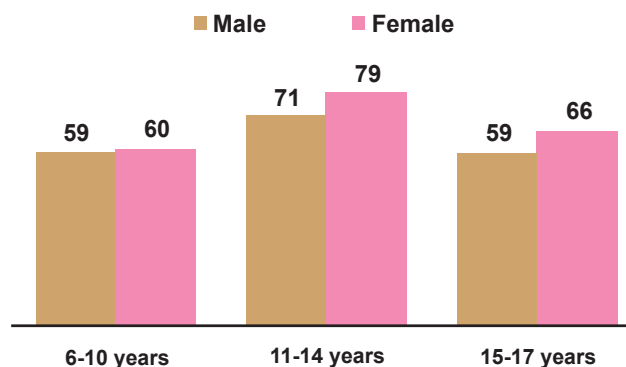
## EDUCATION

### Current school attendance among children

In Meghalaya, two-thirds of children age 6-17 years attend school, and this percentage is much higher in urban areas (86%) than in rural areas (60%). Only about three-fifths (59%) of primary-school age children (6-10 years) attend school. School attendance increases to 75 percent in the age group 11-14 years, but then drops to 62 percent for children age 15-17 years. In each age group, school attendance is substantially higher in urban areas than in rural areas, although the gap between urban and rural school attendance rates decreases from 33 percentage points for children age 6-10 years to 19 percentage points for children age 15-17 years.

### Are there gender differentials in children's current school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age





In Meghalaya, gender disparity in school attendance tends to favour girls, and not boys. However, the extent of gender disparity differs by age. Among children age 6-10 years in both urban and rural areas, the school attendance rates are almost equal for boys and girls. However, at older ages (11-14 years and 15-17 years), the proportion of girls attending school in urban and in rural areas exceeds the proportion of boys attending school by 3-9 percentage points.

### Literacy and educational attainment

In NFHS-3, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or 'passed' a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 70 percent of women and 73 percent of men age 15-49 are literate in Meghalaya.

Thirty percent of women and 24 percent of men age 15-49 have never attended school. One-fourth of men and 23 percent of women have completed 10 or more years of schooling.

*Only about one-fourth of adults age 15-49 in Meghalaya have completed 10 or more years of schooling.*

### Attitudes toward family life education in school

Virtually all adults agree that children should be taught moral values in school. Most adults, about two-thirds, also think children should learn about the changes in their own bodies during puberty. However, fewer adults, particularly women, think children should learn about puberty-related changes in the bodies of the opposite sex.

Men and women differ a little on whether they think that children should be taught in school about contraception. Slightly more men (53-54%) than women (47-49%) think girls and boys should learn about contraception in schools.

The majority of adults—69 percent of men and 62-63 percent of women—believe that information on HIV/AIDS should be part of the school curriculum for both boys and girls. More than one-half of adults (52% of women and 55% of men) say that girls and boys should be taught about sex and sexual behaviour in school. A little less than half of women (47%) and a little more than half of men (55%) believe that information on condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases should be provided to boys and girls in school.

## FERTILITY

### Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 20 years among women age 25-49 years. On average, men marry four years later than women, at a median age of 24 years. One-fourth of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age at marriage for women of 18 years, and 27 percent of men age 25-29 years got married by the legal minimum age of marriage for men of 21 years.

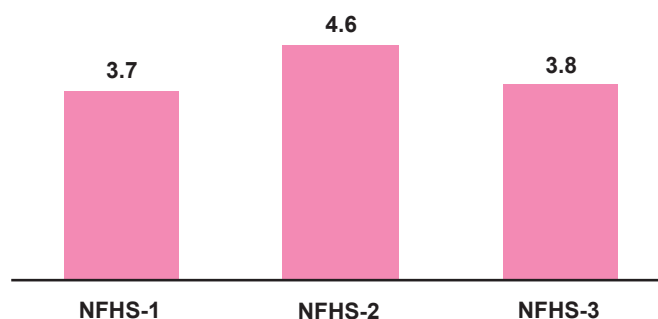


## Fertility levels

At current fertility levels, a woman in Meghalaya will have an average of 3.8 children in her lifetime. Fertility in NFHS-3 is 0.8 children lower than that in NFHS-2, but is still at about the same level as in NFHS-1. Fertility in Meghalaya is higher than in all the states in India, except Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. In keeping with this high level of fertility, almost two in five (39%) of the births in the three years preceding the survey were of birth order four or higher.

## Fertility Trends

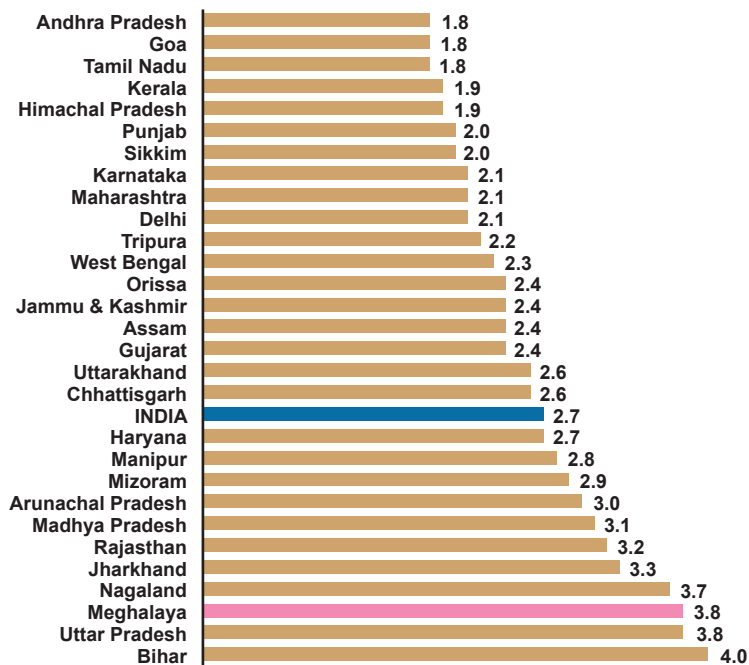
Total fertility rate  
(children per woman)



Fertility in rural areas of Meghalaya, at 4.4 children per woman, is about two children higher than in the urban areas (2.3). Similarly, the fertility of Hindu women, at 2.0 children per woman, is two children lower than the fertility of Christian women (4.1).

## Total Fertility Rate by State

Children per woman

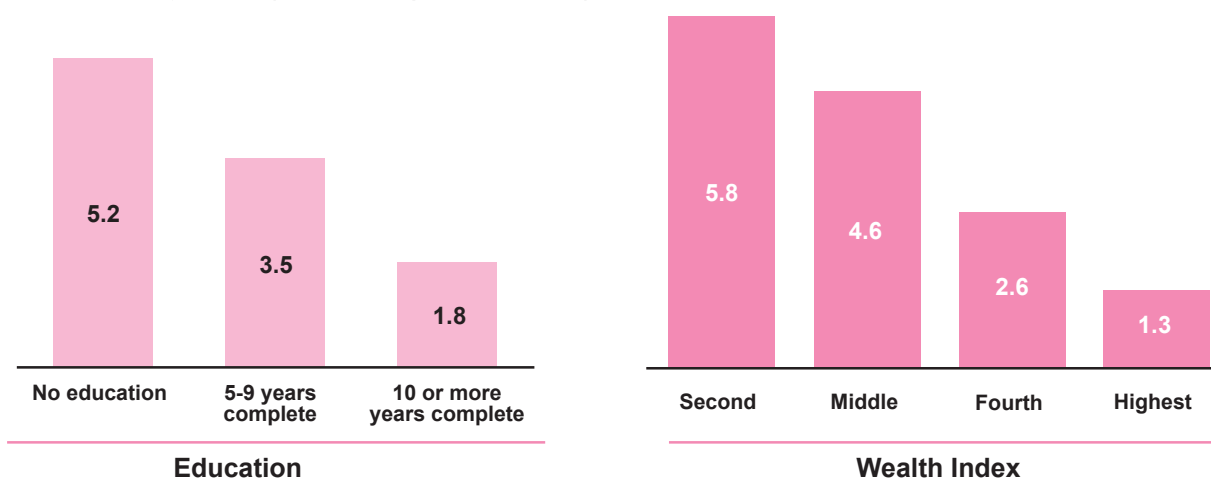


*Fertility in Meghalaya is higher than in all other Indian states, except Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.*

There are also substantial differences in fertility by wealth and education. At current fertility rates, women in the second lowest wealth quintile will have almost five children more than women in the highest wealth quintile, in which fertility at 1.3 children is well below replacement level. Similarly, fertility rates decline sharply with women's education from over five children among women who have no education to less than two children among women with 10 or more years of education.

## How does fertility vary with education and household wealth?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Note: Categories with fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure are not shown.

## Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19, only 8 percent have begun childbearing, much lower than the national average of 17 percent. Thus, despite the high level of fertility in the state relative to most other states, childbearing in Meghalaya is initiated on average later than in India as a whole.

Young women in rural areas are more likely to have begun childbearing (10%) than young women in urban areas (3%). Similarly, young women with no education are much more likely (24%) to have begun childbearing than young women with 10 or more years of education (3%).

## Birth intervals

The median interval between births in Meghalaya is 32 months. One-fourth of births take place within 24 months of the previous birth, including 11 percent that occur within 18 months of the previous birth. About three-fifths of births (59%) occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between births reduces the risk of infant mortality.

## Fertility preferences

About half of currently married men and 43 percent of currently married women in Meghalaya want another child; and only about two-fifths want no more children, are already themselves sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. The proportion of currently married adults in Meghalaya who want no more children, including those who are sterilized or whose spouses are sterilized, is lower than in all other states of India. Among those who do want another child, about two-thirds would like to wait at least two years.

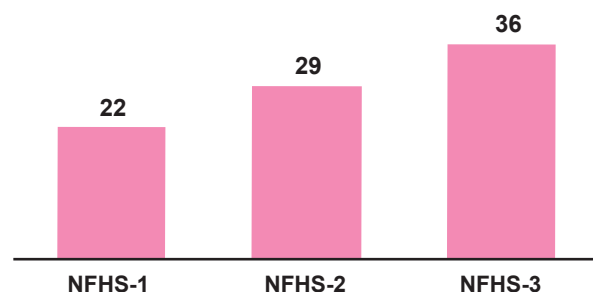
The mean ideal family size of adults in Meghalaya is three children or higher (3.4 for women and 3.0 for men). Among the currently married, the ideal family size for men and women is even higher at 3.5-3.6 children. Only about 3 in 10 adults age 15-49 (29% of women and 31% of men) consider two or fewer children to be the ideal number of children.

In keeping with the matriarchal nature of society in Meghalaya, the proportion of women who want more daughters than sons (17%) is higher than the proportion who want more sons than daughters (12%). Among men however, similar to the rest of India, a higher proportion desire more sons than daughters (22%) than more daughters than sons (14%). Nevertheless, most men and women would like to have at least one son and most also would like at least one daughter.

Despite wanting more daughters than sons, an examination of the data on women's desire for more children by number of living sons indicates that women are not entirely indifferent between sons and daughters. For example, among currently married women with two children, 33 percent of women with two sons and no daughter want no more children, compared with 27 percent of women with two daughters and no son. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children is higher in NFHS-3 than it was in NFHS-2 and NFHS-1, irrespective of women's number of sons.

### Trends in desire for no more children

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



Unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would be 3.1 instead of 3.8.

## FAMILY PLANNING

### Knowledge of family planning methods

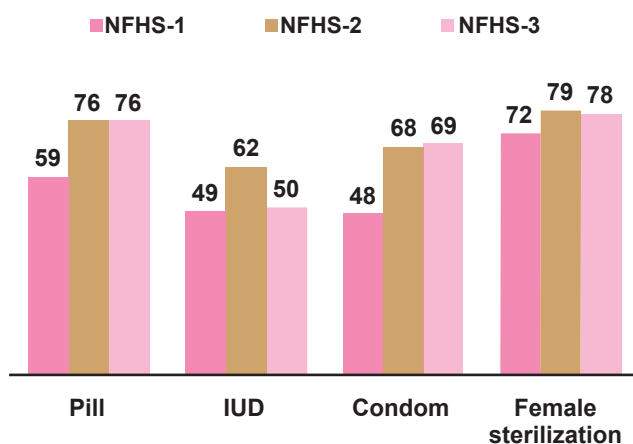
Knowledge of any contraceptive method among currently married adults age 15-49 is widespread (90%), although not universal. Among currently married adults, 88-89 percent know at least one modern method. In contrast to most other Indian states where almost all



adults know about female sterilization, in Meghalaya, only 78 percent of currently married women and 62 percent of currently married men know about this method. Male sterilization is known to even fewer – 37-39 percent – of currently married adults.

### How many women know about family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Among the three modern spacing methods promoted by the government family planning programme, namely the pill, the IUD, and condoms, the pill is the most widely known method among currently married women (76%) and the condom is the most widely known method among currently married men (85%). Only one-half of currently married women know of the IUD and 69 percent know about condoms.

Knowledge of any modern contraceptive method has been static, at about 88 percent, since NFHS-2. By method also, knowledge among currently married women has remained almost unchanged for the pill, the condom, and

female sterilization, but has fallen sharply for the IUD and for male sterilization.

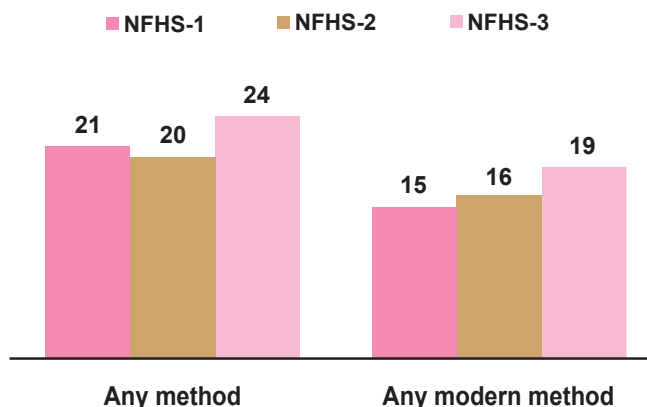
### Contraceptive use

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15-49 is 24 percent, up by 4 percentage points from 20 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Consistent with the high level of desired and realized fertility in Meghalaya, the contraceptive prevalence rate in the state is the lowest among all the states in India. Forty-four percent of currently married women in urban areas use contraception, compared with only 18 percent of currently married rural women.

Contraceptive use increases sharply with women's level of education and with the wealth index. Contraceptive prevalence among women with 10 or more years of education (44%) is more than twice that among women with no education (17%). Similarly, the prevalence of contraception among women in the highest wealth quintile (46%) is four and a half times the prevalence among women from the lowest wealth quintile (10%). Christian women are much less likely than Hindu and Muslim women to use contraception.

### How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women

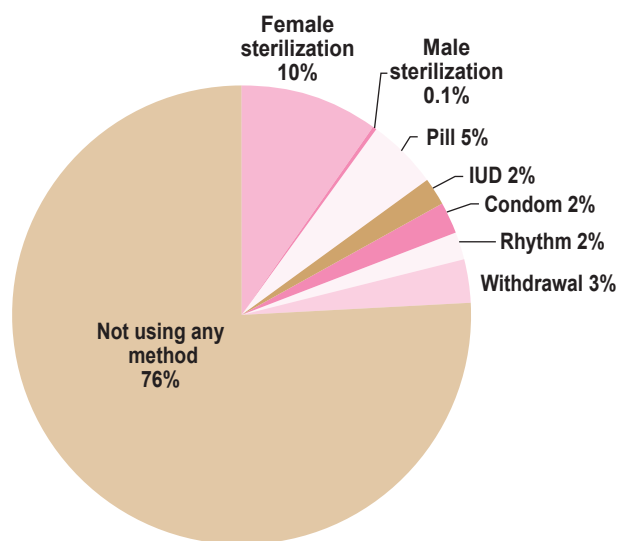


Unlike in many other Indian states, an examination of women's contraceptive use by number of living children does not reveal any marked son preference in Meghalaya. For example, among currently married women with two children, 29 percent of women with two sons and no daughters use contraception, compared with a similar proportion, 28 percent, of women with no sons and two daughters (not all data shown in tables).

Female sterilization, the most commonly used method of contraception (used by 10% of currently married women), accounts for 39 percent of all contraceptive use, up from its share of 32 percent in NFHS-2. The pill, used by only 5 percent of currently married women, is the most commonly used temporary method. The two traditional methods – rhythm method and withdrawal – account for about one-fourth of all contraceptive use.

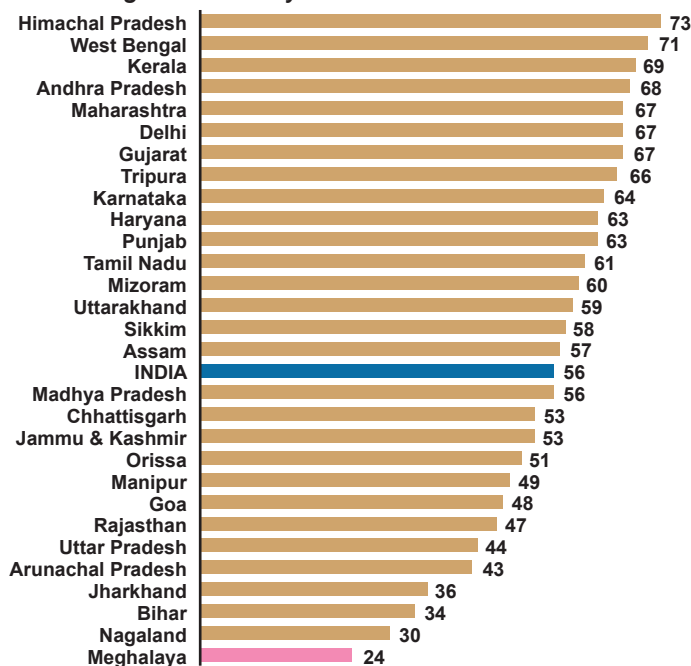
Contraceptive use at last sex as reported by currently married men is somewhat lower than women's report of current contraceptive use. Nineteen percent of currently married men report using contraception the last time they had sex. However, men are more likely than women to report using a condom.

### What contraceptive methods do women use? Currently married women



### Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State

Percentage of currently married women



*Contraceptive prevalence in Meghalaya is not only lower than in all other states, but is also less than half the national average.*



Sixty-five percent of sterilized women had the operation in a government facility, almost all in a government or municipal hospital. Ninety-two percent of pill users got their most recent supply from the private medical sector, mainly from a pharmacy or drugstore. A significant proportion (24%) of condom users said that they obtained their supply from their spouse and did not provide any other source. Among those who gave a response mentioning a source other than their spouse, the majority named a private sector source, mainly pharmacy or drugstore. According to women's reports, 74 percent of pill users for whom the brand being used was known use social marketing brands.

Contraceptive discontinuation rates are relatively low in Meghalaya. For example, the one-year discontinuation rate for all methods is 12 percent, compared with the national average of 27 percent. The discontinuation rate for all spacing methods, at 15 percent, is lower than in any other state in the country.

### Informed choice

Women who know about several contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method they prefer. Over two-fifths of modern contraceptive users were told by a health worker about the side effects of their method (43%) and what to do if side effects occurred (42%). Only 34 percent were told about other methods that could be used.

### Men's attitudes

Most men in Meghalaya (84%) reject the idea that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it, and also reject the idea that women using contraception may become promiscuous (74%). However, about one-fifth of men incorrectly believe that women who are breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. Only 38 percent of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

*In Meghalaya, the proportion of women with unmet need for contraception exceeds the proportion of women who are currently using contraception.*

### 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 child-bearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 35 percent of married women, have unmet need for family planning in Meghalaya, almost unchanged since NFHS-2. Twenty-three percent of women have unmet need for spacing and 12 percent have unmet need for limiting.

In Meghalaya, the proportion of women who have unmet need for contraception exceeds the proportion of women using contraception. Currently, only 41 percent of the demand for family planning is being met, only a little higher than the 36 percent of demand being met at the time of NFHS-2. Unmet need in Meghalaya is higher than in any other state in the country.



## INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

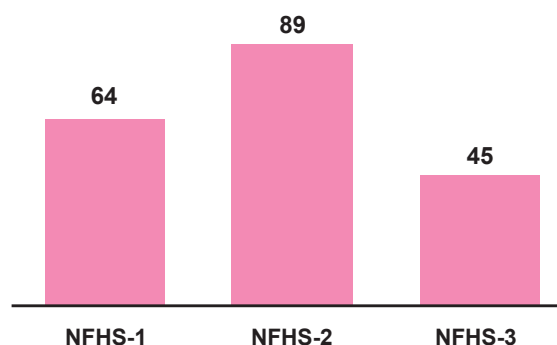
The infant mortality rate in Meghalaya is estimated at 45 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-2 estimate of 89 and the NFHS-1 estimate of 64. However, about 1 in 22 children still die within the first year of life, and 1 in 14 die before reaching age five. The infant mortality rate is similar in both urban and rural areas.

In Meghalaya, all infant and child mortality rates are lower for girls than for boys. In fact, 1 in 12 boys die before the age of five, compared with 1 in 16 girls.

Children whose mothers have no education are more than twice as likely to die before their first birthday as children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of school. An even greater differential exists in infant mortality according to wealth. Children in the lowest wealth quintile are more than three times as likely as children in the highest wealth quintile to die before their first birthday.

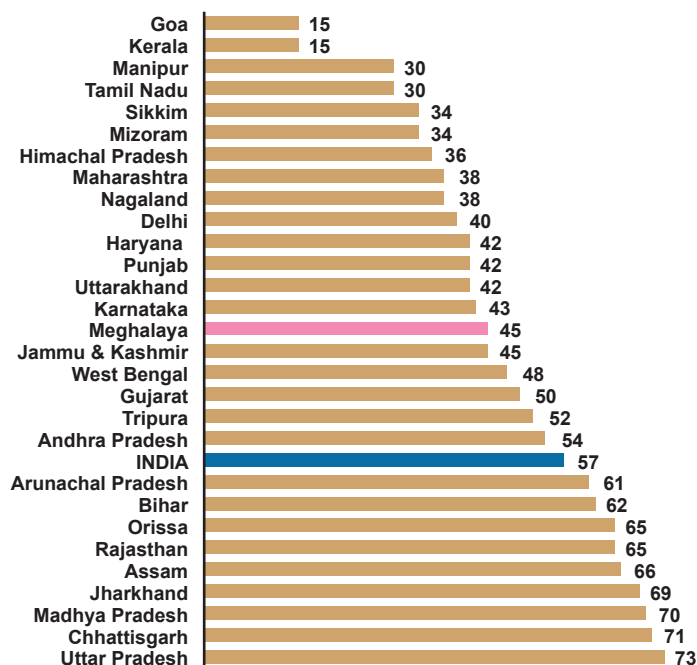
### Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



### Infant Mortality Rate by State

Deaths per 1,000 live births



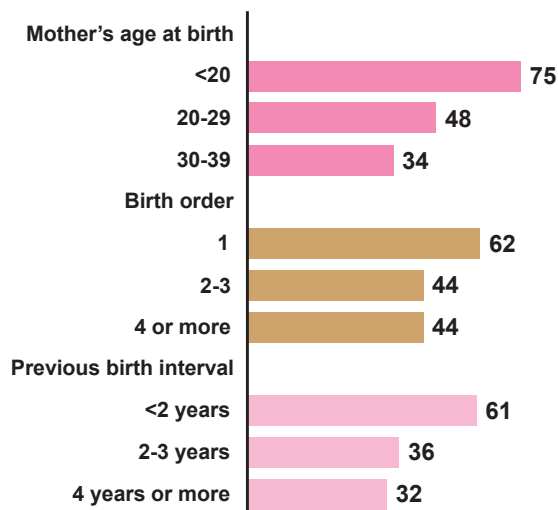
*The infant mortality rate in Meghalaya is lower than the national average.*

Children born to mothers under the age of 20 years are at a much higher risk of dying in infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing ages. Infant mortality is 75 per 1,000 for mothers under age 20, compared with 48 per 1,000 for mothers age 20-29 and 34 per 1,000 for mothers age 30-39.

The mortality risk in the first year of life is also high when mothers have children too close together, especially if children are born within less than two years after a previous birth. The infant mortality rate among children born within 2 years of a previous birth is 61 per 1,000 live births, compared with 36 for children whose mothers waited two years, and even lower if the mother waited four or more years.

### High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



## PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life), is estimated at 23 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted 7 months or more. Perinatal mortality is 9 points higher in urban areas than in rural areas (31 and 22 respectively). Birth intervals also have a strong effect on perinatal mortality. For pregnancies that take place less than 15 months after a previous birth, the perinatal mortality rate is 42 per 1,000, compared with only 10-28 per 1,000 when the birth interval is at least 27 months. (data for perinatal mortality not shown in tables).

## MATERNAL HEALTH

### Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, about two-thirds received antenatal care from a health professional (56% from a doctor and 8% from all other health personnel) for their last birth. About one-third of women received no antenatal care. Ninety-three percent of urban women received antenatal care for their last birth, compared with 63 percent of rural women.

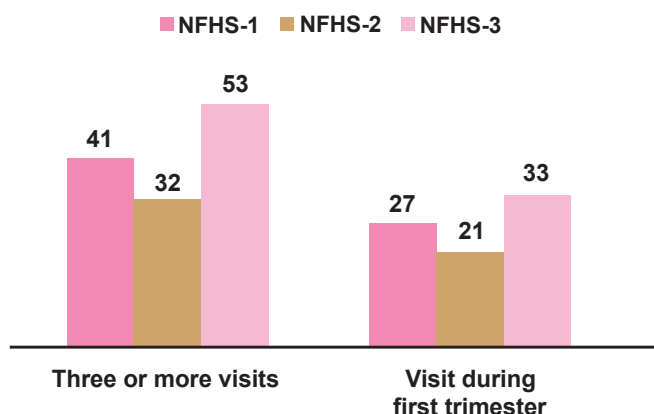
Educated women and women from higher wealth quintiles are more likely to receive antenatal care than less educated or less wealthy women. Ninety-four percent of women with 10 or more years of education received antenatal care, compared with 55 percent of women with no education. Similarly, almost all women from the highest wealth quintile received antenatal care, compared with only 37 percent of women from the lowest wealth quintile.

One-third of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy as is recommended. Another 26 percent had their first visit during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy (data not shown in tables). Over half of mothers (54%) had three or more antenatal care visits. Urban women are much more likely (79%) to have received three or more antenatal care visits than women in rural areas (49%). A higher proportion of women in urban areas (60%) made their first antenatal care visit during the first trimester of pregnancy, compared with mothers in the rural areas (27%).

Among women who had a birth in the three years preceding the survey, the proportion of women who received three or more antenatal care visits and the proportion who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last birth, have both increased since NFHS-2. The proportion who had at least three antenatal care visits increased by 21 percentage points and those who received antenatal care within the first trimester increased by 12 percentage points in the seven years between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3.

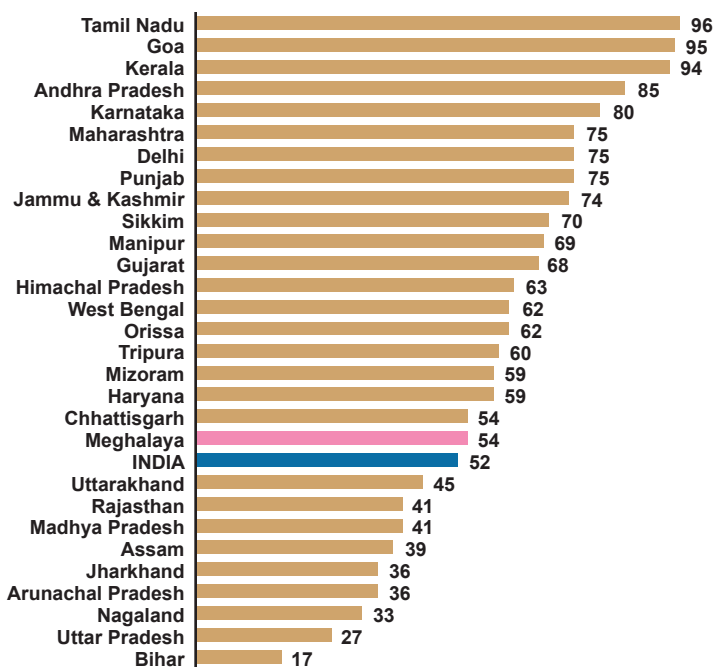
### Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care?

Percentage of last births in the past three years



### Three or More Antenatal Care Visits by State

Percentage of last births in the past five years



*In Meghalaya, the coverage of three or more antenatal care visits is similar to the national average.*

Even when women receive antenatal care, they do not always receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. Among women who received antenatal care, a large majority had their abdomen examined (90%), weight taken (81%), and blood pressure measured (80%); however, only 54-58 percent had their urine and blood tested.

For 55 percent of births, mothers received iron and folic acid supplements (IFA) during pregnancy, but for only 17 percent of the births did mothers consume IFA for the recommended 90 days or more. About half of mothers (52%) received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine during pregnancy. Only 3 percent took a de-worming drug during pregnancy.

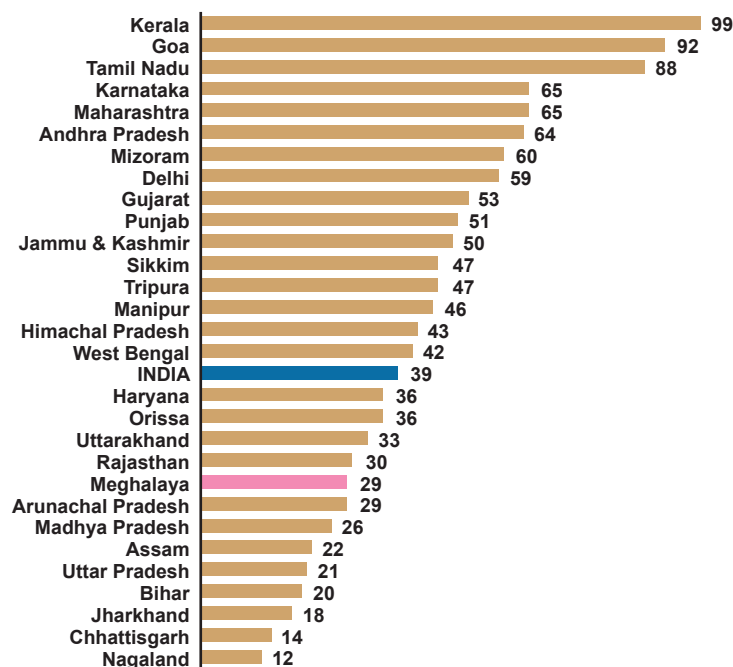
An ultrasound test was performed during 16 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey, less than the national average of 24 percent. Thirty-seven percent of urban women had an ultrasound test, compared with 12 percent of rural women. There is also a positive relationship between education and wealth status and ultrasound tests during pregnancy. Women with at least 10 years of education were about four times as likely to have an ultrasound test as women with no education. Similarly, only 1 percent of births to women in the lowest wealth quintile had an ultrasound test, compared with 44 percent of births to women in the highest wealth quintile.

## Delivery care

Seventy-one percent of births in Meghalaya take place at home and only 29 percent take place in a health facility. Three-fourths of births to urban women take place in a health facility, compared with only one-fifth of births to rural women.

### Institutional Delivery by State

Percentage of births in the past five years



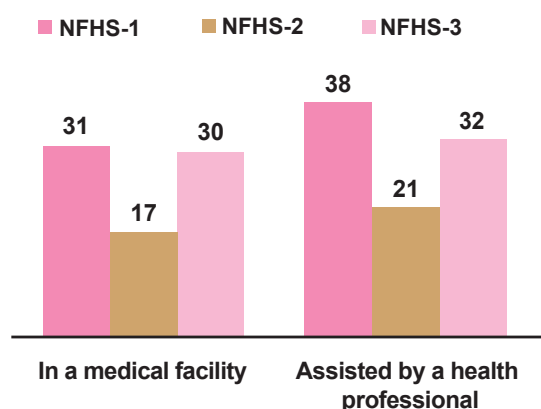
*The proportion of births delivered in a health facility in Meghalaya is one of the lowest in the country.*

The other groups of women for whom institutional births exceed home births are women with 10 or more years of education (67%), women belonging to the fourth and the highest wealth quintiles (63% and 86%, respectively), Hindu women (58%), and women who had four or more antenatal care visits (57%).

About one-third of births (31%) during the past five years took place with assistance from a health professional. Only 3 percent of home births were assisted by a health professional.

The percentage of births in the three years preceding the survey that took place in a health facility increased by 12 percentage points in the past seven years, from 17 percent in NFHS-2 to 30 percent in NFHS-3. Similarly, between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, the proportion of deliveries assisted by a health professional increased by 11 percentage points, from 21 percent in NFHS-2 to 32 percent in NFHS-3. However, on both these indicators, Meghalaya appears to be no better than it was at the time of NFHS-1.

**Are babies being delivered safely?**  
Percentage of births in the past three years



In 85 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended, but only 50 percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first. A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for only 22 percent of home births.

### Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. Twenty-nine percent of mothers had a postnatal checkup within 2 days of their last birth, as is recommended. Two-thirds of women received no postnatal care at all for their last birth. Postnatal care is most common following births in a medical facility; however, one in six births even in health facilities was not followed by a postnatal checkup of the mother. Only 9 percent of home births were followed by a postnatal check up.

### Male involvement in maternal care

Over one-third of men (34%) with a child under three years of age said that they were present during at least one antenatal check-up received by the child's mother. Only 30 percent of men were ever told what to do if the mother had a major complication of pregnancy, and 25-28 percent were told about specific signs of pregnancy complications.

Few fathers with a child less than three years of age were provided information related to delivery care. Only 45 percent of men were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy, and a similar proportion were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Fathers in urban areas are more likely than fathers in rural areas to be provided this information.



Among fathers whose youngest child was not delivered in a health facility, 44-47 percent were told about the importance of each of the following: of using a new or unused blade to cut the umbilical cord, of cleanliness at the time of the delivery, of keeping the baby warm immediately after birth, and of breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth.

## CHILD HEALTH

### Vaccination of children

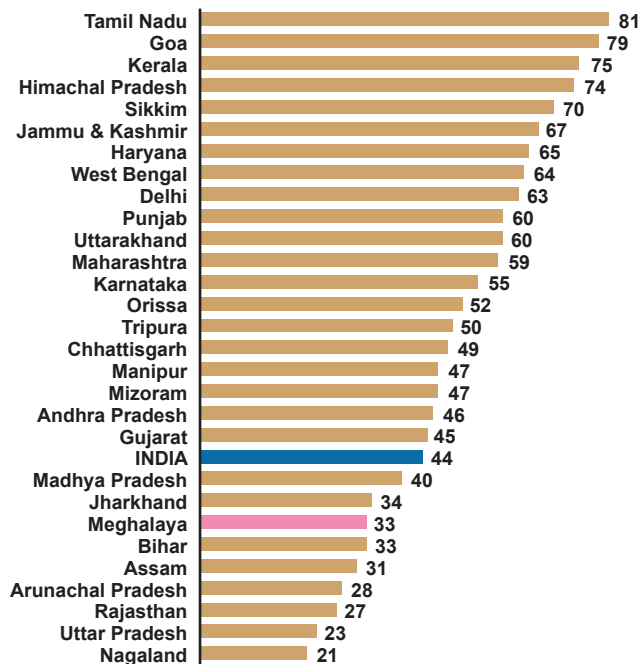
One-third (33%) of children 12-23 months of age are fully vaccinated against the six major childhood illnesses: tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. The percentage of children fully vaccinated is lower than the national average of 44 percent. Seventeen percent of children have received none of the recommended vaccinations. Full vaccination coverage does not vary between the urban and rural areas of the state.

Sixty-six percent of children have received a BCG vaccination and 47 and 57 percent, respectively, have received at least the recommended three doses of DPT and polio vaccines. More than two-fifths of children (44%) have been vaccinated against measles.

The DPT and polio vaccines are given in a series. Many children receive the first dose but do not finish the series. Between the first and third doses, the dropout rate for DPT is 24 percent and the dropout rate for polio is, at 31 percent, even higher.

### Full Immunization Coverage by State

Percentage of children 12-23 months



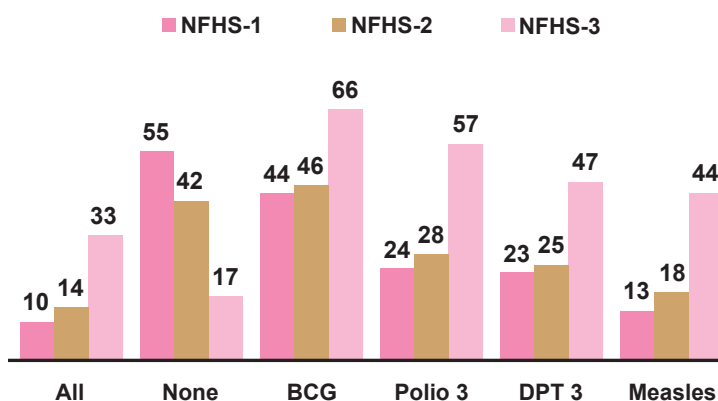
*Full vaccination coverage in Meghalaya is lower than the national average.*

Children of educated mothers and children in wealthier households are more likely than other children to receive all vaccinations. However, only 44 percent of children whose mothers have 10 or more years of education and 52 percent of children who belong to the wealthiest quintile are fully vaccinated. Girls and boys are equally likely to be fully vaccinated.

Despite the current low level of full immunization coverage in Meghalaya, there has been a substantial increase over time in both full vaccination coverage and the coverage of each vaccine, particularly since NFHS-2. For example, in NFHS-3, full immunization coverage is more than twice as high as it was in NFHS-2. The largest improvement has been in the coverage of three doses of the polio vaccine, which is up by 29 percentage points. However, despite the sharp increase in polio vaccination coverage and of the nation-wide Pulse Polio Campaign, about two-fifths of children age 12-23 months still have not received three doses of the polio vaccine.

### Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



### Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the interview, 2 percent of children under age five had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough and short, rapid breathing that was chest-related and not due to a blocked or runny nose).

Seven percent of children under age five were reported to have fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; over half (54%) of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment and 7 percent received anti-malarial drugs.

Overall, 6 percent of children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, 72 percent were taken to a health facility or provider. Seventy-two percent were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT), including 65 percent who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 13 percent who were given gruel. Seven percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all. One-quarter of children received antibiotics, which are not normally recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea.

ORS use in treating diarrhoea among children in Meghalaya is the highest among all the states of India. Knowledge of ORS is also widespread; 74 percent of mothers of young children in the state have heard of ORS.

Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal illness, but in Meghalaya only 16 percent of children received more liquids than normal. Twenty-eight percent of children with diarrhoea received less to drink than normal and 4 percent received nothing to drink, which can increase the risk of dehydration.

## Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

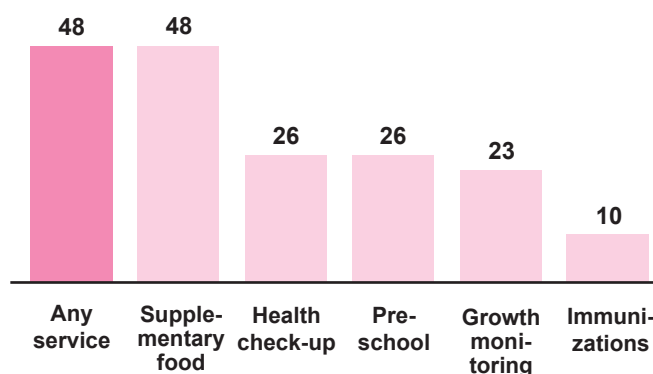
The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age 6 years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-6 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres. About one-third (35%) of children under six years of age are in the areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre. The proportion of children in areas covered by *anganwadi* centres is lower in Meghalaya than in any other Indian state.

Among children under six years who are in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, 48 percent received some kind of service from an *anganwadi* centre. The most common services children receive are supplementary food (48% of children under age 6 years), health check-ups (26% of children under age 6 years), preschool (26% of children age 3-5 years), and growth monitoring (23% of children age 0-59 months). Only 10 percent of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre received any immunization vaccination at a centre.

Among children under age six years in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, only 37 percent had mothers who received any service during their pregnancy, and an even lower proportion (34%) had mothers who received any service when breastfeeding.

### How many children receive *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre receiving services



## BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

### Infant feeding

Breastfeeding is nearly universal in Meghalaya. However, only 26 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. About nine in ten children (91%) are put to the breast within the first day of life, including 58 percent who were put to the breast within one hour of birth. The early initiation of breastfeeding means that the majority of infants in the state receive the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. In Meghalaya, mothers breastfeed for an average of 21 months, which is shorter than the minimum of 24 months recommended by WHO for most children.

It is recommended that nothing be given to infants other than breast milk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly. However, about one-third of children (31%) are given something other than breast milk during that period.

WHO offers three recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for those 6-23 months old: continued breastfeeding or feeding with appropriate calcium-rich foods if not breastfed; feeding solid or semi-solid food for a minimum number of times per day according to age and breastfeeding status; and, including foods from a minimum number of food groups per day according to breastfeeding status. Just over two-fifths of children (42%) age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum times per day and a little over one-third (35%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. However, overall, only 20 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles, diarrhoea, or malaria. The Government of India recommends that children under three years receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. However, only about one-fifth (21%) of last-born children age 12-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and two-thirds of children (67%) age 6-35 months ate vitamin A-rich foods the day and night before the interview.

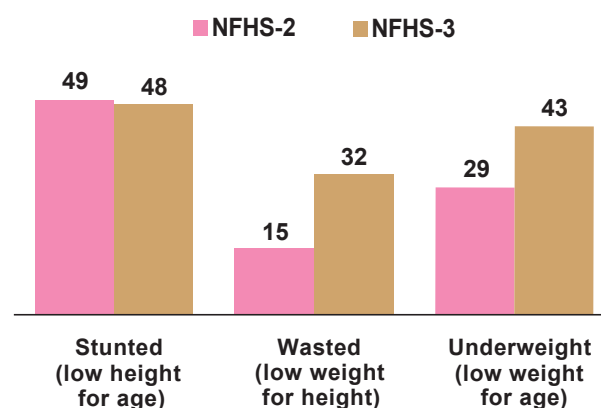
Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can prevent anaemia. Two-fifths of children (40%) age 6-35 months ate iron-rich foods in the day and night before the interview, but only 5 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

### Children's nutritional status

In Meghalaya, over half of children (55%) under age five are stunted or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Thirty-one percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness, and almost half of children (49%) are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute under nutrition.

Even during the first six months of life, when most babies are breastfed, about one-fifth of children are undernourished according to each of these three measures. Children in rural areas are more likely to be underweight and wasted than in urban areas. However, more than half of rural as well as urban children suffer from chronic malnutrition. The nutritional status of children does not vary by the sex of the child: both boys and girls are about equally undernourished according to all three indicators.

**Trends in Children's Nutritional Status**  
Percentage of children under three years



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

Children’s nutritional status in Meghalaya has not improved since NFHS-2 by any of the three measures. Children under age three (the age group for which nutritional status data are available in NFHS-2) are almost equally likely to be too short for their age and much more likely to be too thin for their height and too thin for their age today than they were seven years ago. The proportion of children who are wasted and who are underweight has increased since NFHS-2 by 17 and 14 percentage points, respectively, implying that undernutrition is an even more serious problem today than it was seven years ago.

### Adults’ nutritional status

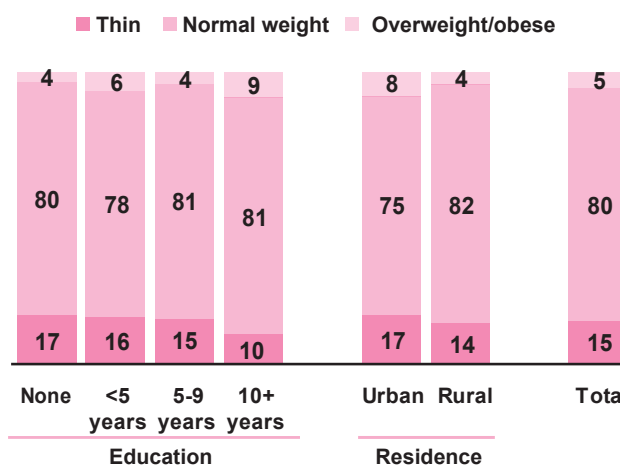
About one in seven adults (14-15%) in Meghalaya are too thin for their height and 5-6 percent of adults are overweight or obese. Four in every five adults are at a healthy weight for their height. The proportion of adults at a healthy weight in Meghalaya is the highest among all states in India.

The nutritional status of women has improved over time. In NFHS-2, 26 percent of ever-married women were undernourished, compared with 14 percent in NFHS-3.

Undernutrition varies little across most population subgroups. The few exceptions include men who are age 15-19 years and Hindu and Muslim adults who are much more likely to be undernourished than others. Urban adults are somewhat more likely than rural adults to be undernourished. Overweight and obesity are more common in older adults, adults with more education, and those in the highest wealth quintile, and much less common among persons belonging to the scheduled tribes.

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

Percent distribution of women



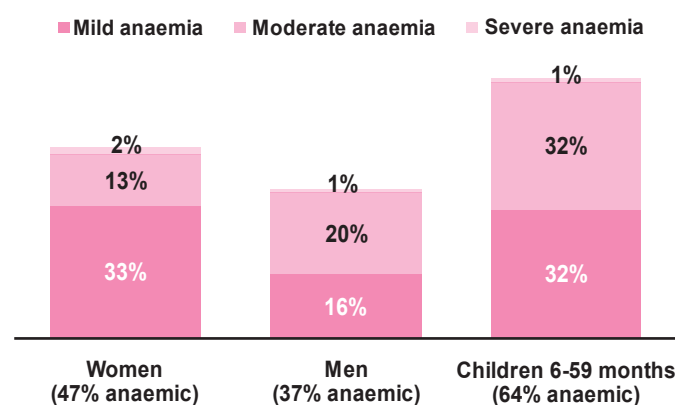
Using iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Eighty-two percent of households in Meghalaya were using sufficiently iodized salt at the time of the survey, an increase of 19 percentage points in the seven years since NFHS-2 when only 63 percent of households were using adequately iodized salt. A nationwide ban on non-iodized salt took effect just as the NFHS-3 fieldwork was being completed, so the effects of the new law could not be determined by the survey.

### Anaemia

Anaemia is a major health problem in India, especially among women and children. 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. Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, about two-thirds (64%) are anaemic. This includes 32 percent each who are mildly and moderately anaemic, and 1 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Boys are somewhat more likely than girls to suffer from anaemia. Children whose mothers have anaemia are more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is pervasive in every group. About three-fifths of children (56%) whose mothers have 10 or more years of education and 65 percent of children in the highest wealth quintile are anaemic.

### Anaemia among Women, Men, and Children



About half of women (47%) in Meghalaya have anaemia, including 33 percent with mild anaemia, 13 percent with moderate anaemia, and 2 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among pregnant (64%) and breastfeeding (56%) women and women in the lowest wealth quintile (64%). About two-fifths of men (37%) aged 15-49 are anaemic.

Anaemia is more widespread among children age 6-35 months in NFHS-3 than it was seven years ago at the time of NFHS-2, having increased by 5 percentage points during the period. The prevalence of anaemia among ever-married women has, however, decreased over the same period by 14 percentage points.

## HIV/AIDS

### Awareness of AIDS

Less than two-thirds of adults (63% of women and 64% of men) age 15-49 in Meghalaya have heard about AIDS. Adults in urban areas (90%) are much more likely to have heard of AIDS than adults in rural areas (53-54%). Knowledge of AIDS increases steadily with education and with wealth. Among adults with 10 or more years of education and among those belonging to the highest wealth quintile, knowledge of AIDS is almost universal.

More women know about AIDS now than in the late 1990s: among ever-married women, 57 percent know about AIDS in NFHS-3, compared with 44 percent in NFHS-2.

### Knowledge of prevention and transmission

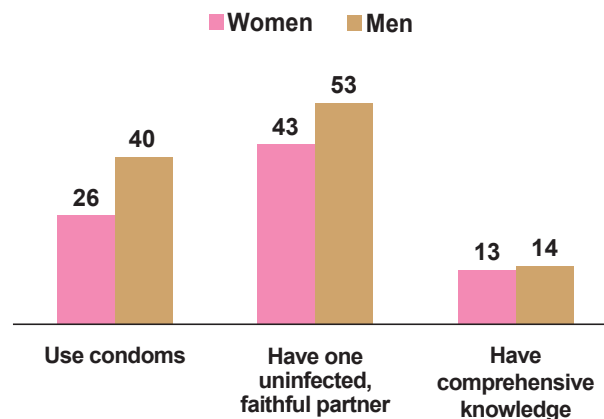
Although, women and men are about equally likely to know about AIDS, men are much more likely than women to know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, 26 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 40 percent of men; and 43 percent of women know that having just one

uninfected faithful partner can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 53 percent of men. Even among those with no education, 16 percent of men know that consistent use of condoms helps prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with only 5 percent of women.

In Meghalaya, only a small proportion of adults (13-14%) have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS. This means they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites or by sharing food, and that condom use and having only one faithful, uninfected partner can help prevent HIV/AIDS. About half of women and men know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby.

### Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



### HIV-related stigma

Among adults in Meghalaya who have heard of AIDS, 53 percent of women and 68 percent of men would be willing to take care of a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home. While about half of men say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS, but is not sick, should be allowed to continue teaching, only 39 percent of women agree with this. Even fewer adults who have heard of AIDS say that they are comfortable buying fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS (25% of women and 36% of men). About two-thirds of adults say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. However, only 8 percent of women and 21 percent of men who have heard of AIDS express all four of these accepting attitudes towards persons with HIV/AIDS.

### HIV testing prior to NFHS-3, blood transfusions, and safe injections

One percent each of women and men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3. Urban residents are more likely than rural residents to have ever been tested.

In Meghalaya 1 percent of women and 4 percent of men have ever had a blood transfusion. Thirteen percent of women and 12 percent of men have received an injection from a health worker in the past year. For more than 9 out of 10 women and men who received an injection from a health worker in the past year, the last injection was 'safe', i.e., the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle used had been sterilized.

### HIV prevalence

In Meghalaya, blood was collected for HIV testing from eligible women and men in a sub-sample of households. The results of the HIV testing of blood samples collected from Meghalaya contributed to the national HIV prevalence estimate; however, no separate estimate of HIV prevalence is available for the state.

Nationally, NFHS-3 found that 0.28 percent of adults age 15-49 are infected with HIV, including 0.35 percent in urban areas and 0.25 percent in rural areas. If the six states considered by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) as having high HIV prevalence are excluded, the HIV prevalence estimate for the remaining 23 states combined, including Meghalaya, is only 0.12 percent. In these 23 states combined, the prevalence among women and men age 15-49 is 0.08 and 0.16, respectively.

## SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-3 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, and condom use. Additionally, 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.

### Age at first sexual intercourse

Fifty percent of women age 25-49 have had sexual intercourse by the time they are 20 years of age and 50 percent of men have had sexual intercourse by age 24. Among youth 15-24 years of age, women (33%) are more likely than men (22%) to have ever had sex. The earlier age at sexual intercourse for women than men is a consequence of the fact that in India first sexual intercourse largely occurs within marriage and women marry at younger ages than men.

### Higher-risk sex and multiple sex partners

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who have ever had sex, less than 1 percent of women and 8 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex in the past year. None of the female respondents and only 1 percent of the male respondents said they had multiple sex partners in the past year. Among those age 15-24 and never married, 1 percent of women and 7 percent of men reported being sexually active in the past 12 months.

### Paid sex

One percent of men age 15-49 said they had paid for sex in the 12 months preceding the survey.

## ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

### Tuberculosis

In Meghalaya, 446 per 100,000 persons are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is more common among men than women and in rural than urban areas. The prevalence of tuberculosis increases with age. Persons in households that use solid fuels for cooking are more likely to have tuberculosis than persons in households that use other fuels for cooking.





Eighty-eight percent of women and 78 percent of men have heard of tuberculosis. However, among persons who have heard of tuberculosis, less than half of adults (47% of women and 44% of men) know that it can be spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Sixty-four percent of women and 54 percent of men who have heard of tuberculosis have misconceptions regarding its transmission. Eight out of ten adults know that tuberculosis can be cured. Only 6 percent of women and 14 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret from the neighbours.

### Diabetes, asthma, and goitre

According to self reports, about 1 percent of adults age 15-49 suffer from diabetes. However, prevalence of diabetes increases with age, and in the age group 35-49, 1 percent of women and 2 percent of men report having diabetes. Adults from urban areas are much more likely to report diabetes than rural adults.

About 2 percent of women and 1 percent of men suffer from asthma. Prevalence of asthma is much higher among urban residents than rural residents. The prevalence of goitre or other thyroid disorders is higher for women than for men (864 per 100,000 women, compared with 179 per 100,000 men).

### Tobacco and alcohol use

Use of tobacco is fairly common in Meghalaya, particularly among men. About one-third of women (32%) and little over two-thirds (69%) of men use some form of tobacco, including 36 percent of pregnant women (data not shown in tables). Men are much more likely to smoke cigarettes or *bidis* (60%) than to chew tobacco (41%) in the form of *paan masala*, *gutkha* or other chewing tobacco. However, women are more likely to chew tobacco (30%) in the form of *paan masala*, *gutkha* or other chewing tobacco than to smoke (2%).

*Tobacco use in Meghalaya is high among both women and men.*

Women and men are more likely to use tobacco than to drink alcohol. About half of men (49%) and 4 percent of women drink alcohol. Among those who drink alcohol, 31 percent of women and 40 percent of men drink at least once a week or more often.

### Source of health care

For 65 percent of the households in Meghalaya, the public medical sector is the main source of health care (49% of urban households and 71% of rural households). The use of the public medical sector varies substantially with the wealth status of the household: 76-79 percent of households in the three lowest wealth quintiles use the public medical sector as the main source of health care, compared with 27 percent of households in the highest wealth quintile.

Among households that do not use government health facilities, the main reasons given for not doing so are lack of nearby facilities (33%), poor quality of care (33%) and long waiting time (22%) (data not shown in tables).

### Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 1 percent of households in Meghalaya report that they have any kind of insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Even in urban areas only 2 percent of households, and even among households belonging to the highest wealth quintile only 3 percent, report that they have any kind of insurance that covers at least one member of the household.

## WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

### Employment and earnings

Forty-three percent of currently married women were employed during the 12 months preceding the survey, compared with 99 percent of currently married men; about half (46%) of employed women received no payment for their work and 5 percent were paid only in kind. Overall, 49 percent of currently married employed women earn cash, compared with 86 percent of currently married employed men.

Among married women who work and are paid in cash, 88 percent decide how their earnings will be spent, either alone or together with their husbands. Twenty-eight percent of women who work for cash, earn about the same or more than their husbands.

### Decision making

Married women were asked who makes decisions on their own health care, making large household purchases, making household purchases for daily household needs, and visiting their own family or relatives. Most currently married women (83-88%) participate in making each of these decisions. Seventy-seven percent of currently married women participate in all four decisions, and this proportion is the highest among all states in India. Women who are employed, particularly the women employed for cash, are much more likely than women not employed to participate in all four decisions.

### Other indicators of women's empowerment

Thirty-five percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control increases with education and wealth and is highest for women who are employed for cash and women who are widowed, divorced, separated or deserted.

Only 17 percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Only 23 percent of women have heard of any microcredit programme and 2 percent have ever used one.

Seventy percent of women are allowed to go by themselves to the market, 59 percent to a health facility, and 29 percent to places outside their own village or community (data not shown in tables). Only 28 percent of women are allowed to go by themselves to all three of these places. Freedom of movement, as measured by being able to go alone to all three of the specified places, increases with age and number of living children. Widowed, divorced, separated, and deserted women and women employed for cash have greater freedom of movement than most other women.

### Gender-role attitudes

A little over half of women in Meghalaya (53%) believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to say wife-beating is justified if a woman neglects the house or children (42%), if she shows disrespect for her in-laws (38%), and if the husband suspects she is unfaithful (32%). Men are more likely than women to agree with wife beating for one or more of the specified reasons (64%), including 53 percent who believe that a husband is justified in wife beating if he suspects his wife is unfaithful and 42 percent who believe that disrespect for in-laws justifies wife beating.

Fifty-four percent of women believe a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all three of the following reasons: if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, or if she is tired or not in the mood. Similarly, 53 percent of men say that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband in each of these circumstances. Eighty percent of men agree that when a woman refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse her financial support, use force to have sex, or have sex with another woman.

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

In Meghalaya, 16 percent of women age 15-49 have ever experienced physical violence and 1 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 16 percent of women have experienced physical or sexual violence, including 18 percent of ever-married women.

### Spousal violence

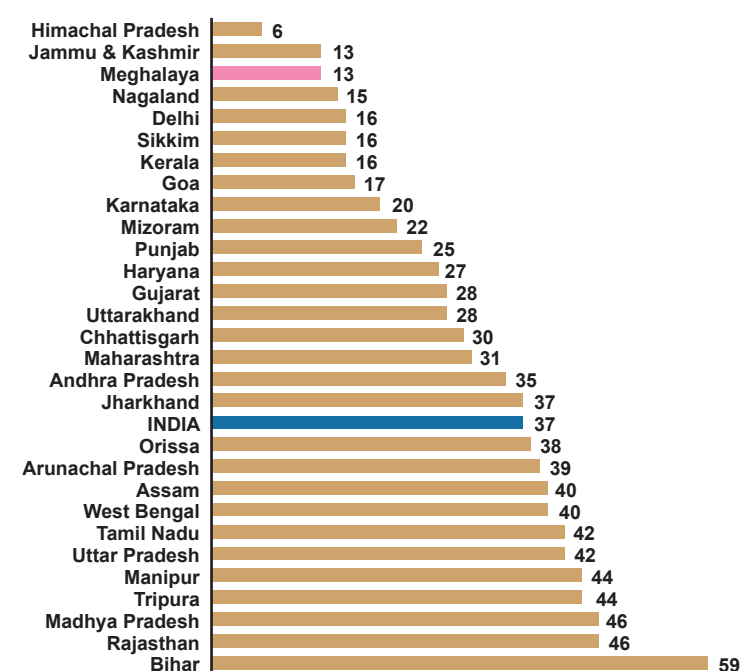
Over one in ten ever-married women (11%) report having been slapped by their husbands; 2-6 percent report having their arms twisted or hair pulled; being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; being kicked, dragged, or beaten up; and being punched with the fist or with something that could hurt them. One percent each report that their husbands tried to choke them or burn them on purpose and threatened them or attacked them with a knife or gun. Similar proportions report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex (1%) and that their husbands forced them to perform sexual acts that they did not want to perform (2%). Overall, 13 percent of ever-married women report having ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their husbands. Seven percent report having ever experienced spousal emotional violence. One percent of ever-married women report having ever initiated violence against their husbands.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence decreases with women’s education and the wealth index, 5 percent of women who have at least 10 years of education and 7 percent of women in the highest wealth quintile report having experienced physical or sexual spousal violence. Women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are three times more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves: 31 percent of women whose mothers experienced spousal violence have themselves experienced spousal violence, compared with 9 percent of women whose mothers did not experience spousal violence. Women with husbands who consume alcohol and get drunk often are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume any alcohol to experience spousal violence.

About three in ten women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence. For most women who have ever experienced spousal violence, the violence first occurred within the first three years of their marriage (data not shown in tables).

### Spousal Physical or Sexual Violence by State

Percentage of ever-married women



*Meghalaya has one of the lowest rates of spousal violence in the country.*

### Help seeking

Only 14 percent of women who have ever experienced violence have sought help to end the violence. About three-fifths (59%) have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Abused women most often seek help from their own families. None of the abused women in Meghalaya sought help from any institutional source such as the police or social service organizations.





**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, 2005-06

Result	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Household interviews</b>			
Households selected	894	1,155	2,049
Households occupied	838	1,104	1,942
Households interviewed	821	1,079	1,900
Household response rate <sup>1</sup>	98.0	97.7	97.8
<b>Interviews with women age 15-49</b>			
Number of eligible women	1,065	1,299	2,364
Number of eligible women interviewed	944	1,180	2,124
Eligible women response rate <sup>2</sup>	88.6	90.8	89.8
<b>Interviews with men age 15-54</b>			
Number of eligible men	413	510	923
Number of eligible men interviewed	322	398	720
Eligible men response rate <sup>2</sup>	78.0	78.0	78.0

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

<sup>1</sup> Households interviewed/households occupied.

<sup>2</sup> Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents.



**Table 2 Household population by age, education, sex, and residence**

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by age and education, according to residence and sex, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Age</b>									
0-4	10.2	7.9	9.1	14.8	13.8	14.3	13.8	12.4	13.1
5-9	11.0	10.9	10.9	14.0	14.8	14.4	13.3	13.9	13.6
10-14	11.8	12.7	12.2	13.8	14.5	14.2	13.3	14.1	13.7
15-19	13.4	12.7	13.1	11.3	10.5	10.9	11.8	11.0	11.4
20-24	10.2	12.0	11.1	8.0	8.5	8.3	8.5	9.3	8.9
25-29	9.0	9.5	9.3	7.2	8.2	7.7	7.6	8.5	8.0
30-34	7.3	6.8	7.0	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.6	5.3	5.5
35-39	6.4	6.9	6.7	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.2
40-44	5.8	4.6	5.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.2
45-49	4.8	4.2	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.9
50-54	3.1	4.0	3.6	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.4
55-59	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.7
60-64	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.6	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.7	2.0
65-69	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
70-74	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
75-79	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
80 +	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,118	1,133	2,252	3,685	3,693	7,378	4,803	4,826	9,630
Sex ratio, all ages <sup>1</sup>	na	na	1,013	na	na	1,002	na	na	1,005
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years <sup>1</sup>	na	na	852	na	na	995	na	na	969
<b>Education<sup>2</sup></b>									
No education	9.3	13.0	11.2	38.7	40.6	39.7	31.6	33.7	32.7
<5 years complete	19.1	18.9	19.0	27.2	26.3	26.8	25.3	24.5	24.9
5-9 years complete	33.8	36.7	35.3	24.3	24.2	24.3	26.6	27.3	27.0
10-11 years complete	14.4	11.3	12.8	3.8	4.1	3.9	6.4	5.9	6.1
12 or more years complete	23.4	20.0	21.6	5.8	4.7	5.2	10.0	8.5	9.3
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	973	1,021	1,994	3,052	3,047	6,099	4,025	4,068	8,093
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.0	6.9	7.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	2.8	2.6	2.7

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Females per 1,000 males.

<sup>2</sup> Population age 6 and above.

**Table 3 Housing characteristics**

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and de jure population by household and housing characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
<b>Household headship</b>				
Male	75.3	78.9	77.9	79.0
Female	24.7	21.1	22.1	21.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.7	5.3	5.1	na
<b>Household structure<sup>1</sup></b>				
Nuclear	60.7	66.8	65.2	57.9
Non-nuclear	39.3	33.2	34.8	42.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Religion of household head</b>				
Hindu	27.3	13.5	17.1	14.1
Muslim	4.1	5.1	4.8	4.5
Christian	64.8	66.4	66.0	67.5
Other	3.7	15.0	12.1	13.9
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>				
Scheduled caste	6.7	7.1	7.0	5.3
Scheduled tribe	69.2	84.5	80.5	83.7
Other backward class	8.2	1.7	3.4	2.8
Other	15.8	6.7	9.1	8.1
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Electricity</b>				
Yes	95.0	61.7	70.4	70.7
No	5.0	38.3	29.6	29.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Source of drinking water</b>				
Improved source	91.2	53.2	63.1	62.1
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	50.8	10.4	20.9	19.8
Public tap/standpipe	28.4	18.9	21.4	20.1
Tube well or borehole	0.4	5.7	4.3	4.6
Other improved	11.7	18.2	16.5	17.6
Non-improved source	8.6	46.7	36.8	37.8
Other source	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)</b>				
Water on premises	61.9	27.2	36.2	35.5
Less than 30 minutes	35.4	58.8	52.7	52.6
Thirty minutes or longer	2.6	13.6	10.7	11.5
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Water treatment prior to drinking<sup>2</sup></b>				
Boil	75.8	55.6	60.9	60.9
Strain through cloth	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.9
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	20.5	5.7	9.5	9.6
Other treatment	8.3	7.3	7.6	7.5
No treatment	16.8	42.5	35.8	35.9
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1

Continued...



Table 3 Housing characteristics—Continued

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
<b>Sanitation facility</b>				
<b>Improved, not shared</b>				
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	52.4	32.3	37.6	39.7
Pit latrine with slab	45.4	14.0	22.2	22.6
Pit latrine with slab	6.3	18.0	14.9	16.6
Other	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Not improved</b>				
Any facility shared with other households	47.6	67.4	62.2	60.1
Flush/pour flush not to sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	38.4	16.4	22.1	18.3
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.6
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	5.0	9.3	8.2	8.5
Other unimproved facility	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6
No facility/open space/field	1.3	38.3	28.7	30.1
Other	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Type of house<sup>3</sup></b>				
<i>Kachha</i>	2.3	24.8	19.0	17.7
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	37.1	47.5	44.8	46.6
<i>Pucca</i>	59.3	26.6	35.1	34.5
Missing	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Cooking fuel</b>				
Electricity	4.9	1.8	2.6	2.6
LPG/natural gas	45.3	8.9	18.4	16.9
Biogas	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	15.8	3.6	6.8	4.5
Coal/lignite	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1
Charcoal	7.9	3.2	4.5	4.1
Wood	25.2	82.4	67.5	71.5
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Place for cooking</b>				
In the house, separate room	81.5	58.4	64.4	65.1
In the house, no separate room	9.1	10.3	10.0	7.3
In a separate building	9.0	30.7	25.0	27.2
Outdoors	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	495	1,405	1,900	9,769
<b>Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels<sup>4</sup></b>				
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> under a chimney	17.4	17.2	17.2	19.2
Stove without chimney	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> not under a chimney	81.2	81.2	81.2	79.3
Missing	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	166	1,205	1,371	7,405

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Total percentages may add to more than 100.0 because multiple answers are allowed.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes.

**Table 4 Household possessions, ownership of agricultural land, and wealth index**

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 account, health insurance, a BPL card, and a mosquito net, and percent distribution by the wealth index, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
<b>Household goods</b>				
Mattress	85.3	65.8	70.9	71.1
Pressure cooker	74.2	24.8	37.7	37.3
Chair	93.9	74.3	79.4	81.2
Cot or bed	98.7	84.0	87.8	88.4
Table	92.6	71.7	77.2	79.5
Electric fan	24.0	11.1	14.5	15.1
Radio or transistor	37.3	28.2	30.5	31.7
Television (black and white)	24.0	12.7	15.6	16.9
Television (colour)	52.4	18.3	27.1	28.3
Any television	72.6	30.4	41.4	43.4
Sewing machine	17.9	6.6	9.5	11.1
Mobile telephone	32.9	7.1	13.8	13.4
Any other type of telephone	25.0	7.3	11.9	12.5
Computer	7.3	1.5	3.0	3.1
Refrigerator	21.8	4.8	9.2	9.6
Watch or clock	90.3	75.1	79.0	79.8
Water pump	2.2	0.6	1.1	1.3
Thresher	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2
Tractor	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
None of the above	0.4	5.7	4.3	3.7
<b>Means of transport</b>				
Bicycle	10.2	14.7	13.6	14.9
Motorcycle or scooter	10.5	2.5	4.6	5.1
Animal-drawn cart	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Car	11.8	3.2	5.5	6.6
None of the above	75.4	81.5	79.9	77.8
<b>Agricultural land</b>				
No agricultural land	91.0	66.5	72.9	69.8
Irrigated land only	1.9	8.2	6.6	7.3
Non-irrigated land only	4.4	21.2	16.8	19.2
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.9	2.7	2.2	2.4
Missing	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	71.4	86.9	82.9	84.8
Percentage owning farm animals <sup>1</sup>	19.6	58.3	48.2	54.9
Percentage having a bank account/post office account <sup>2</sup>	55.3	22.3	30.9	30.6
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance <sup>2</sup>	1.9	0.3	0.7	0.6
Percentage owning a BPL card	3.5	11.0	9.1	10.2
Percentage with a mosquito net that can be used for sleeping	86.7	79.5	81.4	82.7
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	1.1	16.5	12.5	11.3
Second	4.5	27.7	21.7	21.8
Middle	13.8	26.8	23.4	26.5
Fourth	40.6	20.9	26.1	24.0
Highest	40.1	8.1	16.4	16.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	495	1,405	1,900	9,769

BPL = Below poverty line

<sup>1</sup> Cows, bulls, buffaloes, camels, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens, or ducks.

<sup>2</sup> Any usual household member.

**Table 5 Religion and caste/tribe by wealth index**

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth index, according to religion and caste/tribe, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Religion/caste/tribe	Wealth index					Total	De jure population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
<b>Religion of household head</b>							
Hindu	7.6	18.0	18.3	33.2	22.9	100.0	1,377
Muslim	15.5	38.3	16.3	18.9	11.0	100.0	444
Christian	11.7	21.4	26.2	23.8	16.9	100.0	6,591
Other	12.2	22.4	39.5	16.9	9.0	100.0	1,354
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>							
Scheduled caste	7.8	19.1	18.2	33.5	21.4	100.0	519
Scheduled tribe	12.2	22.0	28.4	22.4	15.0	100.0	8,182
Other backward class	3.4	10.9	28.6	38.7	18.3	100.0	277
Other	7.6	25.6	11.2	29.1	26.5	100.0	790
Total	11.3	21.8	26.5	24.0	16.4	100.0	9,769

Note: Total includes de jure population with missing information on religion and caste/tribe of household head, which is not shown separately.

**Table 6 School attendance**

Percentage of de facto household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2005-06 school year by sex, residence, and age, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6-10 years	86.2	52.2	58.9	85.1	53.5	59.7	85.6	52.8	59.3
11-14 years	91.7	66.0	71.2	95.0	74.6	79.3	93.5	70.3	75.3
15-17 years	72.7	54.5	59.2	79.5	61.0	66.0	76.0	57.5	62.4
6-14 years	88.6	58.2	64.3	90.0	62.8	68.5	89.3	60.5	66.4
6-17 years	83.9	57.4	63.1	87.1	62.4	68.0	85.5	59.8	65.5

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2005-06 school year (assumed here to be April 2005).

**Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood**

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 years by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

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	Missing information on father/mother	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead	Number of children
<b>Age</b>								
<5 years	89.4	8.9	0.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	1.8	1,264
5-9 years	81.3	12.2	1.9	4.3	0.3	100.0	6.2	1,314
10-14 years	70.7	14.8	2.6	11.2	0.6	100.0	12.3	1,332
15-17 years	60.2	18.5	3.5	15.9	1.9	100.0	16.5	676
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	72.4	13.9	1.8	11.6	0.3	100.0	9.4	913
Rural	78.6	12.7	2.1	6.0	0.6	100.0	8.0	3,673
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	76.6	14.0	1.9	6.9	0.6	100.0	8.2	2,309
Female	78.1	11.9	2.1	7.4	0.5	100.0	8.3	2,277
Total age <15 years	80.3	12.0	1.7	5.6	0.3	100.0	6.8	3,910
Total age <18 years	77.4	13.0	2.0	7.1	0.5	100.0	8.3	4,586

**Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five**

Percentage of de jure children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			De jure children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
<b>Age</b>				
<2 years	19.8	13.1	32.9	514
2-4 years	37.0	13.4	50.4	750
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	32.0	13.3	45.3	664
Female	27.8	13.3	41.0	600
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	49.9	16.1	66.0	209
Rural	26.0	12.7	38.8	1,055
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	8.6	10.6	19.2	183
Second	15.4	10.7	26.1	345
Middle	32.0	12.0	44.0	385
Fourth	51.7	18.4	70.1	246
Highest	57.4	18.9	76.3	105
Total	30.0	13.3	43.3	1,264

**Table 9 Children's work**

Percentage of de jure children age 5-14 who were engaged in different activities in the seven days preceding the interview by type of work, according to background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Work for someone who is not a member of the household <sup>1</sup>		Household chores for 28 or more hours per week	Other family work <sup>2</sup>	Total working <sup>3</sup>	Number of children
	Paid work	Unpaid work				
<b>Age</b>						
5-7 years	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.1	1.5	819
8-11 years	0.4	0.4	4.7	1.1	6.1	1,015
12-14 years	1.8	0.0	11.9	1.6	14.5	813
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	1.1	0.2	5.4	1.2	7.5	1,291
Female	0.4	0.1	6.2	0.7	7.0	1,355
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	0.6	0.0	2.5	0.3	3.4	532
Rural	0.8	0.2	6.7	1.1	8.2	2,115
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	1.6	0.0	11.8	2.9	14.3	319
Second	1.3	0.0	9.3	0.9	11.1	635
Middle	0.6	0.3	5.3	0.8	6.7	797
Fourth	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.7	3.0	568
Highest	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	328
Total	0.8	0.1	5.8	1.0	7.2	2,646

<sup>1</sup> Any work in the 7 days preceding the survey, paid or unpaid, for someone who is not a member of the household by children age 5-11 years and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14 years.

<sup>2</sup> Includes any work in the 7 days preceding the survey such as work on the farm, in a business, or selling goods in the street by children age 5-11 years and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14 years.

<sup>3</sup> Includes children age 5-11 years who in the 7 days preceding the survey, worked for someone who is not a member of the household, with or without pay, did household chores for 28 or more hours, or engaged in any other family work and children age 12-14 years who in the 7 days preceding the survey, worked for 14 or more hours for someone who is not a member of the household, with or without pay, did household chores for 28 or more hours, or engaged in any other family work for 14 or more hours.

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	21.9	25.0	464	463	170	173
20-24	20.0	19.3	425	430	131	131
25-29	17.8	15.3	378	375	104	100
30-34	11.0	11.4	234	240	77	76
35-39	13.3	12.8	282	278	87	88
40-44	8.4	7.6	179	179	52	56
45-49	7.6	8.6	162	159	58	56
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	27.5	27.4	584	944	186	306
Rural	72.5	72.6	1,540	1,180	493	374
<b>Education</b>						
No education	29.5	24.4	628	532	165	134
<5 years complete	13.8	15.9	293	259	108	95
5-9 years complete	33.8	35.1	718	743	238	239
10-11 years complete	9.5	10.6	201	238	72	94
12 or more years complete	13.4	14.0	284	352	95	118
<b>Literacy</b>						
Literate <sup>1</sup>	69.5	72.7	1,475	1,571	494	531
Not literate	29.0	24.6	616	514	167	134
Not measured	1.3	1.8	29	34	12	10
Missing	0.2	0.9	4	5	6	5
<b>Media exposure</b>						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	30.3	37.7	643	747	256	309
Watches television at least once a week	49.3	56.4	1,048	1,203	383	429
Listens to the radio at least once a week	19.2	34.0	408	437	231	234
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	1.8	6.5	39	43	44	48
Not regularly exposed to any media	40.1	32.2	851	710	218	178
<b>Marital status</b>						
Never married	34.3	48.1	729	776	326	343
Currently married	57.1	50.5	1,212	1,168	343	328
Widowed	3.8	0.2	81	86	1	1
Divorced/separated/deserted	4.8	1.2	101	94	8	8
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	14.4	16.6	306	353	113	128
Muslim	4.3	5.1	92	87	34	39
Christian	68.2	68.0	1,449	1,452	461	451
Other	13.1	10.4	277	231	70	62
Missing	0.0	0.0	1	1	0	0
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	6.0	6.5	127	128	44	40
Scheduled tribe	83.7	80.4	1,777	1,723	545	525
Other backward class	2.4	3.6	51	68	24	33
Other	7.9	9.1	169	205	62	80
Missing	0.0	0.4	0	0	3	2
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>						
Employed at any time	41.0	79.0	871	828	536	518
In agricultural occupation	17.6	13.5	374	300	91	72
In non-agricultural occupation	23.4	65.6	498	528	445	446
Not employed	58.8	20.3	1,249	1,292	138	158
Missing	0.2	0.7	4	4	5	4
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	10.2	10.7	216	169	72	56
Second	18.9	18.8	401	324	128	104
Middle	23.4	25.2	498	441	171	148
Fourth	27.3	28.5	579	638	193	225
Highest	20.2	16.8	429	552	114	147
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	2,124	2,124	679	680
Age 50-54	na	5.7	na	na	41	40
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	720	720

na = Not applicable

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



**Table 11 Current fertility**

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1 by residence, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Age	NFHS-3			NFHS-2	NFHS-1
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total	Total
15-19	0.032	0.062	0.054	0.086	0.079
20-24	0.116	0.219	0.190	0.211	0.182
25-29	0.150	0.215	0.197	0.232	0.180
30-34	0.061	0.166	0.136	0.184	0.117
35-39	0.049	0.118	0.100	0.105	0.115
40-44	(0.023)	0.067	0.055	0.080	0.051
45-49	*	(0.028)	0.027	(0.014)	0.022
TFR 15-44	2.15	4.23	3.66	4.49	3.62
TFR 15-49	2.28	4.38	3.80	4.57	3.73
CBR	21.1	31.0	28.7	35.7	31.9

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

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

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

\* Rate not shown, based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure.

**Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics**

Total fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility rates, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years	Total wanted fertility rate
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	2.28	2.6	3.8	1.86
Rural	4.38	5.8	5.2	3.54
<b>Education</b>				
No education	(5.21)	5.9	5.3	(4.23)
<5 years complete	*	6.7	(6.2)	*
5-9 years complete	(3.47)	4.6	4.3	(3.00)
10 or more years complete	(1.78)	3.3	3.0	(1.58)
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	(1.95)	4.4	3.0	(1.74)
Muslim	*	9.9	*	*
Christian	4.14	5.2	5.5	3.25
Other	*	2.8	(4.5)	*
<b>Caste/tribe</b>				
Scheduled caste	*	3.0	(3.0)	*
Scheduled tribe	4.18	5.0	5.3	3.36
Other backward class	*	2.6	*	*
Other	*	6.5	(3.3)	*
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	*	8.1	(5.4)	*
Second	(5.78)	7.8	5.5	(4.56)
Middle	(4.60)	5.5	5.6	(3.86)
Fourth	(2.64)	3.6	4.5	(2.23)
Highest	(1.30)	1.9	3.3	(1.19)
Total	3.80	5.0	4.9	3.08

Note: Total includes women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure for fertility rates and 25-49 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born.

\* Not shown; based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure for fertility rates and fewer than 25 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born.



**Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood**

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
<b>Age</b>				
15	1.7	0.0	1.7	79
16	1.5	0.0	1.5	85
17	4.4	1.3	5.7	103
18	6.8	2.8	9.7	114
19	19.5	3.1	22.6	83
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	2.0	0.5	2.5	126
Rural	8.5	1.9	10.4	338
<b>Education</b>				
No education	22.7	1.7	24.4	75
<5 years complete	(11.5)	(4.6)	(16.1)	57
5-9 years complete	2.1	1.2	3.3	269
10 or more years complete	3.0	0.0	3.0	64
<b>Marital status</b>				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	405
Currently married	(50.5)	(12.6)	(63.2)	57
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	*	*	*	3
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	2.2	4.7	7.0	55
Muslim	*	*	*	21
Christian	5.5	0.8	6.3	330
Other	(20.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	59
<b>Caste/tribe</b>				
Scheduled caste	(0.0)	(5.4)	(5.4)	24
Scheduled tribe	7.5	0.8	8.4	397
Other backward class	*	*	*	9
Other	(3.6)	(3.8)	(7.4)	34
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	(16.1)	(0.0)	(16.1)	40
Second	11.5	3.8	15.4	68
Middle	9.9	2.5	12.4	105
Fourth	2.6	1.3	3.9	149
Highest	2.5	0.0	2.5	102
Total	6.7	1.5	8.3	464

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

**Table 14 Birth order**

Percent distribution of births during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06, and percent distribution of births to ever-married women by birth order, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
<b>Mother's current age</b>						
15-19	(82.4)	(17.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	33
20-29	29.2	27.9	22.9	20.1	100.0	439
30-39	5.9	5.9	12.9	75.3	100.0	196
40-49	(0.0)	(5.4)	(2.7)	(91.8)	100.0	48
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	31.1	27.0	14.3	27.6	100.0	121
Rural	21.7	18.4	18.4	41.4	100.0	595
<b>Mother's education</b>						
No education	14.7	14.5	20.8	49.9	100.0	281
<5 years complete	21.8	18.4	17.4	42.5	100.0	134
5-9 years complete	29.1	24.8	17.8	28.3	100.0	210
10 or more years complete	38.8	27.4	8.4	25.4	100.0	91
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	26.0	31.1	22.8	20.1	100.0	51
Muslim	(13.3)	(22.7)	(13.7)	(50.4)	100.0	29
Christian	23.3	19.5	17.5	39.7	100.0	518
Other	24.7	15.9	17.6	41.8	100.0	119
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	100.0	19
Scheduled tribe	23.6	19.0	18.0	39.4	100.0	654
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Other	(20.9)	(21.1)	(14.9)	(43.0)	100.0	39
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	21.4	17.6	20.7	40.3	100.0	104
Second	20.3	19.3	19.3	41.1	100.0	212
Middle	18.3	15.3	19.2	47.2	100.0	209
Fourth	27.8	27.8	14.0	30.3	100.0	137
Highest	46.6	24.2	9.3	19.9	100.0	54
Total	23.3	19.9	17.7	39.1	100.0	716
<b>Births to ever-married women</b>						
NFHS-3	23.3	19.9	17.7	39.1	100.0	716
NFHS-2	19.8	20.2	13.5	46.5	100.0	613
NFHS-1	24.4	21.7	15.5	38.5	100.0	517

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

**Table 15 Birth intervals**

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

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+			
<b>Mother's current age</b>									
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6	*
20-29	13.8	18.3	32.8	17.3	8.6	9.2	100.0	435	29.1
30-39	7.9	10.0	37.7	17.2	12.0	15.2	100.0	374	34.0
40-49	10.2	10.8	28.6	13.7	14.9	21.7	100.0	113	36.2
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	16.3	16.3	26.7	15.8	11.3	13.6	100.0	137	30.9
Rural	10.2	13.5	35.6	16.8	10.7	13.0	100.0	791	31.8
<b>Mother's education</b>									
No education	10.1	12.8	33.1	17.9	13.0	13.1	100.0	421	33.8
<5 years complete	5.0	14.7	41.4	16.2	11.6	11.1	100.0	180	30.2
5-9 years complete	16.7	15.0	32.8	14.3	6.9	14.3	100.0	231	30.2
10 or more years complete	13.5	14.8	30.2	18.0	9.3	14.2	100.0	95	31.6
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	4.4	7.7	26.3	20.9	19.9	20.9	100.0	58	41.7
Muslim	(8.5)	(12.6)	(33.9)	(16.9)	(12.6)	(15.5)	100.0	46	(35.1)
Christian	12.3	15.4	34.3	16.1	9.0	12.9	100.0	668	30.7
Other	9.2	10.5	37.4	17.7	14.7	10.5	100.0	155	32.8
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	24	*
Scheduled tribe	11.6	14.4	35.0	16.1	10.1	12.7	100.0	844	31.2
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10	*
Other	(9.1)	(14.2)	(32.7)	(15.5)	(13.0)	(15.5)	100.0	50	(34.8)
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	6.1	13.9	33.9	20.0	10.9	15.2	100.0	150	35.4
Second	12.1	12.1	33.0	15.9	13.6	13.3	100.0	263	32.2
Middle	9.7	14.3	44.4	15.0	8.8	7.9	100.0	294	30.1
Fourth	16.7	16.8	22.4	16.0	9.9	18.3	100.0	169	30.8
Highest	10.9	12.1	24.2	23.3	10.9	18.6	100.0	52	38.4
<b>Birth order</b>									
2-3	12.4	12.8	33.4	16.0	11.0	14.4	100.0	437	31.9
4-6	9.7	16.2	33.5	19.0	9.9	11.8	100.0	368	31.5
7+	11.1	11.1	40.0	12.2	12.8	12.7	100.0	122	31.3
<b>Sex of preceding birth</b>									
Male	11.9	13.4	33.9	18.0	9.7	13.1	100.0	467	31.6
Female	10.3	14.5	34.7	15.3	11.9	13.2	100.0	461	31.9
<b>Survival of preceding birth</b>									
Living	10.2	14.6	34.7	17.0	10.8	12.7	100.0	849	31.8
Dead	21.4	6.6	30.6	13.2	10.8	17.4	100.0	79	31.2
Total	11.1	13.9	34.3	16.7	10.8	13.1	100.0	927	31.7

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

\* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

**Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children**

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Desire for children	Number of living children <sup>1</sup>							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon <sup>2</sup>	58.2	21.9	11.2	4.4	5.2	5.2	3.9	12.8
Want another later <sup>3</sup>	18.7	58.1	35.8	30.7	15.9	9.6	7.8	28.2
Want another, undecided when	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.0	2.0
Undecided	4.4	4.8	5.0	3.5	6.8	11.6	7.5	5.9
Want no more	0.0	6.8	27.4	32.3	42.1	52.0	52.5	30.8
Sterilized <sup>4</sup>	0.0	0.3	8.6	18.0	16.3	6.9	11.6	9.5
Declared infecund	15.6	5.1	8.8	9.8	11.4	13.5	15.7	10.7
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	86	215	242	205	164	101	200	1,212
MEN								
Want another soon <sup>2</sup>	(60.2)	30.9	17.4	6.0	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	16.4
Want another later <sup>3</sup>	(18.8)	49.9	39.4	39.1	(36.0)	*	(5.8)	33.4
Want another, undecided when	(0.0)	5.6	2.0	2.1	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	1.9
Undecided	(0.0)	0.9	2.7	12.8	(15.3)	*	(20.0)	9.0
Want no more	(12.6)	10.9	33.9	38.1	(33.6)	*	(68.7)	34.4
Sterilized <sup>5</sup>	(0.0)	1.9	4.7	1.9	(15.1)	*	(5.5)	4.1
Declared infecund	(8.4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	0.8
Missing	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	31	71	67	64	38	25	46	343

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

<sup>2</sup> Wants next birth within 2 years.

<sup>3</sup> Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years.

<sup>4</sup> Includes both female and male sterilization.

<sup>5</sup> Includes male sterilization and men who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized.

Table 17 Desire to limit childbearing

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, 2005-06, and by number of living children, NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Number of living children <sup>1</sup>				Total <sup>2</sup>	Number of living children <sup>1</sup>				Total <sup>2</sup>
	1	2	3	4+		1	2	3	4+	
<b>Age</b>										
15-24	1.7	25.7	*	*	12.0	*	*	*	*	(6.8)
25-34	8.8	27.8	41.2	48.7	32.5	(10.4)	(23.3)	(34.5)	*	21.7
35-49	(25.8)	61.4	68.6	67.3	62.2	*	(58.2)	(45.9)	69.7	56.6
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	10.9	55.4	73.9	75.4	52.1	(11.8)	(57.6)	(59.3)	(84.6)	48.4
Rural	5.8	27.3	41.7	58.1	36.7	(13.2)	(30.6)	(33.3)	57.7	35.6
<b>Education</b>										
No education	(6.8)	25.7	48.4	63.8	44.1	*	*	*	(57.1)	33.9
<5 years complete	(6.2)	(29.3)	(40.2)	50.7	34.7	*	*	*	*	(35.3)
5-9 years complete	3.4	36.1	48.7	58.8	35.2	*	*	(48.7)	(68.5)	42.1
10 or more years complete	13.1	51.7	(69.9)	70.4	45.2	(16.5)	(58.0)	*	*	42.8
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	18.6	79.5	(83.7)	(75.5)	59.3	*	*	*	*	48.5
Muslim	*	*	*	*	49.2	*	*	*	*	*
Christian	4.1	25.2	43.6	59.2	37.5	(3.2)	(31.2)	(39.9)	60.8	37.4
Other	(5.7)	(14.9)	*	53.2	29.7	*	*	*	*	(31.0)
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	*	(84.0)	*	*	64.4	*	*	*	*	*
Scheduled tribe	4.5	26.5	41.5	58.6	36.5	7.3	(29.8)	39.1	58.9	36.1
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	(64.9)	*	*	*	nc	*
Other	(16.5)	(52.1)	*	(83.5)	52.2	*	*	*	*	(46.9)
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	*	(31.3)	*	(68.8)	38.4	*	*	*	*	(29.3)
Second	(4.4)	(16.2)	(42.6)	61.6	36.6	*	*	*	*	34.4
Middle	(0.0)	(22.7)	(40.4)	52.2	36.2	*	*	*	(61.1)	42.9
Fourth	10.3	45.6	60.6	64.7	43.7	*	(52.1)	*	*	40.3
Highest	12.3	56.2	(82.0)	73.2	49.3	*	*	*	*	46.2
<b>Number of living sons<sup>3</sup></b>										
0	8.0	27.1	*	*	15.0	(12.9)	*	*	*	21.5
1	7.9	44.2	53.2	58.3	39.1	(15.4)	(28.3)	*	*	31.3
2	na	33.1	52.0	63.4	53.5	na	(48.2)	*	(49.7)	43.8
3	na	na	*	55.8	54.8	na	na	*	*	(67.4)
4+	na	na	na	66.2	66.2	na	na	na	*	*
Total	7.1	36.0	50.3	61.0	40.3	12.8	38.6	40.0	61.6	38.5
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	8.1	28.5	51.4	57.1	38.5	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	6.3	21.9	34.1	41.4	27.0	na	na	na	na	na

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

na = Not applicable

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

<sup>2</sup> Includes women and men with no children, who are not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives.

**Table 18 Ideal number of children**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Meghalaya, 2005-06, and percent distribution of ever-married women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Ideal number of children	Number of living children <sup>1</sup>							Ever-married respondents			
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-1 (1992-93)
<b>WOMEN</b>											
0	4.5	3.4	4.3	3.4	8.5	8.0	4.0	4.7	4.7	0.1	0.0
1	1.8	3.3	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.3	1.1
2	33.4	29.3	31.5	13.1	5.5	4.5	1.2	23.1	17.6	10.8	11.1
3	17.5	19.9	15.4	19.2	7.2	2.8	3.7	14.6	13.0	13.3	14.9
4	21.2	23.2	33.3	32.9	39.8	15.7	18.0	25.3	27.5	27.3	27.8
5	4.7	4.3	1.8	11.7	8.8	19.7	6.9	6.4	7.3	12.7	8.7
6+	4.0	3.9	3.2	6.6	12.4	24.3	33.7	9.1	11.8	26.5	27.4
Non-numeric responses	12.8	12.7	10.0	11.7	17.5	24.9	32.4	15.4	17.1	9.0	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	822	270	286	228	177	114	226	2,124	1,395	945	1134
<b>Mean ideal number of children for<sup>2</sup>:</b>											
All women	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.9	4.4	5.2	3.4	na	na	na
Number	716	236	258	202	146	86	153	1,796	na	na	na
Ever-married women	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.9	4.4	5.2	3.6	3.6	4.7	4.6
Number	78	234	258	202	146	86	153	1,157	1,157	860	1,033
Currently married women	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.4	5.0	3.6	3.6	4.7	4.7
Number	71	190	216	178	135	76	137	1,003	1,003	748	911
<b>MEN</b>											
0	9.3	5.2	0.0	5.0	(0.0)	*	(5.8)	6.8	3.9	na	na
1	1.9	3.3	1.9	0.0	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	1.6	1.1	na	na
2	29.4	32.7	22.0	11.9	(0.0)	*	(1.3)	22.8	17.3	na	na
3	15.9	21.9	22.6	20.0	(4.9)	*	(4.2)	15.6	15.9	na	na
4	16.0	16.4	30.5	28.9	(38.0)	*	(7.1)	20.1	25.2	na	na
5	4.7	5.2	3.9	11.9	(23.7)	*	(20.0)	8.0	10.9	na	na
6+	1.4	0.0	3.9	4.1	(11.7)	*	(26.9)	4.2	6.6	na	na
Non-numeric responses	21.4	15.3	15.2	18.1	(21.6)	*	(34.7)	20.9	19.0	na	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na
Number	360	76	68	64	39	25	46	679	352	na	na
<b>Mean ideal number of children for<sup>2</sup>:</b>											
All men	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.5	(4.5)	*	(4.8)	3.0	na	na	na
Number	283	64	58	53	31	18	30	537	na	na	na
Ever-married men	(2.9)	2.7	3.3	3.5	(4.5)	*	(4.8)	3.5	3.5	na	na
Number	32	64	58	53	31	18	30	285	285	na	na
Currently married men	(2.9)	2.7	3.3	3.5	(4.5)	*	(4.8)	3.5	3.5	na	na
Number	29	59	58	52	30	18	30	276	276	na	na

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes current pregnancy for women or wife's current pregnancy for men.

<sup>2</sup> Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06, and totals for ever-married women age 15-49, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	11.6	18.2	86.1	86.7	402	19.4	10.5	72.7	70.5	122
20-29	10.9	16.8	89.5	90.3	684	20.8	13.9	83.1	82.1	192
30-39	12.3	17.9	89.2	88.3	432	26.6	16.0	87.4	84.6	131
40-49	14.1	14.4	84.6	83.7	277	18.7	13.4	85.5	83.5	92
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	13.0	17.3	88.3	88.4	538	22.8	8.4	80.6	76.8	160
Rural	11.4	16.9	87.8	87.9	1,258	21.0	15.7	82.9	81.8	377
<b>Education</b>										
No education	14.5	14.4	84.0	84.3	500	27.6	14.1	85.4	84.9	131
<5 years complete	14.1	19.4	87.9	87.0	215	23.9	17.0	78.1	77.3	77
5-9 years complete	11.4	18.9	90.1	90.1	626	19.6	13.8	78.4	76.1	188
10 or more years complete	8.6	16.1	89.2	89.7	455	17.2	10.9	86.5	83.4	141
<b>Marital status</b>										
Never married	9.5	16.5	84.0	85.6	640	20.1	10.8	75.3	71.4	251
Currently married	14.2	17.6	90.0	89.2	1,002	23.0	16.0	88.4	87.8	276
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	6.6	15.5	90.8	90.8	154	*	*	*	*	9
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	25.4	7.0	90.5	84.8	280	24.4	13.4	85.4	81.6	96
Muslim	38.1	7.6	86.3	84.8	84	(30.2)	(4.1)	(75.5)	(71.7)	32
Christian	7.6	20.3	86.6	88.0	1,200	18.6	14.4	81.0	79.5	348
Other	8.4	15.5	92.1	93.0	230	29.0	13.9	87.3	87.3	61
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	23.1	5.6	89.4	83.7	114	(33.2)	(9.9)	(88.3)	(84.9)	39
Scheduled tribe	8.2	19.5	87.6	89.0	1,475	20.3	14.8	82.1	81.1	421
Other backward class	26.1	8.7	88.8	82.7	50	*	*	*	*	18
Other	33.7	4.9	89.7	83.3	157	24.1	7.9	81.4	77.2	58
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	10.6	18.5	71.3	72.7	184	21.4	7.9	72.5	70.5	67
Second	15.9	19.3	88.5	89.2	306	19.2	21.4	82.1	80.1	95
Middle	12.6	19.4	92.1	91.7	394	26.9	14.6	81.4	80.4	121
Fourth	9.8	14.7	90.7	91.2	516	20.6	11.8	82.9	79.8	162
Highest	11.3	15.3	87.2	86.4	395	18.4	11.1	89.2	88.6	91
Total	11.9	17.0	87.9	88.0	1,796	21.5	13.5	82.2	80.3	537
<b>Ever-married women</b>										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	13.2	17.3	90.1	89.4	1,156	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	20.9	16.9	94.7	93.6	859	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	14.3	24.4	96.4	96.7	1,033	na	na	na	na	na

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. Total includes women with missing information on religion and men with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
<b>URBAN</b>						
Any method	92.9	98.0	88.6	94.4	96.8	92.7
<b>Any modern method</b>	92.7	97.8	88.4	94.4	96.8	92.7
Female sterilization	78.6	88.4	68.0	56.9	79.4	40.1
Male sterilization	38.9	45.3	32.4	48.4	59.5	40.1
Pill	81.7	90.5	72.4	64.1	74.6	55.9
IUD	54.7	68.1	40.0	22.9	37.3	12.4
Injectables	31.8	38.5	24.7	19.6	20.6	19.2
Condom/Nirodh	87.2	92.5	83.8	92.8	94.4	91.5
Female condom	12.7	14.9	10.4	7.8	11.1	5.6
Emergency contraception	16.2	21.5	10.9	13.7	17.5	11.3
Pill, IUD, and condom <sup>1</sup>	52.6	65.9	38.3	21.2	34.1	11.9
<b>Any traditional method</b>	46.5	63.7	27.1	46.4	70.6	28.8
Rhythm	36.3	49.7	21.3	36.6	59.5	19.8
Withdrawal	38.8	56.0	19.1	36.6	54.0	23.7
Folk method	1.1	1.5	0.7	2.3	4.8	0.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	4.8	5.7	3.8	4.0	5.1	3.2
Number of respondents age 15-49	584	282	256	186	76	107
<b>RURAL</b>						
Any method	83.9	87.5	75.8	78.9	88.6	66.3
<b>Any modern method</b>	82.0	85.3	75.5	78.1	87.1	66.3
Female sterilization	69.0	74.9	55.9	45.2	56.4	31.9
Male sterilization	29.3	34.9	19.8	25.1	33.7	15.1
Pill	68.5	71.9	60.6	39.0	47.5	28.9
IUD	38.4	44.2	26.2	14.4	20.3	7.8
Injectables	27.1	31.3	20.4	12.6	16.8	7.2
Condom/Nirodh	61.4	62.4	59.2	74.6	82.7	64.5
Female condom	5.5	5.9	5.0	9.4	12.4	6.0
Emergency contraception	11.7	15.1	4.7	5.3	7.9	2.4
Pill, IUD, and condom <sup>1</sup>	33.1	37.6	22.9	14.4	20.3	7.8
<b>Any traditional method</b>	46.2	58.8	18.7	30.2	42.6	15.1
Rhythm	36.0	44.9	17.1	22.7	33.7	10.2
Withdrawal	37.5	50.6	8.0	17.9	25.7	7.8
Folk method	1.5	2.2	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	3.9	4.4	2.8	2.7	3.4	1.8
Number of respondents age 15-49	1,540	930	474	493	266	219
<b>TOTAL</b>						
Any method	86.4	90.0	80.3	83.1	90.4	75.0
<b>Any modern method</b>	85.0	88.2	80.0	82.6	89.3	75.0
Female sterilization	71.6	78.0	60.2	48.6	61.5	34.6
Male sterilization	32.0	37.3	24.3	31.5	39.4	23.3
Pill	72.1	76.3	64.7	45.9	53.6	37.8
IUD	42.9	49.7	31.0	16.7	24.1	9.3
Injectables	28.4	32.9	21.9	14.5	17.7	11.2
Condom/Nirodh	68.5	69.4	67.8	79.6	85.3	73.4
Female condom	7.5	8.0	6.9	8.9	12.1	5.9
Emergency contraception	12.9	16.6	6.9	7.6	10.0	5.3
Pill, IUD, and condom <sup>1</sup>	38.4	44.2	28.3	16.3	23.4	9.2
<b>Any traditional method</b>	46.3	59.9	21.7	34.6	48.8	19.6
Rhythm	36.1	46.0	18.6	26.5	39.4	13.4
Withdrawal	37.8	51.9	11.9	23.0	32.0	13.1
Folk method	1.4	2.1	0.6	1.0	1.8	0.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	4.1	4.7	3.1	3.0	3.8	2.3
Number of respondents age 15-49	2,124	1,212	729	679	343	326

<sup>1</sup> All three methods.



Background characteristic	Modern method				Any traditional method			Traditional method		Total	Number of women	
	Any method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Any traditional method	Rhythm			Withdrawal method
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	(5.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(94.3)
20-24	18.5	13.4	1.3	8.3	1.0	0.0	2.8	5.2	2.6	2.6	0.0	81.5
25-29	21.3	16.6	4.9	5.6	3.0	0.5	2.6	4.7	2.3	2.4	0.0	78.7
30-39	30.0	24.7	14.0	5.9	1.4	0.5	2.9	5.4	2.6	2.6	0.1	70.0
40-49	26.6	18.8	15.2	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.5	7.8	2.4	4.9	0.5	73.4
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	43.7	36.7	18.9	8.8	3.1	0.7	5.1	7.0	4.6	2.2	0.2	56.3
Rural	18.4	13.0	6.6	3.8	1.0	0.1	1.5	5.3	1.7	3.5	0.1	81.6
<b>Education</b>												
No education	17.1	12.5	7.2	3.9	0.4	0.0	1.0	4.6	2.2	2.1	0.3	82.9
<5 years complete	18.0	13.2	7.9	3.1	1.9	0.0	0.3	4.8	1.3	3.5	0.0	82.0
5-9 years complete	25.6	21.3	8.8	7.0	1.6	0.6	3.3	4.3	1.4	3.0	0.0	74.4
10 or more years complete	43.7	32.5	16.7	5.8	3.2	0.6	5.9	11.2	5.3	5.7	0.3	56.3
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>												
Not employed	27.4	22.2	10.4	6.2	1.7	0.5	3.5	5.2	2.2	2.9	0.1	72.6
Employed for cash	24.9	15.5	9.2	4.3	0.2	0.0	1.5	9.4	3.5	5.9	0.0	75.1
Employed not for cash	15.4	11.7	7.3	2.2	2.0	0.0	0.2	3.7	1.7	1.5	0.5	84.6
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	40.2	34.6	18.3	9.4	2.1	0.7	4.2	5.5	3.5	1.7	0.3	59.8
Muslim	36.6	26.1	3.1	17.8	1.0	3.1	1.0	10.5	4.2	6.3	0.0	63.4
Christian	21.3	15.2	7.6	3.7	1.7	0.0	2.1	6.2	2.4	3.6	0.2	78.7
Other	16.3	14.3	10.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.4	1.6	0.0	83.7
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	41.5	38.3	20.3	13.9	0.0	1.6	2.4	3.2	2.4	0.8	0.0	58.5
Scheduled tribe	20.1	14.8	8.0	3.2	1.5	0.1	2.0	5.3	1.9	3.3	0.1	79.9
Other backward class	(53.3)	(39.4)	(18.4)	(14.1)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(13.9)	(6.8)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(46.7)
Other	43.5	34.3	13.1	12.8	2.4	1.2	4.8	9.2	5.5	3.1	0.6	56.5

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Any modern method			Modern method				Condom/ Nirodh			Any traditional method			Traditional method			Number of women
	method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Nirodh	Any traditional method	Rhythm	With-drawal	Folk method	Not currently using	Total				
<b>Wealth index</b>																	
Lowest	9.6	6.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	3.6	2.0	1.6	0.0	90.4	100.0	163			
Second	13.3	7.2	2.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.5	6.1	2.8	2.8	0.5	86.7	100.0	279			
Middle	18.4	12.9	7.6	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.8	5.5	1.1	4.4	0.0	81.6	100.0	306			
Fourth	35.9	30.7	14.9	0.0	1.5	0.2	4.0	5.2	2.2	2.8	0.2	64.1	100.0	281			
Highest	45.9	37.7	21.6	0.3	2.4	0.7	6.6	8.2	4.4	3.8	0.0	54.1	100.0	183			
<b>Number of living children</b>																	
No children	2.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	0.0	97.3	100.0	117			
1 child	22.0	15.2	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	4.8	6.8	3.2	3.3	0.3	78.0	100.0	197			
1 son	18.7	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.8	6.4	2.5	3.9	0.0	81.3	100.0	99			
No sons	25.3	18.1	0.6	0.0	2.5	0.0	5.8	7.2	3.9	2.6	0.6	74.7	100.0	98			
2 children	31.1	24.1	8.5	0.0	2.1	0.8	4.9	7.1	2.6	4.5	0.0	68.9	100.0	245			
1 or more sons	32.2	26.8	10.0	0.0	2.9	1.0	5.4	5.4	1.8	3.6	0.0	67.8	100.0	178			
No sons	28.3	16.9	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	11.4	4.7	6.7	0.0	71.7	100.0	68			
3 children	34.0	27.1	17.8	0.3	1.9	0.0	1.5	6.9	4.1	2.9	0.0	66.0	100.0	204			
1 or more sons	34.6	27.6	18.0	0.3	1.7	0.0	1.4	7.0	3.8	3.2	0.0	65.4	100.0	184			
No sons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20			
4+ children	22.7	17.8	12.7	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.9	4.9	1.4	3.2	0.3	77.3	100.0	449			
1 or more sons	22.5	17.6	12.3	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.9	5.0	1.4	3.2	0.3	77.5	100.0	442			
No sons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8			
Total	24.3	18.5	9.5	0.1	1.5	0.3	2.4	5.7	2.4	3.2	0.2	75.7	100.0	1,212			
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	20.2	15.5	6.5	0.0	3.3	na	1.3	na	3.1	1.1	na	79.8	100.0	824			
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	20.7	15.1	9.4	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.5	na	1.2	0.6	na	79.3	100.0	999			

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

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Background characteristic	Any method	Modern method			Condom/Nirodh	Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of men
		Any modern method	Female sterilization	Pill			IUD	Rhythm	Withdrawal			
<b>Type of sexual partner</b>												
Currently married	18.5	14.8	5.7	3.5	0.9	4.6	3.7	2.8	0.9	81.5	100.0	343
Wife	19.1	15.2	5.8	3.7	1.0	4.8	3.9	2.9	1.0	80.9	100.0	330
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Not currently married	(42.3)	(37.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(37.1)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(57.7)	100.0	26
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	37.9	32.1	10.7	5.0	2.1	14.3	5.7	5.0	0.7	62.1	100.0	85
Rural	14.9	11.6	3.7	2.8	0.5	4.7	3.3	1.9	1.4	85.1	100.0	283
<b>Education</b>												
No education	7.0	4.8	1.0	1.1	0.0	2.7	2.2	0.0	2.2	93.0	100.0	119
<5 years complete	(9.8)	(9.8)	(2.5)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(90.2)	100.0	54
5-9 years complete	27.1	24.1	9.6	4.2	1.8	8.5	3.0	2.4	0.6	72.9	100.0	106
10 or more years complete	35.8	26.5	7.7	2.7	1.4	14.7	9.3	7.8	1.5	64.2	100.0	89
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
20-24	(8.9)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(91.1)	100.0	44
25-29	21.0	15.9	2.1	4.9	0.0	8.9	5.1	3.0	2.1	79.0	100.0	64
30-34	14.5	14.5	2.1	4.3	1.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.5	100.0	61
35-39	21.5	19.9	8.1	3.2	0.8	7.9	1.5	1.5	0.0	78.5	100.0	79
40-44	23.4	16.0	5.9	6.3	0.0	3.8	7.3	6.1	1.2	76.6	100.0	51
45-49	27.1	19.0	13.5	1.1	3.4	1.1	8.1	5.8	2.3	72.9	100.0	56
<b>Marital status</b>												
Never married	(47.1)	(41.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(41.4)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(52.9)	100.0	23
Currently married	18.5	14.8	5.7	3.5	0.9	4.6	3.7	2.8	0.9	81.5	100.0	343
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	28.4	21.2	10.3	2.9	1.0	7.0	7.2	4.1	3.1	71.6	100.0	62
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
Christian	17.5	14.2	5.4	1.8	0.2	6.7	3.4	2.8	0.5	82.5	100.0	246
Other	(15.3)	(12.2)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(3.1)	(4.5)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(84.7)	100.0	42
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	(27.6)	(18.2)	(13.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(9.5)	(4.7)	(4.7)	(72.4)	100.0	28
Scheduled tribe	16.4	13.2	4.4	2.1	0.6	6.0	3.2	2.3	0.9	83.6	100.0	299
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Other	(38.4)	(36.4)	(6.5)	(10.9)	(4.1)	(15.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(61.6)	100.0	30
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Lowest	(9.3)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(90.7)	100.0	57
Second	8.4	8.4	2.2	3.1	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.6	100.0	86
Middle	9.4	7.8	4.7	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.6	1.6	0.0	90.6	100.0	82
Fourth	36.9	31.8	9.6	8.2	0.7	13.3	5.1	4.4	0.7	63.1	100.0	85
Highest	39.0	29.1	9.8	2.1	2.1	15.2	9.9	7.7	2.3	61.0	100.0	58
Total age 15-49	20.2	16.4	5.3	3.3	0.9	6.9	3.8	2.6	1.2	79.8	100.0	368
Age 50-54	(15.7)	(15.7)	(14.1)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(84.3)	100.0	37
Total age 15-54	19.8	16.3	6.1	3.2	0.8	6.2	3.5	2.3	1.1	80.2	100.0	405

Notre: Total includes men with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.  
 ( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.  
 \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

**Table 23 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms**

Among women age 15-49 who are current pill or condom users and men age 15-49 who are current condom users and for whom the brand being used is known, percentage who are using a social marketing brand, by residence, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Residence	Women				Men	
	Percentage of pill users using a social marketing brand	Number of pill users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users
Urban	(59.4)	20	*	7	*	11
Rural	*	21	*	8	*	7
Total	(73.8)	41	*	15	*	18

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods				
Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Meghalaya, 2005-06				
Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods <sup>1</sup>
URBAN				
<b>Public medical sector</b>	61.5	(17.5)	(4.0)	41.4
Government/municipal hospital	61.5	(12.5)	(0.0)	39.7
Government dispensary	0.0	(5.0)	(4.0)	1.7
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0
<b>Private medical sector</b>	38.5	(80.0)	(64.0)	53.4
Private hospital	36.3	(5.0)	(4.0)	23.6
Private doctor/clinic	1.1	(2.5)	(4.0)	4.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(67.5)	(52.0)	23.6
Other private medical sector	1.1	(5.0)	(4.0)	2.3
<b>Other source</b>	0.0	(2.5)	(32.0)	5.2
Shop	0.0	(2.5)	(4.0)	1.1
Spouse	0.0	(0.0)	(20.0)	2.9
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	(4.0)	0.6
Other	0.0	(0.0)	(4.0)	0.6
Missing	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	56	25	15	108
RURAL				
<b>Public medical sector</b>	(67.3)	(0.0)	*	44.2
Government/municipal hospital	(65.3)	(0.0)	*	33.7
Government dispensary	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	1.1
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	(2.0)	(0.0)	*	9.5
<b>Private medical sector</b>	(32.7)	(100.0)	*	50.5
Private hospital	(32.7)	(3.7)	*	17.9
Private doctor/clinic	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	1.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	(0.0)	(96.3)	*	31.6
Other private medical sector	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.0
<b>Other source</b>	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	4.2
Shop	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.0
Spouse	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	4.2
Friend/relative	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.0
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	0.0
Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	64	35	14	124
TOTAL				
<b>Public medical sector</b>	64.6	7.2	(10.8)	42.9
Government/municipal hospital	63.5	5.2	(0.0)	36.5
Government dispensary	0.0	2.1	(6.4)	1.4
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	1.1	0.0	(4.4)	5.1
<b>Private medical sector</b>	35.4	91.7	(55.1)	51.9
Private hospital	34.3	4.2	(2.1)	20.5
Private doctor/clinic	0.5	1.0	(6.4)	2.4
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	84.4	(44.5)	27.9
Other private medical sector	0.5	2.1	(2.1)	1.1
<b>Other source</b>	0.0	1.0	(29.7)	4.7
Shop	0.0	1.0	(2.1)	0.5
Spouse	0.0	0.0	(23.5)	3.6
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	(2.1)	0.3
Other	0.0	0.0	(2.1)	0.3
Missing	0.0	0.0	(4.4)	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	120	60	30	232
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. CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre ( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases. * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases. <sup>1</sup> Includes users of male sterilization, IUD, and injectables, who are not shown separately.				



**Table 25 Informed choice**

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, by method and initial source of method, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Method/source	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 about other methods that could be used	Number of women
<b>Method</b>				
Female sterilization <sup>1</sup>	(52.8)	(56.0)	(27.8)	41
Pill	32.1	29.4	33.1	49
IUD	*	*	*	11
<b>Initial source of method<sup>2</sup></b>				
Public medical sector	(52.9)	(51.3)	(39.8)	38
Private medical sector	36.8	36.8	31.4	62
Total	42.7	42.0	34.3	101

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives. Total includes women who reported some other source as the initial source of the method, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Among women who were sterilized in the five years preceding the survey.

<sup>2</sup> Source at start of current episode of use.

**Table 26 First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates**

Percentage of contraceptive users who discontinued use of a method within 12 months after beginning its use, by reason for discontinuation and percentage who switched to another method, by type of method, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Method	Desire to become pregnant	Side effects/ health concerns	Infrequent sex/ husband away	Other reason	Total	Switched to another method <sup>1</sup>
All modern spacing methods	8.6	1.7	2.8	5.1	18.2	1.1
All spacing methods	8.8	1.1	1.8	3.2	15.0	0.7
All methods	7.0	0.9	1.4	2.6	12.0	0.6

Note: Table is based on episodes of contraceptive use that began 3-59 months prior to the survey.

<sup>1</sup> Used a different method in the month following discontinuation or said they wanted a more effective method and started another method within two months of discontinuation.

Table 27 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception and say that a woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree			Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Number of men	
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	A woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	10.7	14.6	8.7	23.4	12.8	4.6	59.2	100.0	170
20-24	13.5	25.5	14.1	45.7	17.8	2.4	34.2	100.0	131
25-29	20.3	25.6	31.1	45.9	17.2	2.5	34.4	100.0	104
30-39	21.7	33.2	24.4	38.1	29.3	2.0	30.6	100.0	164
40-49	17.2	31.3	22.4	45.3	23.4	2.3	29.0	100.0	110
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	31.7	26.8	18.3	49.7	23.2	2.6	24.5	100.0	186
Rural	10.7	25.1	19.5	34.0	19.0	2.9	44.1	100.0	493
<b>Education</b>									
No education	5.2	15.4	14.7	14.0	21.5	2.4	62.1	100.0	165
<5 years complete	9.9	20.4	20.1	31.9	14.4	1.8	51.9	100.0	108
5-9 years complete	19.8	25.6	17.4	44.5	20.5	3.5	31.4	100.0	238
10 or more years complete	27.1	38.9	25.7	57.4	22.0	3.0	17.6	100.0	167
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	24.9	25.5	19.2	50.9	18.0	3.4	27.7	100.0	113
Muslim	(16.5)	(25.3)	(17.1)	(39.8)	(28.0)	(7.7)	(24.5)	100.0	34
Christian	15.4	27.1	20.0	37.7	20.7	2.2	39.3	100.0	461
Other	9.4	15.7	15.0	20.9	15.7	3.7	59.7	100.0	70
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	(10.3)	(30.7)	(10.3)	(49.8)	(16.3)	(7.3)	(26.6)	100.0	44
Scheduled tribe	14.4	25.2	19.5	35.3	20.2	2.4	42.1	100.0	545
Other backward class	(33.8)	(43.3)	(34.2)	(64.2)	(15.4)	(5.4)	(15.0)	100.0	24
Other	32.8	19.3	15.2	45.2	25.3	3.1	26.4	100.0	62
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	15.4	6.3	19.0	19.9	14.6	5.5	60.1	100.0	72
Second	17.9	27.2	28.8	35.2	20.6	0.5	43.7	100.0	128
Middle	8.9	27.4	16.0	33.4	15.2	2.3	49.1	100.0	171
Fourth	19.5	23.2	17.4	42.4	23.9	3.9	29.7	100.0	193
Highest	21.5	37.3	16.3	53.6	24.0	2.8	19.5	100.0	114
Total age 15-49	16.4	25.6	19.2	38.3	20.1	2.9	38.8	100.0	679
Age 50-54	(6.1)	(25.0)	(21.8)	(35.5)	(20.3)	(7.8)	(36.3)	100.0	41
Total age 15-54	15.8	25.6	19.3	38.1	20.1	3.1	38.6	100.0	720

Note: Total includes men with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Includes missing values and those who had never heard of condoms.

**Table 28 Need 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, and total demand for family planning, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning <sup>1</sup>			Met need for family planning (currently using) <sup>2</sup>			Total demand for family planning <sup>3</sup>			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
<b>Age</b>											
15-19	(50.7)	(0.0)	(50.7)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(56.4)	(0.0)	(56.4)	(10.1)	57
20-24	33.8	9.0	42.8	13.7	4.8	18.5	47.5	13.9	61.4	30.2	201
25-29	34.2	8.5	42.8	10.6	10.7	21.3	44.8	19.3	64.0	33.2	273
30-34	23.6	13.6	37.2	4.1	24.2	28.2	27.7	37.7	65.4	43.1	186
35-39	12.9	18.2	31.0	4.1	27.3	31.4	17.0	45.5	62.5	50.3	232
40-44	8.7	19.1	27.8	2.7	31.0	33.7	11.4	50.1	61.5	54.8	142
45-49	4.3	5.9	10.1	1.1	17.3	18.3	5.4	23.1	28.5	64.4	122
<b>Residence</b>											
Urban	12.7	6.8	19.6	11.4	32.3	43.7	24.2	39.1	63.3	69.1	282
Rural	26.4	13.3	39.7	5.3	13.0	18.4	31.7	26.4	58.1	31.6	930
<b>Education</b>											
No education	21.5	15.3	36.8	4.0	13.1	17.1	25.5	28.4	53.9	31.7	466
<5 years complete	30.1	13.2	43.3	2.8	15.2	18.0	33.0	28.4	61.3	29.4	203
5-9 years complete	25.8	8.6	34.5	9.0	16.7	25.6	34.8	25.3	60.1	42.6	328
10 or more years complete	16.4	7.7	24.1	13.0	30.8	43.7	29.3	38.5	67.8	64.5	215
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	13.0	5.3	18.3	7.6	32.6	40.2	20.5	37.9	58.4	68.7	183
Muslim	15.7	11.5	27.3	14.6	21.9	36.6	30.4	33.5	63.8	57.3	62
Christian	26.1	13.4	39.5	6.5	14.9	21.3	32.6	28.3	60.9	35.1	801
Other	23.2	11.4	34.6	4.3	12.0	16.3	27.5	23.4	50.9	32.0	166
<b>Caste/tribe</b>											
Scheduled caste	8.2	5.0	13.1	4.0	37.5	41.5	12.2	42.4	54.6	76.0	79
Scheduled tribe	25.7	13.1	38.9	5.9	14.2	20.1	31.6	27.4	59.0	34.1	1,001
Other backward class	(14.1)	(11.9)	(26.0)	(14.1)	(39.2)	(53.3)	(28.3)	(51.0)	(79.3)	(67.2)	27
Other	12.8	4.3	17.1	15.1	28.4	43.5	28.0	32.6	60.6	71.8	105
<b>Wealth index</b>											
Lowest	33.6	22.0	55.6	5.2	4.4	9.6	38.8	26.4	65.2	14.7	163
Second	29.2	14.9	44.2	4.7	8.6	13.3	33.9	23.6	57.5	23.2	279
Middle	23.8	12.3	36.0	3.6	14.8	18.4	27.3	27.1	54.4	33.8	306
Fourth	17.2	6.8	24.0	10.4	25.5	35.9	27.5	32.4	59.9	60.0	281
Highest	13.1	4.9	18.0	11.0	34.9	45.9	24.1	39.8	63.9	71.8	183
Total	23.2	11.8	35.0	6.7	17.5	24.3	29.9	29.3	59.3	40.9	1,212

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Unmet need for spacing includes pregnant women whose pregnancy was mistimed; amenorrhoeic women who are not using family planning and whose last birth was mistimed, or whose last birth was unwanted but now say they want more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic, who are not using any method of family planning, and say they want to wait 2 or more years for their next birth. Also included in unmet need for spacing are fecund women who are not using any method of family planning and say they are unsure whether they want another child or who want another child but are unsure when to have the birth.

Unmet need for limiting refers to pregnant women whose pregnancy was unwanted; amenorrhoeic women who are not using family planning, whose last child was unwanted, and who do not want any more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic, who are not using any method of family planning, and who want no more children. Excluded from the unmet need category are pregnant and amenorrhoeic women who became pregnant while using a method (these women are in need of a better method of contraception).

<sup>2</sup> Using for spacing is defined as women who are using some method of family planning and say they want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another. Using for limiting is defined as women who are using and who want no more children. Note that the specific methods used are not taken into account here.

<sup>3</sup> Nonusers who are pregnant or amenorrhoeic whose pregnancy was the result of a contraceptive failure are not included in the category of unmet need, but are included in total demand for contraception (since they would have been using had their method not failed).



Table 29 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sex, according to current age, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sexual intercourse
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	2.1	na	na	na	na	87.3	464	a	a	a
20-24	6.6	24.6	40.4	na	na	47.3	425	a	a	a
25-29	9.8	28.8	48.3	58.0	73.6	20.1	378	20.2	20.2	20.5
30-34	13.2	37.5	52.4	60.4	80.1	11.7	234	19.7	19.8	19.8
35-39	9.4	31.8	55.1	65.6	81.0	4.0	282	19.6	19.8	19.9
40-44	9.3	36.0	55.4	61.4	84.3	3.9	179	19.4	19.5	19.7
45-49	7.1	21.7	42.0	51.1	75.0	1.2	162	20.9	21.0	21.3
20-49	9.1	29.6	48.2	na	na	19.5	1,660	a	a	a
25-49	9.9	31.3	50.8	59.8	78.3	10.0	1,235	19.9	20.1	20.2
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	97.7	170	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	7.5	13.6	na	na	72.5	131	a	a	a
25-29	1.3	10.1	19.6	27.1	49.6	39.9	104	a	a	23.9
30-34	2.5	11.8	21.9	31.2	66.4	17.3	77	22.6	22.8	22.4
35-39	5.1	7.3	18.4	22.9	55.7	9.4	87	23.9	23.9	23.7
40-44	3.7	13.7	28.4	28.4	62.0	3.7	52	24.0	24.3	24.2
45-49	0.0	0.0	7.8	12.2	41.1	1.0	58	27.2	27.3	26.8
20-49	1.9	8.4	17.7	23.5	47.8	31.5	509	a	a	a
25-49	2.5	8.8	19.2	24.8	54.8	17.4	378	24.3	24.4	24.0

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 sex for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

**Table 30 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-2 and NFHS-1, by residence, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality <sup>1</sup> (PNN)	Infant mortality ( <sub>1</sub> q <sub>0</sub> )	Child mortality ( <sub>4</sub> q <sub>1</sub> )	Under-five mortality ( <sub>5</sub> q <sub>0</sub> )
URBAN					
0-4	(21.9)	(24.7)	(46.6)	(9.3)	(55.5)
5-9	(22.3)	(17.1)	(39.4)	(3.0)	(42.3)
10-14	(18.6)	(6.3)	(24.9)	(6.6)	(31.4)
RURAL					
0-4	23.9	20.2	44.1	30.7	73.5
5-9	20.4	33.6	54.0	33.8	86.0
10-14	16.7	24.9	41.7	(45.2)	(85.0)
TOTAL					
0-4	23.6	21.0	44.6	27.1	70.5
5-9	20.8	30.6	51.4	27.9	77.8
10-14	17.1	21.2	38.3	36.5	73.4
NFHS-2 (0-4)	50.7	38.3	89.0	36.2	122.0
NFHS-1 (0-4)	37.8	26.3	64.2	24.3	86.9

( ) Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table 31 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality <sup>1</sup> (PNN)	Infant mortality ( ${}_1q_0$ )	Child mortality ( ${}_4q_1$ )	Under-five mortality ( ${}_5q_0$ )
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	22.1	20.7	42.8	6.1	48.7
Rural	22.2	26.9	49.0	32.1	79.6
<b>Education</b>					
No education	29.3	31.2	60.5	45.8	103.6
<10 years complete	17.6	24.9	42.5	15.3	57.2
10 or more years complete	(13.5)	(11.3)	(24.8)	(4.1)	(28.8)
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	*	*	*	*	*
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*
Christian	23.8	24.8	48.6	25.4	72.8
Other	(13.7)	(27.9)	(41.6)	(15.4)	(56.3)
<b>Caste/tribe</b>					
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*
Scheduled tribe	23.9	25.4	49.3	25.9	74.0
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Lowest	(40.2)	(49.5)	(89.7)	*	*
Second	20.1	(32.4)	(52.5)	(47.6)	(97.6)
Middle	14.9	19.5	34.4	15.7	49.6
Fourth	24.9	(16.4)	(41.3)	(10.4)	(51.2)
Highest	(17.4)	(8.6)	(26.0)	(0.0)	(26.0)
<b>Child's sex</b>					
Male	26.8	33.3	60.2	27.7	86.2
Female	17.1	17.8	34.9	27.0	61.0
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>					
<20	(38.5)	(36.2)	(74.6)	(48.1)	(119.2)
20-29	17.8	30.3	48.1	18.0	65.3
30-39	19.4	14.3	33.7	33.4	66.0
40-49	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Birth order</b>					
1	36.4	(25.7)	(62.1)	(18.4)	(79.4)
2-3	21.1	22.8	43.9	20.4	63.4
4+	15.1	28.5	43.6	38.4	80.3
<b>Previous birth interval<sup>2</sup></b>					
<2 years	27.6	(33.1)	(60.7)	(48.8)	(106.6)
2-3 years	16.4	19.6	36.0	(30.1)	(65.0)
4 years or more	(4.5)	(27.7)	(32.2)	*	*
Total	22.2	25.8	48.0	27.4	74.1

( ) Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

\* Based on fewer than 250 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes first-order births.



**Table 32 High-risk fertility behaviour**

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women <sup>1</sup>
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	25.1	1.0	23.9 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Unavoidable risk category</b>			
First order births to mothers age 18-34 years	19.8	1.1	7.2
<b>Single high-risk category</b>			
Mother's age <18	3.1	(1.5)	0.2
Mother's age >34	2.2	*	6.8
Birth interval <24 months	8.7	0.8	11.1
Birth order >3	19.2	0.8	11.5
Subtotal	33.2	1.0	29.7
<b>Multiple high-risk category</b>			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months <sup>2</sup>	0.3	*	0.2
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	11.3	0.8	24.8
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.3	(1.9)	4.2
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	7.8	1.7	9.9
Subtotal	21.9	1.4	39.2
In any avoidable high-risk category	55.1	1.2	68.9
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	1,205	na	1,212

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

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

\* Ratio not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>a</sup> Includes sterilized women.

Table 33 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/LHV	Other health personnel	Dai/TBA	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	No one	Missing	Total	Number of women
<b>Age at birth</b>									
<20	50.7	11.5	0.0	4.4	0.0	33.5	0.0	100.0	74
20-34	58.2	7.1	0.3	4.1	0.0	30.0	0.3	100.0	586
35-49	48.6	9.6	0.0	3.3	0.8	37.6	0.0	100.0	156
<b>Birth order</b>									
1	65.4	6.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	25.7	0.0	100.0	175
2-3	57.0	7.9	0.2	5.3	0.0	29.0	0.7	100.0	285
4+	49.9	8.7	0.4	3.7	0.4	36.9	0.0	100.0	356
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	86.3	5.2	0.4	0.9	0.0	6.9	0.4	100.0	144
Rural	49.1	8.5	0.2	4.7	0.2	37.1	0.2	100.0	672
<b>Education</b>									
No education	40.4	8.9	0.0	5.3	0.0	45.4	0.0	100.0	330
<5 years complete	56.4	5.5	0.0	3.4	0.0	33.8	0.9	100.0	152
5-9 years complete	61.7	10.3	0.6	3.6	0.0	23.5	0.3	100.0	219
10 or more years complete	87.1	3.9	0.5	1.7	1.1	5.6	0.0	100.0	115
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	63.9	8.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	26.7	0.0	100.0	68
Muslim	(39.9)	(9.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(51.1)	(0.0)	100.0	43
Christian	57.8	7.5	0.3	4.2	0.2	29.6	0.3	100.0	576
Other	47.3	9.1	0.0	6.1	0.0	37.5	0.0	100.0	129
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	(50.7)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(35.6)	(0.0)	100.0	24
Scheduled tribe	55.9	8.0	0.3	4.4	0.2	31.1	0.3	100.0	725
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Other	52.8	7.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	39.0	0.0	100.0	55
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	27.9	7.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	63.5	0.0	100.0	128
Second	41.4	8.3	0.0	5.0	0.0	44.8	0.6	100.0	220
Middle	56.9	9.6	0.0	7.4	0.0	26.2	0.0	100.0	231
Fourth	78.4	7.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	10.6	0.4	100.0	164
Highest	93.0	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	73
Total	55.7	7.9	0.2	4.0	0.2	31.7	0.2	100.0	816

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this tabulation.  
 ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services.  
 ( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.  
 \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

**Table 34 Antenatal care services and information received**

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey and received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC			ANC received only at home	Total
	Urban	Rural	Public sector only	Private/ NGO sector only	Both public and private/ NGO sector		
<b>Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care</b>							
Weighed	93.5	77.1	86.6	84.3	*	(17.3)	81.0
Blood pressure measured	90.7	76.2	81.3	92.4	*	(20.5)	79.7
Urine sample taken	74.1	48.0	52.4	71.6	*	(14.1)	54.3
Blood sample taken	79.6	50.8	56.0	78.7	*	(4.5)	57.7
Abdomen examined	93.5	88.5	93.3	95.3	*	(37.9)	89.7
<b>Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications</b>							
Vaginal bleeding	30.6	19.8	21.5	28.9	*	(7.9)	22.4
Convulsions	28.7	13.6	17.2	22.7	*	(1.5)	17.3
Prolonged labour	29.6	17.6	19.6	27.5	*	(4.7)	20.5
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	46.8	32.2	33.7	49.6	*	(6.4)	35.7
Number of women	134	421	374	136	3	41	555

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 35 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who had three 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 who received one TT injection during the pregnancy and at least one more in the three years prior to the pregnancy	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 90 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>								
<20	50.7	34.9	38.5	0.0	41.2	13.0	1.8	74
20-34	54.4	34.4	54.6	1.4	56.2	17.4	2.8	586
35-49	54.1	24.7	47.5	2.9	55.4	15.7	2.5	156
<b>Birth order</b>								
1	55.1	43.2	59.8	0.0	53.0	15.7	2.6	175
2-3	56.3	37.5	49.0	2.5	56.5	19.7	3.1	285
4+	51.6	23.5	50.0	1.6	54.0	14.8	2.4	356
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	78.5	59.7	78.5	1.7	73.4	32.2	3.4	144
Rural	48.7	26.8	46.0	1.6	50.7	13.4	2.5	672
<b>Education</b>								
No education	40.8	19.2	43.4	1.0	41.8	10.6	1.6	330
<5 years complete	50.0	32.6	46.2	2.1	55.6	14.0	2.1	152
5-9 years complete	60.4	37.4	53.8	2.1	62.5	17.7	3.9	219
10 or more years complete	85.0	61.9	79.3	1.7	75.6	36.2	4.4	115
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	55.6	60.3	57.4	0.0	57.7	28.8	2.8	68
Muslim	(23.4)	(16.1)	(56.5)	(1.4)	(52.1)	(20.7)	(6.0)	43
Christian	57.2	32.9	52.1	1.9	56.8	17.1	3.0	576
Other	49.4	22.1	45.8	1.0	44.4	7.4	0.0	129
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	(48.4)	(42.9)	(40.0)	(0.0)	(53.6)	(40.3)	(0.0)	24
Scheduled tribe	55.3	31.6	51.0	1.7	54.5	15.2	2.7	725
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Other	39.9	41.2	68.2	1.1	59.0	27.7	4.7	55
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	19.8	12.7	28.9	1.0	32.5	5.6	2.0	128
Second	38.7	23.0	37.2	2.7	46.9	10.3	1.8	220
Middle	60.3	29.4	48.2	2.0	54.6	11.5	2.5	231
Fourth	78.9	46.4	77.7	0.4	71.2	29.7	3.1	164
Highest	84.4	75.6	88.8	0.8	80.2	43.1	6.0	73
Total	54.0	32.6	51.8	1.6	54.7	16.7	2.7	816

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 36 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome <sup>2</sup>				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
<b>Mother's age at pregnancy</b>								
<20	13.7	191	(46.3)	(36.4)	(2.4)	(14.9)	100.0	26
20-34	17.0	937	52.8	38.3	1.2	7.7	100.0	160
35-49	14.0	193	(59.2)	(36.0)	(0.0)	(4.8)	100.0	27
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	36.5	222	55.0	39.7	1.5	3.8	100.0	81
Rural	12.0	1,099	51.5	36.6	1.0	10.9	100.0	132
<b>Antenatal care visits<sup>1</sup></b>								
None	0.5	259	*	*	na	na	100.0	1
1-3	13.2	202	(50.0)	(50.0)	na	na	100.0	27
4+	32.2	350	59.0	41.0	na	na	100.0	113
<b>Education</b>								
No education	7.0	535	(48.3)	(46.6)	(0.0)	(5.2)	100.0	37
<5 years complete	18.1	240	(52.3)	(35.7)	(3.0)	(9.0)	100.0	43
5-9 years complete	20.9	374	55.7	36.0	1.6	6.7	100.0	78
10 or more years complete	31.6	172	52.2	36.1	0.0	11.8	100.0	54
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	20.9	99	(51.5)	(45.5)	(0.0)	(3.0)	100.0	21
Muslim	2.7	69	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Christian	17.9	948	53.1	36.2	0.8	9.9	100.0	170
Other	10.1	205	*	*	*	*	100.0	21
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	(21.9)	35	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Scheduled tribe	16.2	1,186	52.6	37.3	1.3	8.8	100.0	192
Other backward class	*	17	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Other	14.2	84	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	1.3	207	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Second	11.4	355	(48.2)	(35.6)	(3.2)	(12.9)	100.0	40
Middle	15.4	400	60.4	31.3	2.0	6.3	100.0	62
Fourth	25.0	260	56.8	37.3	0.0	5.9	100.0	65
Highest	43.6	99	40.5	49.1	0.0	10.3	100.0	43
<b>Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy</b>								
No children	16.7	338	45.1	42.5	2.2	10.2	100.0	57
1 child	18.9	266	60.7	34.2	0.0	5.2	100.0	50
0 sons	17.8	136	(55.2)	(39.4)	(0.0)	(5.4)	100.0	24
1 son	20.1	129	(65.7)	(29.3)	(0.0)	(5.0)	100.0	26
2 children	15.8	223	(58.1)	(32.7)	(0.0)	(9.2)	100.0	35
0 sons	12.2	64	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
1 or more sons	17.3	159	(48.5)	(39.7)	(0.0)	(11.7)	100.0	27
3 children	13.7	177	(52.5)	(34.2)	(5.4)	(7.9)	100.0	24
0 sons	*	18	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
1 or more sons	13.7	159	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
4+ children	14.6	317	(49.8)	(41.8)	(0.0)	(8.4)	100.0	46
0 sons	*	8	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
1 or more sons	14.2	308	(46.9)	(44.2)	(0.0)	(8.9)	100.0	44
Total	16.1	1,321	52.8	37.8	1.2	8.2	100.0	213

Note: Total includes pregnancies to women with missing information on antenatal care visits, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes only the most recent pregnancy ending in a live birth in the five years preceding the survey.

<sup>2</sup> For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth.



Table 37 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery and percentage delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births whose delivery was done at home by whether the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check-up of the mother following the most recent live birth, by residence, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Place of delivery</b>			
Health facility	73.6	20.1	29.0
Public sector	48.1	14.0	19.7
NGO/trust	0.3	0.3	0.3
Private sector	25.2	5.8	9.0
At home	25.8	79.9	70.9
Own home	22.4	75.4	66.6
Parents' home	3.1	4.0	3.9
Other home	0.3	0.5	0.5
Other	0.6	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Assistance during delivery<sup>1</sup></b>			
Doctor	68.6	17.3	25.7
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	9.3	4.4	5.2
Other health personnel	0.3	0.1	0.2
Dai (TBA)	16.1	59.5	52.4
Friends/relatives	3.4	16.6	14.4
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1
No one	1.6	1.6	1.6
Don't know/missing	0.6	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	78.3	21.8	31.1
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	11.8	2.6	4.1
Number of births	199	1,006	1,205
<b>For home deliveries</b>			
Disposable delivery kit used	30.2	21.6	22.1
Clean blade used to cut the cord	83.0	84.7	84.6
Either of the above	86.8	84.9	85.0
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	50.9	49.7	49.8
Number of births delivered at home	33	519	552
<b>Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up<sup>2</sup></b>			
Had postnatal check-up	72.1	24.9	33.2
Less than 4 hours	48.9	13.4	19.7
4-23 hours	14.2	4.3	6.0
1-2 days	6.9	2.3	3.1
3-41 days	2.1	4.9	4.4
Don't know/missing/other response	2.6	1.6	1.7
No postnatal check-up	25.3	73.6	65.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check-up<sup>2</sup></b>			
Doctor	65.7	18.1	26.5
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	3.9	4.1	4.0
Other health personnel	0.4	0.2	0.2
Dai (TBA)	2.1	2.1	2.1
Other	0.0	0.4	0.3
Missing	2.6	1.6	1.7
No postnatal check-up	25.3	73.6	65.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	144	672	816

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

<sup>1</sup> If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal check-ups are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth.

Table 38 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check-up and who received a postnatal check-up within two days of the most recent birth, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>1</sup>	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up <sup>2,3</sup>	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up within two days of birth <sup>2</sup>	Number of women
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>						
<20	28.7	31.1	131	25.1	22.5	74
20-34	30.0	32.4	882	34.4	30.3	586
35-49	24.3	25.3	192	32.4	26.2	156
<b>Birth order</b>						
1	42.6	42.9	277	40.9	37.9	175
2-3	27.9	31.5	439	34.0	29.0	285
4+	22.2	24.2	490	28.8	24.2	356
<b>Antenatal care visits<sup>2</sup></b>						
None	3.2	5.5	259	6.3	3.7	259
1-3	26.2	28.4	202	30.1	23.4	202
4+	56.9	59.5	350	54.9	50.5	350
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	73.6	78.3	199	72.1	70.0	144
Rural	20.1	21.8	1,006	24.9	20.0	672
<b>Education</b>						
No education	13.5	14.7	496	20.7	16.2	330
<5 years complete	24.6	26.7	219	27.0	22.7	152
5-9 years complete	37.3	39.9	337	38.4	34.5	219
10 or more years complete	67.0	71.5	153	67.4	62.3	115
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	57.5	61.2	87	51.7	50.8	68
Muslim	18.1	20.3	60	(25.0)	(19.0)	43
Christian	29.6	31.7	865	34.2	29.6	576
Other	16.6	18.3	194	21.5	17.0	129
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	(51.5)	(51.5)	31	(50.7)	(48.1)	24
Scheduled tribe	27.4	29.7	1,087	31.8	27.3	725
Other backward class	*	*	15	*	*	12
Other	36.2	35.4	73	41.0	36.3	55
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	3.1	5.2	186	9.6	5.0	128
Second	6.7	7.9	327	14.7	9.7	220
Middle	26.1	28.9	367	31.5	25.6	231
Fourth	63.2	65.3	236	58.3	56.0	164
Highest	85.7	89.2	89	79.2	77.4	73
<b>Place of delivery</b>						
Public health facility	na	99.7	237	81.2	80.4	171
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	na	*	3	*	*	2
Private health facility	na	98.2	109	86.5	85.1	90
Home	na	3.4	855	9.4	3.4	552
Other <sup>4</sup>	na	*	1	*	*	1
Total	29.0	31.1	1,205	33.2	28.8	816

Note: Total includes births with missing information on antenatal care visits, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey.

<sup>3</sup> Postnatal check-ups are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth.

<sup>4</sup> Includes missing.

**Table 39 Trends in maternal care indicators**

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey, by residence, NFHS-3 NFHS-2, and NFHS-1, Meghalaya

Indicator	NFHS-3	NFHS-2	NFHS-1
<b>URBAN</b>			
Percentage who received antenatal care <sup>1</sup>	93.5	87.4	86.2
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits <sup>1</sup>	81.0	82.0	79.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy <sup>1</sup>	60.7	47.8	44.8
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility <sup>2</sup>	75.0	78.7	75.5
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>2, 3</sup>	78.1	80.9	81.1
<b>RURAL</b>			
Percentage who received antenatal care <sup>1</sup>	62.7	48.1	47.9
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits <sup>1</sup>	47.8	23.9	32.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy <sup>1</sup>	26.9	16.0	22.8
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility <sup>2</sup>	20.4	7.5	19.6
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>2, 3</sup>	22.2	10.9	26.7
<b>TOTAL</b>			
Percentage who received antenatal care <sup>1</sup>	67.9	53.6	55.4
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits <sup>1</sup>	53.4	32.0	41.4
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy <sup>1</sup>	32.6	20.5	27.1
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility <sup>2</sup>	29.7	17.3	31.1
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>2, 3</sup>	31.7	20.6	37.9

<sup>1</sup> Based on the last birth to ever-married women in the three years preceding the survey.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the last two births to ever-married women in the three years preceding the survey.

<sup>3</sup> Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.

**Table 40 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report**

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care, percentage who were present during at least one antenatal care visit, 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, 2005-06

Antenatal/delivery care and information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	(89.5)	52.3	57.6
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	(47.4)	31.8	34.0
<b>Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:</b>			
Vaginal bleeding	(44.7)	25.2	28.0
Convulsion	(44.7)	21.5	24.8
Prolonged labour	(47.4)	21.5	25.1
Percentage ever told what to do if mother had any pregnancy complication	(50.0)	26.2	29.5
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	(73.7)	15.0	23.2
<b>Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:</b>			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	(71.1)	40.2	44.5
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	(68.4)	41.1	45.0
Family planning or delaying his next child	(44.7)	20.6	24.0
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	23	141	164
<b>Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:</b>			
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth	*	44.0	46.2
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	42.9	45.1
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	*	45.1	47.2
Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord	*	41.8	44.1
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	6	120	126

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 41 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, 2005-06 and total for NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio <sup>1</sup>			Measles	All basic vaccinations <sup>2</sup>	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children	
		1	2	3	0	1	2						3
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	72.4	65.2	58.5	49.8	33.2	88.9	77.3	55.5	45.9	32.8	11.1	38.6	134
Female	56.7	57.4	52.6	43.8	27.9	71.1	69.8	58.2	40.9	32.9	24.1	23.9	94
<b>Birth order</b>													
1	(71.2)	(71.2)	(67.1)	(52.1)	(34.0)	(86.4)	(80.8)	(65.6)	(49.1)	(34.1)	(13.6)	(31.3)	47
2-3	65.0	65.1	57.0	49.0	32.7	81.1	71.7	56.3	47.0	34.9	16.9	38.3	96
4-5	(64.1)	(45.5)	(41.3)	(35.7)	(22.8)	(81.4)	(74.3)	(50.1)	(30.0)	(22.8)	(18.6)	(21.3)	45
6+	(63.9)	(62.3)	(57.5)	(50.9)	(32.6)	(77.1)	(72.2)	(54.2)	(46.0)	(37.8)	(16.3)	(32.8)	40
<b>Residence</b>													
Urban	78.5	69.2	61.5	47.7	49.2	86.2	76.9	61.5	50.8	33.8	12.3	35.4	40
Rural	63.2	60.4	54.9	47.2	27.1	80.6	73.6	55.6	42.4	32.6	17.4	31.9	188
<b>Mother's education</b>													
No education	60.4	47.3	41.2	36.0	15.7	78.0	63.1	49.1	30.7	24.6	18.4	19.2	74
<5 years complete	(61.3)	(59.7)	(59.7)	(53.2)	(33.8)	(79.0)	(79.0)	(59.7)	(40.3)	(38.7)	(21.0)	(38.7)	40
5-9 years complete	66.1	70.2	60.7	48.1	38.6	83.5	77.3	57.5	47.3	33.2	14.2	37.2	82
10 or more years complete	(83.8)	(78.0)	(74.1)	(64.1)	(43.6)	(87.9)	(86.0)	(67.8)	(70.2)	(43.8)	(12.1)	(43.8)	32
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Christian	64.6	60.9	56.3	47.5	30.9	81.2	75.8	56.7	42.1	31.0	17.3	33.7	169
Other	(71.8)	(63.3)	(54.8)	(52.0)	(28.1)	(84.5)	(73.3)	(62.0)	(50.7)	(40.9)	(14.1)	(22.4)	46
<b>Caste/tribe</b>													
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Scheduled tribe	66.3	61.6	56.0	48.1	30.8	81.1	74.6	57.5	43.9	33.1	16.9	31.8	219
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	29
Second	50.5	45.0	41.3	33.9	21.0	68.8	65.1	44.1	22.9	20.2	29.4	27.5	71
Middle	70.4	74.3	66.5	62.6	38.6	85.2	79.4	66.5	55.6	46.7	12.8	37.6	66
Fourth	(82.6)	(76.9)	(72.7)	(55.3)	(34.7)	(91.3)	(78.2)	(65.1)	(64.0)	(36.4)	(4.4)	(36.4)	44
Highest	(86.0)	(79.2)	(79.2)	(69.1)	(65.3)	(86.0)	(82.6)	(65.3)	(65.7)	(51.7)	(14.0)	(44.9)	18
Total	65.9	62.0	56.0	47.3	31.0	81.5	74.2	56.6	43.8	32.9	16.5	32.6	228
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	46.1	44.8	36.8	25.4	11.5	51.8	43.8	27.6	17.7	14.3	42.3	20.6	183
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	43.8	36.8	30.6	22.9	1.4	36.1	31.9	23.6	13.2	9.7	54.9	15.3	144

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Polio 0 is the polio vaccine given at birth.

<sup>2</sup> BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth).

Table 42 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and percentage with symptoms of ARI and fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI <sup>1</sup>	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought		Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought		Number of children
				from a health facility or provider <sup>2</sup>	Percentage who received antibiotics		from a health facility or provider <sup>2</sup>	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	
<b>Age in months</b>									
<6	2.5	6.0	130	*	*	3	*	*	8
6-11	2.1	6.7	125	*	*	3	*	*	8
12-23	3.4	10.5	228	*	*	8	*	*	24
24-35	1.3	6.5	197	*	*	3	*	*	13
36-47	1.1	6.9	245	*	*	3	*	*	17
48-59	1.2	4.5	217	*	*	3	*	*	10
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	1.6	6.9	599	*	*	10	(50.0)	(4.7)	41
Female	2.2	7.0	543	*	*	12	(59.0)	(8.5)	38
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	1.0	8.1	190	*	*	2	(68.0)	(8.0)	15
Rural	2.1	6.7	952	*	*	20	(51.0)	(6.1)	64
<b>Mother's education</b>									
No education	1.4	6.1	465	*	*	7	*	*	29
<5 years complete	3.1	6.1	211	*	*	7	*	*	13
5-9 years complete	1.8	9.1	318	*	*	6	(48.9)	(15.7)	29
10 or more years complete	1.7	6.0	149	*	*	3	*	*	9
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	0.0	6.1	83	nc	nc	0	*	*	5
Muslim	(0.0)	(12.8)	56	nc	nc	0	*	*	7
Christian	2.3	7.4	816	*	*	19	60.2	7.5	60
Other	1.4	3.8	187	*	*	3	*	*	7
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	(0.0)	(2.1)	29	nc	nc	0	*	*	1
Scheduled tribe	2.1	6.7	1,029	*	*	21	57.9	6.6	69
Other backward class	*	*	15	nc	nc	0	*	*	1
Other	0.0	12.2	69	nc	nc	0	*	*	8
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	2.3	6.9	169	*	*	4	*	*	12
Second	2.9	6.7	310	*	*	9	*	*	21
Middle	2.0	7.3	354	*	*	7	*	*	26
Fourth	0.6	6.3	221	*	*	1	*	*	14
Highest	0.0	8.0	87	nc	nc	0	*	*	7
<b>Total</b>	1.9	7.0	1,143	*	*	21	54.3	6.5	79

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> 'Symptoms of ARI' (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which was chest-related) is considered a proxy for pneumonia.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

Table 43. Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments, and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey		Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider <sup>1</sup>	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)			Other treatments					Number of children
	Any diarrhoea	Number of children		ORS packets	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	Any ORT or increased fluids	Antibiotic drug	Other drug <sup>2</sup>	Home remedy/herbal/other	
<b>Age in months</b>												
<6	2.5	130	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
6-11	7.8	125	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
12-23	9.9	228	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
24-35	4.2	197	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
36-47	3.9	245	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
48-59	5.1	217	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	4.9	599	(73.8)	(13.4)	(75.7)	(9.0)	(75.7)	(17.7)	(55.9)	(17.7)	(6.6)	29
Female	6.5	543	(70.9)	(12.6)	(69.1)	(21.8)	(69.1)	(30.9)	(30.9)	(23.7)	(7.3)	36
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	5.2	190	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Rural	5.8	952	(76.2)	(11.9)	(73.8)	(16.7)	(73.8)	(23.8)	(45.2)	(21.4)	(7.1)	55
<b>Mother's education</b>												
No education	3.9	465	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
<5 years complete	6.1	211	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
5-9 years complete	6.5	318	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
10 or more years complete	8.6	149	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	1.5	83	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Muslim	(2.3)	56	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Christian	5.9	816	(69.1)	(14.8)	(70.4)	(16.2)	(70.4)	(25.6)	(42.1)	(23.0)	(6.8)	48
Other	7.7	187	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	(2.1)	29	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Scheduled tribe	6.1	1,029	73.4	13.3	71.2	14.4	71.2	25.7	42.4	21.7	7.2	63
Other backward class	*	15	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Other	1.9	69	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Lowest	1.1	169	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Second	4.2	310	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Middle	8.1	354	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	29
Fourth	6.7	221	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Highest	7.3	87	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
<b>Total</b>	5.7	1,143	72.2	13.0	72.1	16.0	72.1	24.9	42.1	21.0	7.0	65

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and gruel.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

<sup>2</sup> Includes antimotility drugs and unknown drugs.

Table 44 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids offered				Amount of food offered				Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding <sup>1,2</sup>	Percentage given ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding <sup>2</sup>	Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Total	More	Same as usual				
<b>Age in months</b>												
<6	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	3
6-11	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	10
12-23	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	23
24-35	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	8
36-47	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	10
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	11
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	(9.0)	(55.7)	(28.8)	(2.1)	(4.5)	100.0	(0.0)	(42.4)	(39.9)	(13.2)	(4.5)	(62.3)
Female	(21.8)	(49.0)	(21.8)	(3.7)	(3.7)	100.0	(3.7)	(34.4)	(40.0)	(14.7)	(3.7)	(54.4)
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	10
Rural	(16.7)	(52.4)	(23.8)	(2.4)	(4.8)	100.0	(2.4)	(38.1)	(38.1)	(14.3)	(4.8)	(57.1)
<b>Mother's education</b>												
No education	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	18
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	13
5-9 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	21
10 or more years complete	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	13
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	1
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	1
Christian	(16.2)	(48.6)	(28.4)	(4.0)	(2.7)	100.0	(0.0)	(32.3)	(43.2)	(19.0)	(2.7)	(54.0)
Other	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	48
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	1
Scheduled tribe	14.4	53.6	24.7	3.1	4.2	100.0	0.0	39.2	40.2	14.4	2.1	63
Other backward class	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Other	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	1
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	2
Second	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	13
Middle	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	29
Fourth	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	15
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	6
<b>Total</b>	16.0	52.0	24.9	3.0	4.0	100.0	2.0	38.0	39.9	14.0	2.0	65

ORT = Oral rehydration therapy, which includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt packet and gruel

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Equivalent to the UNICEF/WHO indicator 'Home management of diarrhoea'.

<sup>2</sup> Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.



**Table 45 Knowledge of ORS packets**

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	67.7	464	(70.7)	31
20-24	74.1	425	71.7	184
25-34	81.0	611	78.7	372
35-49	74.2	624	70.2	229
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	86.7	584	89.3	144
Rural	70.2	1,540	71.3	672
<b>Education</b>				
No education	59.1	628	63.4	330
<5 years complete	71.1	293	71.8	152
5-9 years complete	79.6	718	83.7	219
10 or more years complete	89.7	485	92.2	115
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	77.0	306	77.4	68
Muslim	70.2	92	(70.1)	43
Christian	75.0	1,449	75.0	576
Other	72.3	277	71.6	129
<b>Caste/tribe</b>				
Scheduled caste	79.6	127	(91.9)	24
Scheduled tribe	74.4	1,777	74.1	725
Other backward class	73.2	51	*	12
Other	74.2	169	69.6	55
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	40.9	216	45.2	128
Second	66.2	401	70.1	220
Middle	75.8	498	78.4	231
Fourth	81.6	579	87.0	164
Highest	89.1	429	98.3	73
Total	74.7	2,124	74.4	816

Note: Total includes women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 46. ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age six years who are in an area covered by an anganwadi centre (AWC), and percentage of children in areas covered by an AWC who received any service and received specific services from an AWC in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC											
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months			Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC
		Number of children age 0-71 months	Any service <sup>1</sup>	Supplementary food <sup>2</sup>	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/pre-school to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	
<b>Age in months</b>												
<12	35.4	255	40.2	40.2	5.8	20.0	na	na	15.0	90	*	14
12-23	33.7	228	43.3	43.3	13.6	22.9	na	na	24.6	77	*	19
24-35	38.1	197	63.8	63.8	13.9	30.9	na	na	34.3	75	*	26
36-47	33.5	245	45.2	45.2	12.7	27.7	20.6	82	23.0	82	*	19
48-59	32.3	217	42.6	42.6	3.7	24.0	26.8	70	16.5	70	*	12
60-71	35.3	248	54.2	54.2	11.9	30.3	29.6	88	na	na	na	na
0-35	35.6	681	48.5	48.5	10.8	24.3	na	na	24.0	242	77.6	58
36-71	33.8	710	47.7	47.7	9.8	27.6	25.7	240	na	na	na	na
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	35.1	706	45.7	45.7	9.5	26.4	24.4	247	23.9	209	(84.4)	50
Female	34.3	685	50.7	50.7	11.1	25.4	27.1	235	20.9	186	(69.7)	39
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	14.4	240	51.8	51.8	0.0	48.2	(33.3)	35	(48.8)	27	*	13
Rural	38.9	1,151	47.8	47.8	11.1	24.2	25.1	448	20.6	368	75.9	76
<b>Mother's education</b>												
No education	44.4	573	40.2	40.2	8.7	19.7	21.0	255	11.7	206	*	24
<5 years complete	30.6	255	63.2	63.2	6.7	38.1	(35.9)	78	37.0	61	*	23
5-9 years complete	33.9	379	48.9	48.9	14.2	27.6	33.2	129	32.2	112	(67.7)	36
10 or more years complete	11.5	184	*	*	*	*	*	21	*	16	*	6
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	20.5	104	*	*	*	*	*	21	*	19	*	7
Muslim	0.0	74	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	0	nc	0
Christian	36.7	995	52.5	52.5	11.1	26.7	27.0	365	25.1	296	79.0	74
Other	44.0	218	31.3	31.3	5.4	20.4	(17.6)	96	9.8	80	*	8

Continued...

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC												
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Children age 0-71 months			Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC			
		Number of children age 0-71 months	Any service <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC	Supplementary food <sup>2</sup>	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/pre-school to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed
<b>Caste/tribe</b>													
Scheduled caste	(13.6)	38	*	*	*	*	5	*	3	*	5	nc	0
Scheduled tribe	38.1	1,242	48.8	48.8	10.5	26.2	473	25.7	235	23.0	385	78.0	89
Other backward class	*	19	*	*	*	*	4	*	3	*	4	nc	0
Other	0.0	92	nc	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	0	nc	0	nc	0
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Lowest	50.9	197	44.2	44.2	16.9	6.5	100	(29.3)	53	18.5	85	*	16
Second	32.6	387	42.8	42.8	9.3	22.1	126	(21.3)	58	26.5	96	*	25
Middle	44.9	431	54.6	54.6	9.4	35.4	194	26.9	103	19.8	159	(75.4)	32
Fourth	22.0	266	47.5	47.5	4.5	37.5	59	*	23	(30.9)	52	*	16
Highest	2.9	110	*	*	*	*	3	*	2	*	3	nc	0
<b>Years since AWC was established</b>													
<6 years ago	na	na	20.0	20.0	0.0	16.4	72	(7.1)	37	(17.4)	60	*	10
6 or more years ago	na	na	53.0	53.0	12.1	27.6	410	29.1	203	23.4	335	78.4	78
<b>Total</b>	34.7	1,391	48.1	48.1	10.3	25.9	482	25.7	240	22.5	395	78.0	89

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services  
na = Not applicable  
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases  
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.  
\* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.  
<sup>1</sup> AWC services for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and pre-school education.  
<sup>2</sup> Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis and food given in the form of take home rations.

Table 47 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Among children under age six years in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre (AWC), percentage whose mothers received specific services from an AWC during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding <sup>2</sup>				
	No services	Supplementary food <sup>1</sup>	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	No services	Supplementary food <sup>1</sup>	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	64.3	35.7	16.1	7.1	35	57.1	42.9	8.9	14.3	35
Rural	63.0	36.2	14.9	27.4	448	66.5	33.5	14.6	26.5	448
<b>Mother's education</b>										
No education	65.1	34.9	17.9	25.6	255	69.8	30.2	16.9	22.0	255
<5 years complete	52.6	42.4	13.2	30.1	78	51.8	48.2	13.3	35.1	78
5-9 years complete	71.8	28.2	9.6	20.2	129	70.3	29.7	8.6	24.2	129
10 or more years complete	*	*	*	*	21	*	*	*	*	21
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	*	*	*	*	21	*	*	*	*	21
Muslim	nc	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Christian	61.6	37.4	14.8	26.4	365	64.5	35.5	14.1	26.0	365
Other	70.1	29.9	15.0	24.5	96	74.1	25.9	15.0	21.8	96
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	5
Scheduled tribe	62.3	36.9	15.3	26.5	473	65.4	34.6	14.5	25.9	473
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	4
Other	nc	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	67.5	28.6	11.7	22.1	100	72.7	27.3	9.1	18.2	100
Second	65.9	34.1	10.3	22.7	126	68.0	32.0	11.4	23.7	126
Middle	55.8	44.2	21.8	33.0	194	57.5	42.5	21.2	32.9	194
Fourth	71.3	28.7	8.7	17.8	59	74.7	25.3	6.6	19.9	59
Highest	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	3
<b>Years since AWC was established</b>										
<6 years ago	83.6	16.4	5.5	9.1	72	81.8	18.2	5.5	14.5	72
6 or more years ago	59.5	39.6	16.6	28.9	410	63.0	37.0	15.7	27.6	410
Total	63.1	36.1	15.0	25.9	482	65.8	34.2	14.2	25.7	482

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first six months of breastfeeding.

Table 48 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06, and totals for children under age three years of ever-married interviewed women age 15-49, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
<b>Age in months</b>												
<6	(11.7)	(19.9)	(-0.6)	(16.1)	(23.2)	(11.7)	(-0.6)	(7.0)	(22.2)	(0.0)	(-0.9)	55
6-11	23.9	32.0	-1.0	27.3	44.2	1.5	-1.8	32.1	44.9	0.0	-2.0	81
12-23	27.5	51.7	-1.9	24.8	37.1	2.9	-1.5	29.9	47.4	0.0	-2.1	136
24-35	33.4	67.2	-2.4	14.7	21.3	2.5	-0.8	22.9	43.2	0.0	-1.8	127
36-47	32.9	60.8	-2.4	22.4	33.9	1.4	-1.4	35.6	63.0	0.7	-2.3	184
48-59	34.1	64.5	-2.4	15.3	25.6	1.4	-1.1	25.6	49.1	0.3	-2.2	181
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	32.6	55.7	-2.1	21.3	31.7	2.2	-1.3	28.7	48.8	0.3	-2.1	391
Female	26.9	54.5	-2.0	18.5	29.7	3.1	-1.2	26.5	48.7	0.2	-2.0	373
<b>Birth interval in months<sup>2</sup></b>												
First birth <sup>3</sup>	21.2	50.2	-1.8	24.4	35.0	3.3	-1.5	27.6	49.7	0.0	-2.0	175
<24	36.2	62.7	-2.3	21.1	26.0	0.9	-1.1	32.7	50.5	0.0	-2.1	144
24-47	32.9	54.8	-2.0	17.4	30.8	2.2	-1.1	23.4	45.8	0.7	-2.0	290
48+	26.6	55.2	-2.1	19.4	32.2	3.6	-1.3	34.3	55.3	0.0	-2.2	126
<b>Birth order<sup>2</sup></b>												
1	21.2	50.2	-1.8	24.4	35.0	3.3	-1.5	27.6	49.7	0.0	-2.0	175
2-3	28.2	53.2	-2.1	20.7	32.2	1.0	-1.2	26.1	46.7	0.2	-2.0	262
4-5	35.3	56.7	-2.2	21.1	28.8	3.6	-1.1	28.7	53.0	0.0	-2.0	159
6+	36.7	64.3	-2.2	12.6	26.7	2.8	-1.2	31.8	49.3	0.9	-2.1	138
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	26.4	54.4	-2.1	15.4	24.2	2.7	-0.9	23.1	39.6	0.5	-1.8	110
Rural	30.4	55.3	-2.0	20.7	31.8	2.6	1.3	28.4	50.3	0.2	-2.1	655
<b>Size at birth<sup>2</sup></b>												
Very small	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
Small	33.8	58.1	-2.2	23.9	33.2	4.9	-1.2	29.9	45.2	0.0	-2.1	118
Average or larger	28.1	53.0	-2.0	20.5	30.8	1.8	-1.3	29.1	49.7	0.4	-2.0	488
<b>Mother's education<sup>4</sup></b>												
No education	36.2	58.7	-2.2	21.2	34.8	3.1	-1.3	32.5	54.5	0.4	-2.2	316
<5 years complete	29.2	59.9	-2.2	17.1	30.8	1.0	-1.2	26.9	51.5	0.0	-2.2	137
5-9 years complete	28.3	52.9	-1.9	22.2	29.6	1.3	-1.3	28.4	46.7	0.0	-2.0	205
10 or more years complete	14.4	43.4	-1.6	15.8	21.0	5.9	-0.9	13.8	33.0	0.6	-1.5	97
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	18.5	48.9	-1.8	18.7	30.8	1.3	-1.1	28.1	40.0	0.0	-1.8	48
Muslim	(27.4)	(59.2)	(-2.2)	(12.2)	(24.4)	(0.0)	(-1.5)	(24.4)	(62.3)	(0.0)	(-2.4)	43
Christian	28.2	52.8	-2.0	20.0	29.9	2.3	-1.2	26.4	47.2	0.3	-2.0	553
Other	42.5	66.7	-2.4	22.6	36.5	5.4	-1.3	34.4	54.8	0.0	-2.3	121
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Scheduled tribe	30.4	55.4	-2.0	20.7	31.2	2.8	-1.2	27.8	48.5	0.3	-2.0	693
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Other	(21.1)	(52.9)	(-2.0)	(11.3)	(24.0)	(0.0)	(-1.3)	(19.8)	(50.5)	(0.0)	(-2.0)	46
<b>Mother's interview status</b>												
Interviewed	29.7	55.3	-2.0	20.1	31.1	2.5	-1.2	28.1	49.3	0.3	-2.0	735
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Not interviewed and not in household <sup>5</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10

Continued...

Table 48 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
<b>Mother's nutritional status</b>												
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	27.8	57.7	-2.2	20.2	35.9	0.0	-1.5	31.9	58.5	0.0	-2.3	99
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	30.4	54.5	-2.0	20.5	31.2	2.8	-1.2	28.2	48.6	0.3	-2.0	599
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	(18.9)	(67.1)	(-2.0)	(20.8)	(25.1)	(4.2)	(-1.1)	(23.1)	(42.0)	(0.0)	(-2.0)	31
Mother not measured	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
<b>Child's living arrangements</b>												
Living with both parents	29.6	55.7	-2.1	18.7	29.4	2.3	-1.2	27.5	48.6	0.1	-2.0	690
Living with one or neither parent	31.8	50.0	-1.8	31.3	43.3	5.1	-1.6	29.4	50.1	1.8	-2.1	74
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Lowest	26.3	53.8	-2.1	17.7	32.6	0.0	-1.4	30.3	57.8	0.0	-2.2	114
Second	33.1	59.1	-2.2	23.9	33.8	2.5	-1.3	30.1	55.2	0.0	-2.2	210
Middle	35.9	58.6	-2.1	20.1	31.6	2.1	-1.2	30.1	47.4	0.5	-2.1	247
Fourth	25.1	50.5	-1.9	19.3	27.7	5.7	-1.1	24.0	41.9	0.0	-1.8	145
Highest	7.6	37.6	-1.6	8.8	17.6	2.5	-0.7	10.0	27.8	1.2	-1.4	49
Total	29.8	55.1	-2.0	19.9	30.7	2.6	-1.2	27.7	48.8	0.2	-2.0	765
<b>Children age 0-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women</b>												
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	26.0	47.7	-1.7	21.3	31.8	3.8	-1.2	25.4	42.9	0.0	-1.8	392
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	31.3	48.8	-2.0	5.1	14.9	6.2	-0.4	11.0	28.6	1.3	-1.4	396

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the 2006 WHO International Reference Population. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurements of both height and weight. Total includes children with missing information on size at birth, mother's education, and mother's nutritional status, who are not shown separately.

BMI = Body mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

\* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the International Reference Population median.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

<sup>3</sup> First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

<sup>4</sup> For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

<sup>5</sup> Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

**Table 49 Initial breastfeeding**

Percentage of children born in the five years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, and for last-born children born in the five years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who started breastfeeding within half an hour, one hour, and one day of birth and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Number of children	Percentage who started breastfeeding:			Percentage who received a prelacteal feed <sup>3</sup>	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
			Within half an hour of birth	Within one hour of birth <sup>1</sup>	Within one day of birth <sup>2</sup>		
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	96.0	199	51.6	53.3	89.3	35.1	139
Rural	96.6	1,006	58.4	58.8	91.1	30.4	662
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	95.8	639	57.3	58.4	90.0	31.5	432
Female	97.4	566	57.1	57.2	91.7	30.8	369
<b>Mother's education</b>							
No education	97.1	496	49.6	50.0	87.2	28.8	325
<5 years complete	96.2	219	68.3	68.7	93.0	36.5	149
5-9 years complete	96.0	337	63.6	64.8	93.5	29.6	215
10 or more years complete	96.3	153	52.0	52.6	93.2	34.3	112
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	97.1	87	48.6	51.5	91.4	20.1	66
Muslim	100.0	60	(38.8)	(38.8)	(59.5)	(26.9)	43
Christian	96.3	865	61.9	62.5	92.6	28.9	565
Other	96.0	194	46.9	46.9	93.3	49.0	126
<b>Caste/tribe</b>							
Scheduled caste	(100.0)	31	(46.4)	(54.2)	(89.3)	(8.1)	24
Scheduled tribe	96.2	1,087	58.6	59.1	92.6	32.0	711
Other backward class	*	15	*	*	*	*	12
Other	99.1	73	41.0	41.0	67.9	31.7	54
<b>Assistance at delivery</b>							
Health personnel <sup>4</sup>	96.1	375	54.5	56.1	92.1	34.6	275
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	97.0	631	62.5	62.5	89.6	30.2	401
Other/no one	95.6	194	47.4	47.9	92.0	27.7	122
<b>Place of delivery</b>							
Health facility	96.1	346	52.7	54.5	92.0	35.2	253
At home	96.7	855	59.2	59.3	90.3	29.4	545
Other	*	3	*	*	*	*	2
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Lowest	98.6	186	59.6	59.6	87.6	16.1	126
Second	97.0	327	58.3	58.3	88.7	32.4	219
Middle	95.6	367	62.4	62.4	95.2	35.5	227
Fourth	96.0	236	52.0	55.3	89.4	34.6	157
Highest	95.7	89	44.4	44.4	92.2	32.8	71
Total	96.5	1,205	57.2	57.8	90.8	31.2	801

Note: Table is based on children born in the last five years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes children with missing information on assistance at delivery and place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes children who started breastfeeding within half an hour of birth.

<sup>2</sup> Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

<sup>3</sup> Children given something other than breast milk during the first three days of life.

<sup>4</sup> Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.

Table 50 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under three years living with the mother by breastfeeding status and percentage of all children under three years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:						Total	Number of youngest children under three years	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple <sup>1</sup>	Number of children
	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods				
<2	(3.9)	(44.2)	(34.7)	(3.9)	(5.8)	(7.6)	100.0	33	(9.6)	33
2-3	(0.0)	(31.8)	(23.9)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(40.5)	100.0	51	(26.4)	51
4-5	(2.8)	(7.0)	(21.1)	(0.0)	(8.4)	(60.6)	100.0	46	(18.1)	46
6-8	2.3	2.3	10.1	0.0	7.9	77.5	100.0	58	11.1	58
9-11	8.8	2.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	81.4	100.0	67	22.0	67
12-17	16.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	80.7	100.0	117	13.8	121
18-23	41.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	57.2	100.0	96	19.7	107
24-35	59.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	40.1	100.0	123	14.0	197
<4	1.5	36.7	28.2	1.5	4.5	27.5	100.0	85	19.8	85
<6	2.0	26.3	25.7	1.0	5.9	39.1	100.0	130	19.2	130
6-9	3.3	1.6	10.6	0.0	5.7	78.8	100.0	80	13.7	80
12-23	27.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	70.1	100.0	213	16.5	228

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Based on all children under three years.



**Table 51. Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices**  
 Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who are fed with appropriate feeding practices based upon number of food groups and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years <sup>1</sup>				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: 3+ food groups and minimum number of times <sup>4</sup>				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed: 3+ food groups and minimum number of times <sup>7</sup>				
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Three or more food groups <sup>3</sup>	Minimum number of times <sup>4</sup>	3+ food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products <sup>5</sup>	Appropriate number of food groups <sup>6</sup>	Minimum times <sup>7</sup>	With 3 IYCF practices <sup>8</sup>	Number of children
<b>Age in months</b>													
6-8	na	na	na	na	(9.3)	(59.7)	(9.3)	56	97.7	9.0	58.3	9.0	58
9-11	na	na	na	na	20.1	26.4	12.8	61	98.0	20.3	24.1	11.6	67
12-17	na	na	na	na	51.6	42.5	32.5	98	90.0	49.7	41.5	27.7	117
18-23	na	na	na	na	(49.2)	(49.5)	(29.8)	56	80.4	43.4	46.3	21.4	96
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	20.6	*	2.3	372	37.7	47.5	24.0	140	90.9	40.3	44.4	21.3	179
Female	(22.7)	*	2.7	344	32.6	40.1	21.3	131	89.3	29.3	40.0	17.6	159
<b>Residence</b>													
Urban	(17.5)	*	(2.6)	121	44.4	44.4	20.6	39	96.5	46.5	45.3	20.9	53
Rural	21.5	*	2.5	595	33.7	43.8	23.0	232	89.0	33.0	41.7	19.3	284
<b>Mother's education</b>													
No education	(22.2)	*	(1.8)	281	32.0	43.1	21.5	112	92.8	30.4	40.3	19.1	126
<5 years complete	*	*	*	134	(34.1)	(46.0)	(26.3)	49	(87.5)	(32.8)	(48.9)	(22.7)	57
5-9 years complete	(18.4)	*	(2.5)	210	39.9	41.3	22.0	83	87.3	40.2	39.0	18.4	112
10 or more years complete	*	*	*	91	(36.9)	(51.1)	(23.1)	27	(93.8)	(39.1)	(48.4)	(19.5)	42
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	*	*	*	51	*	*	*	14	*	*	*	*	17
Muslim	*	*	*	29	*	*	*	15	*	*	*	*	18
Christian	20.7	*	2.8	518	39.0	46.4	24.9	192	91.1	39.2	43.8	21.6	242
Other	*	*	*	119	(35.1)	(53.3)	(24.7)	50	(85.1)	(31.9)	(52.2)	(20.2)	61

Continued...

Table 51 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices—Continued

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years <sup>1</sup>			Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: <sup>2</sup>			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed: <sup>3</sup>						
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast- feeding <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Three or more food groups <sup>3</sup>	Minimum number of times <sup>4</sup>	3+ food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products <sup>5</sup>	Appropriate number of food groups <sup>6</sup>	Minimum times <sup>7</sup>	With 3 IYCF practices <sup>8</sup>	Number of children
<b>Caste/tribe</b>													
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	19	*	*	*	8	*	*	*	*	8
Scheduled tribe	20.4	(0.7)	2.6	654	38.0	47.3	24.6	245	89.6	37.4	45.3	21.1	307
Other backward class	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	1
Other	*	*	*	39	*	*	*	18	*	*	*	*	22
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Lowest	*	*	*	104	(6.6)	(23.0)	(6.6)	40	(100.0)	(9.0)	(23.9)	(6.0)	44
Second	*	*	(2.9)	212	32.5	35.1	18.2	100	93.7	31.8	34.8	17.4	113
Middle	(21.0)	(1.2)	(2.0)	209	49.9	61.3	37.2	70	81.9	47.1	52.9	27.8	94
Fourth	(17.4)	*	(3.2)	137	(38.7)	(52.2)	(23.1)	42	86.5	36.7	49.9	19.3	63
Highest	*	*	*	54	(48.1)	(51.6)	(25.6)	20	(97.5)	(47.3)	(50.0)	(22.4)	25
Total	20.7	0.7	2.5	716	35.3	43.9	22.7	271	90.2	35.2	42.3	19.5	338

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.<sup>2</sup> Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water and/or non-milk liquids only.<sup>3</sup> Food groups are: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; g. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts; h. foods made with oil, fat, ghee, or butter.<sup>4</sup> At least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months.<sup>5</sup> Commercially produced infant formula; tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk; cheese; yogurt; or other milk products.<sup>6</sup> Three or more food groups for breastfed children and four or more food groups for non-breastfed children.<sup>7</sup> Fed solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months, 3 or more times for other breastfed children, and 4 or more times for non-breastfed children.<sup>8</sup> Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with three IYCF practices if they receive milk or milk products and are fed at least the minimum number of times per day with at least the minimum number of food groups.

Table 52 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06, and percentage of children age 6-35 months classified as having anaemia, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
<b>Age in months</b>					
6-11	36.2	41.3	1.5	78.9	89
12-23	35.4	39.5	0.3	75.2	191
24-35	35.3	27.4	0.8	63.4	167
36-47	32.2	31.9	1.2	65.3	211
48-59	22.4	22.7	1.4	46.4	190
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	31.5	33.5	1.3	66.3	441
Female	32.0	29.6	0.6	62.3	408
<b>Birth order<sup>1</sup></b>					
1	24.4	40.2	1.0	65.7	184
2-3	36.2	28.1	0.9	65.2	291
4-5	34.1	32.3	0.0	66.4	184
6+	30.5	30.2	1.8	62.4	148
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	27.2	27.8	0.6	55.6	109
Rural	32.4	32.2	1.1	65.7	740
<b>Mother's education<sup>2</sup></b>					
No education	33.4	33.2	1.5	68.1	354
<5 years complete	36.0	21.2	1.3	58.5	152
5-9 years complete	29.8	36.2	0.0	66.0	235
10 or more years complete	23.1	33.0	0.0	56.0	96
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	35.8	27.9	0.0	63.7	50
Muslim	(21.0)	(43.9)	(0.0)	(64.8)	46
Christian	31.3	30.6	1.2	63.1	613
Other	35.6	33.6	0.9	70.1	139
<b>Caste/tribe</b>					
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	18
Scheduled tribe	32.8	31.1	1.1	65.0	772
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	9
Other	(15.6)	(47.5)	(0.0)	(63.2)	49
<b>Mother's interview status</b>					
Interviewed	32.0	32.2	0.9	65.1	808
Not interviewed but in household	(24.0)	(21.6)	(0.0)	(45.6)	30
Not interviewed and not in household <sup>3</sup>	*	*	*	*	11
<b>Child's living arrangements</b>					
Living with both parents	31.6	31.8	0.9	64.3	760
Living with one or neither parent	33.1	30.0	2.2	65.2	88
<b>Mother's anaemia status</b>					
Not anaemic	31.8	28.2	0.7	60.7	378
Mildly anaemic	32.5	34.2	1.2	67.9	274
Moderately/severely anaemic	30.6	39.4	0.9	70.9	150
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Lowest	33.5	36.0	3.9	73.4	132
Second	35.3	36.5	0.6	72.3	225
Middle	29.7	27.8	0.7	58.2	275
Fourth	31.6	25.0	0.0	56.6	166
Highest	23.3	41.4	0.0	64.7	51
Total	31.7	31.7	1.0	64.4	848
<b>Children age 6-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women</b>					
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	35.5	35.8	0.7	72.1	433
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	23.4	39.8	4.3	67.6	320

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 deciliter (g/dl). Total includes children with missing information on mother's education and mother's anaemia status, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

<sup>3</sup> Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

**Table 53 Micronutrient intake among children**  
 Percentage of youngest children age 6-35 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 12-35 months and 6-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using adequately iodized salt, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested		
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Percentage given supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months <sup>3</sup>	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt <sup>4</sup>	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt <sup>4</sup>	Number of children
<b>Age in months</b>												
6-8	11.3	2.3	58	na	na	11.2	2.3	4.5	63.9	58	58	58
9-11	35.9	12.6	67	na	na	22.1	5.6	1.9	71.9	67	67	67
12-17	75.9	40.9	117	29.8	121	29.8	6.9	10.1	77.3	121	121	121
18-23	88.6	52.3	96	24.6	107	24.6	7.2	15.0	80.5	107	107	107
24-35	83.1	63.1	123	13.3	197	13.3	4.6	26.4	76.2	197	197	197
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	7.0	1.8	26.4	77.1	245	245	245
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	10.1	6.3	27.7	79.9	217	217	217
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	68.4	41.8	231	26.0	220	16.1	4.4	20.7	79.2	527	527	527
Female	64.7	38.7	229	15.3	205	13.3	5.2	20.6	74.2	485	485	485
<b>Birth order</b>												
1	64.3	32.1	105	25.5	95	19.7	6.3	27.8	79.7	235	235	234
2-3	65.0	43.4	177	21.4	171	14.6	5.5	22.4	75.6	371	371	371
4-5	66.7	39.7	99	14.7	87	8.9	1.7	17.2	75.3	224	224	224
6+	73.1	44.7	80	20.9	71	16.0	5.0	12.1	77.5	182	182	182
<b>Breastfeeding status</b>												
Breastfeeding	56.9	31.2	321	23.2	205	18.4	6.1	7.3	68.0	368	368	368
Not breastfeeding	88.9	61.1	139	18.9	217	12.9	4.1	28.4	81.8	633	633	632
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	65.0	44.2	74	32.2	73	23.2	7.1	27.0	94.7	165	165	165
Rural	66.9	39.5	386	18.5	352	13.1	4.3	19.4	73.3	847	847	847

Continued...

Table 53 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother		Children age 12-35 months		Children age 6-59 months		Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who consumed iron in last 24 hours <sup>2</sup>	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months <sup>3</sup>	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt <sup>4</sup>	Number of children
<b>Mother's education</b>								
No education	60.3	35.2	17.2	147	2.4	15.8	63.2	404
<5 years complete	74.2	38.6	18.0	83	5.9	17.4	79.2	185
5-9 years complete	67.7	45.2	17.5	135	5.1	21.7	85.4	289
10 or more years complete	71.5	45.1	41.4	60	9.5	37.7	96.1	134
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	(51.2)	(26.6)	(17.3)	29	3.6	15.5	81.6	70
Muslim	*	*	*	5	(3.9)	(26.3)	(70.9)	49
Christian	70.0	42.8	17.9	323	5.1	21.0	77.0	731
Other	70.7	41.4	35.1	68	4.0	19.7	75.7	161
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	10	(5.2)	(10.2)	(92.3)	25
Scheduled tribe	70.5	42.9	21.0	402	4.7	20.8	76.5	913
Other backward class	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	13
Other	(19.3)	(12.0)	*	12	6.2	21.2	75.5	61
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	54.1	30.6	(11.6)	56	3.0	7.0	46.3	149
Second	61.3	38.1	8.9	124	4.7	13.5	71.3	275
Middle	73.9	44.5	26.2	127	4.7	28.3	80.7	307
Fourth	72.0	43.0	26.5	81	5.4	26.2	92.0	200
Highest	70.5	44.0	(44.3)	37	7.0	27.6	100.0	80
Total	66.6	40.3	20.9	425	4.8	20.6	76.8	1,011

Note: Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Information on vitamin A supplementation is based on the vaccination card and mother's recall. Total includes children with missing information on breastfeeding status, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, or eggs.

<sup>3</sup> Deworming for intestinal parasites.

<sup>4</sup> Salt containing 15 parts per million or more of iodine. Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

Table 54 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percent distribution of households with salt tested for iodine content, by level of iodine in salt (parts per million), according to background characteristics, and total for NFHS-2, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Iodine content of salt			Total	Number of households
	None (0 ppm)	Inadequate (<15 ppm)	Adequate (15+ ppm)		
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	0.4	3.5	96.1	100.0	494
Rural	3.8	19.3	76.9	100.0	1,401
<b>Religion of household head</b>					
Hindu	0.8	8.7	90.5	100.0	324
Muslim	1.4	26.9	71.7	100.0	92
Christian	2.5	14.8	82.7	100.0	1,249
Other	8.5	22.2	69.3	100.0	229
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>					
Scheduled caste	1.0	4.7	94.3	100.0	133
Scheduled tribe	3.4	16.6	80.1	100.0	1,525
Other backward class	0.0	6.8	93.2	100.0	64
Other	1.5	14.7	83.8	100.0	172
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Lowest	4.4	39.7	55.9	100.0	237
Second	5.2	24.8	70.0	100.0	410
Middle	4.4	14.8	80.8	100.0	443
Fourth	0.8	5.2	94.1	100.0	494
Highest	0.0	0.6	99.4	100.0	312
Total	2.9	15.2	81.9	100.0	1,895
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	6.7	30.1	63.2	100.0	1,236

Note: Only 0.2 percent of households did not have any salt in the household. Total includes households with missing information on religion of the household head and caste/tribe of the household head, which are not shown separately.

ppm = parts per million

Table 55 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Type of food	Frequency of consumption					Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never	Missing		
WOMEN							
Milk or curd	17.1	9.2	42.2	31.5	0.1	100.0	2,124
Pulses or beans	12.7	37.6	43.4	6.1	0.1	100.0	2,124
Dark green leafy vegetables	66.4	22.1	10.2	1.1	0.2	100.0	2,124
Fruits	19.5	38.3	40.8	1.3	0.1	100.0	2,124
Eggs	6.1	40.6	47.3	5.9	0.2	100.0	2,124
Fish	7.1	48.8	42.3	1.6	0.2	100.0	2,124
Chicken/meat	15.6	43.4	38.0	2.7	0.2	100.0	2,124
Fish or chicken/meat	20.4	50.0	28.8	0.7	0.1	99.9	2,124
MEN							
Milk or curd	19.8	21.3	37.2	21.7	0.0	100.0	679
Pulses or beans	29.7	32.7	29.1	8.5	0.0	100.0	679
Dark green leafy vegetables	78.8	13.8	5.9	1.4	0.1	100.0	679
Fruits	26.1	32.5	39.1	2.3	0.0	100.0	679
Eggs	9.6	49.7	33.1	7.6	0.0	100.0	679
Fish	4.9	65.8	26.2	3.1	0.0	100.0	679
Chicken/meat	16.7	52.9	26.6	3.9	0.0	100.0	679
Fish or chicken/meat	19.0	60.4	19.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	679

Table 56 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m <sup>2</sup>									
	Women <sup>1</sup>					Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	16.0	5.0	0.7	0.0	425	27.2	6.3	3.2	0.9	143
20-29	15.3	5.7	2.1	0.1	668	11.9	0.9	4.0	0.0	210
30-39	13.0	3.5	10.1	1.3	440	6.1	1.8	7.3	0.4	148
40-49	13.7	4.3	11.5	2.7	310	11.9	1.3	11.9	0.0	98
<b>Marital status</b>										
Never married	15.6	5.7	2.2	0.1	668	21.0	4.3	3.4	0.7	283
Currently married	14.3	3.9	7.1	1.0	1,005	7.8	0.9	8.4	0.0	307
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	12.5	6.5	6.8	2.6	169	15.5	*	*	*	9
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	16.8	4.9	8.0	0.6	495	16.9	1.9	5.0	0.4	158
Rural	13.8	4.7	4.3	0.9	1,348	13.1	2.7	6.3	0.3	442
<b>Education</b>										
No education	16.6	5.4	3.6	0.7	543	14.0	2.7	4.4	0.0	149
<5 years complete	15.9	3.8	6.4	1.6	252	17.6	1.4	8.3	0.0	96
5-9 years complete	15.3	5.0	3.9	0.6	626	14.7	4.3	3.1	0.9	209
10 or more years complete	10.3	4.2	8.8	0.8	421	11.1	0.4	10.0	0.0	146
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	23.2	8.6	9.3	1.2	261	19.7	2.6	13.4	0.0	97
Muslim	41.2	17.3	4.9	1.7	79	(24.3)	(0.0)	(7.8)	(3.9)	34
Christian	11.2	3.1	4.8	0.7	1,260	13.0	2.9	3.9	0.1	412
Other	14.7	5.1	3.7	0.5	242	(6.6)	(1.1)	(7.0)	(0.0)	57
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	22.0	9.9	8.1	2.3	112	(25.4)	(3.2)	(19.3)	(0.0)	41
Scheduled tribe	12.1	3.5	4.3	0.6	1,539	12.3	2.4	4.1	0.1	483
Other backward class	20.8	1.3	11.8	2.6	48	(23.7)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	18
Other	34.1	15.7	11.0	1.3	143	17.2	3.3	10.5	2.4	55
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	16.3	6.6	2.8	1.4	188	(3.0)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(0.0)	63
Second	20.2	6.5	2.2	0.0	331	13.1	4.6	6.3	0.0	115
Middle	13.5	3.3	3.3	0.9	446	17.4	1.7	1.7	0.8	158
Fourth	13.5	4.5	6.0	1.0	514	17.5	2.7	6.5	0.4	168
Highest	11.8	4.5	10.7	0.9	363	11.5	2.5	10.0	0.0	96
Total	14.6	4.8	5.3	0.8	1,842	14.1	2.5	5.9	0.3	599

Note: Total includes men with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.



Table 57 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06, and percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 with anaemia, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Mild (10.0- 11.9 g/dl) <sup>1</sup>	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>2</sup>	Number of women	Mild (12.0- 12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	34.5	10.8	1.2	46.5	424	16.5	25.4	0.0	41.9	138
20-29	33.1	14.0	2.0	49.1	712	12.0	21.8	1.3	35.1	203
30-39	28.3	12.8	2.0	43.0	460	13.7	15.3	0.0	29.1	135
40-49	36.6	11.6	1.7	49.9	306	25.0	17.3	1.4	43.7	94
<b>Marital status</b>										
Never married	31.1	10.6	0.7	42.4	644	12.9	22.1	1.0	35.9	275
Currently married	33.2	14.6	2.2	50.0	1,093	18.5	19.2	0.5	38.2	288
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	36.8	7.4	2.7	46.9	165	*	*	*	*	7
<b>Maternity status</b>										
Pregnant	27.4	36.0	0.6	64.1	97	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	38.0	14.4	3.2	55.7	441	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	31.5	10.4	1.4	43.3	1,364	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	29.8	11.4	1.5	42.7	480	14.2	15.5	0.0	29.7	145
Rural	33.9	13.0	1.8	48.7	1,422	16.1	22.0	0.9	39.1	424
<b>Education</b>										
No education	31.0	12.9	2.9	46.9	572	18.6	18.3	0.0	36.9	144
<5 years complete	36.8	15.5	1.7	54.0	268	13.4	31.1	1.4	45.9	93
5-9 years complete	34.4	12.5	1.1	48.1	643	16.8	20.7	1.3	38.8	197
10 or more years complete	30.3	10.4	1.2	42.0	418	12.4	14.8	0.0	27.2	135
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	31.7	13.3	1.4	46.5	261	15.5	12.5	1.4	29.5	91
Muslim	39.2	8.9	2.2	50.4	87	(14.3)	(16.9)	(0.0)	(31.2)	31
Christian	34.2	13.7	1.8	49.7	1,300	16.7	23.6	0.7	41.0	390
Other	24.7	7.7	1.5	33.9	253	(9.1)	(12.7)	(0.0)	(21.8)	57
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	28.0	10.2	0.0	38.2	108	(18.4)	(11.7)	(0.0)	(30.1)	39
Scheduled tribe	33.2	12.9	1.8	47.9	1,601	16.0	21.8	0.9	38.7	461
Other backward class	27.4	17.6	2.8	47.8	43	*	*	*	*	14
Other	34.4	9.8	2.1	46.3	150	10.8	16.1	0.0	26.9	52
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	42.4	18.2	3.2	63.7	205	(17.4)	(39.2)	(2.2)	(58.8)	61
Second	34.1	14.6	2.5	51.2	365	17.3	29.9	0.0	47.2	110
Middle	32.0	10.2	1.7	43.9	456	18.5	16.7	0.9	36.1	152
Fourth	33.6	11.7	1.6	46.9	522	12.9	16.0	0.8	29.7	158
Highest	26.0	11.7	0.5	38.2	355	12.4	9.8	0.0	22.3	89
Total	32.8	12.6	1.8	47.2	1,902	15.7	20.4	0.7	36.7	569
<b>Total for ever-married women</b>										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	33.7	13.6	2.3	49.6	1,258	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	33.4	27.5	2.4	63.3	775	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, 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 deciliter (g/dl). Total includes women with missing information on religion and men with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> For pregnant women the value is 10.0-10.9 g/dl.

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

**Table 58 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention**  
 Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of 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 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, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS <sup>1</sup>		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
<b>Age</b>												
15-24	66.0	60.8	26.4	36.4	43.5	48.9	11.8	13.1	50.2	44.9	889	300
15-19	64.4	56.5	23.5	33.0	42.2	40.9	10.1	11.3	46.1	40.6	464	170
20-24	67.7	66.4	29.5	40.9	44.9	59.3	13.6	15.4	54.7	50.6	425	131
25-29	66.5	64.7	28.9	43.7	48.6	53.6	16.7	17.1	52.5	52.3	378	104
30-39	60.6	69.3	25.5	42.2	43.6	60.4	14.2	14.5	49.7	55.0	516	164
40-49	53.2	63.7	23.9	43.9	36.5	52.1	10.9	11.9	42.0	52.1	342	110
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	89.5	89.5	48.2	59.5	68.7	69.3	27.4	26.5	75.1	72.9	584	186
Rural	52.5	54.3	17.9	32.9	33.6	46.8	7.6	9.1	39.3	40.9	1,540	493
<b>Education</b>												
No education	27.4	22.8	4.8	15.7	13.0	16.5	1.1	2.0	17.0	15.7	628	165
<5 years complete	50.9	49.9	13.9	31.8	26.1	40.3	3.1	4.8	33.0	31.8	293	108
5-9 years complete	74.0	75.2	27.1	47.2	48.4	62.4	9.8	13.9	56.2	56.0	718	238
10 or more years complete	98.8	97.7	60.0	59.7	85.3	83.7	39.4	31.3	90.0	85.8	485	167
<b>Regular media exposure<sup>2</sup></b>												
Yes	81.3	79.8	38.3	48.0	61.6	65.9	20.7	18.3	67.9	64.8	1,270	459
No	35.1	30.8	8.2	23.7	16.1	25.8	1.7	4.5	21.3	18.0	854	220
<b>Marital status</b>												
Never married	74.0	65.3	33.5	41.0	52.3	51.8	18.3	14.8	56.9	50.6	729	326
Currently married	57.2	63.1	22.7	39.8	38.7	54.2	10.3	13.1	44.8	49.0	1,212	343
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	54.6	*	20.5	*	38.1	*	10.4	*	47.2	*	183	10
<b>Times slept away from home in the past 12 months</b>												
None	na	58.2	na	35.2	na	45.0	na	12.2	na	43.1	na	429
1-2	na	70.4	na	47.3	na	61.9	na	17.6	na	55.7	na	97
3-4	na	(63.2)	na	(49.2)	na	(51.9)	na	(15.9)	na	(46.0)	na	45
5+	na	81.1	na	49.7	na	77.1	na	16.1	na	72.0	na	108

Continued...

Table 58 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS <sup>1</sup>		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
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	70.1	74.1 (67.8)	34.4	44.0 (38.9)	46.2	62.5 (66.1)	19.4	19.5 (15.1)	55.7	59.0 (45.4)	306	113
Muslim	44.6	64.1	20.1	42.5	34.1	53.7	6.3	13.8	32.6	51.7	92	34
Christian	66.4	44.9	27.4	19.2	46.0	26.4	13.5	4.3	51.7	34.2	1,449	461
Other	41.3		12.8		29.0		5.8		34.2		277	70
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	70.4	66.1	33.7	35.3	46.0	55.7	16.0	14.7	58.3	57.1	127	44
Scheduled tribe	61.9	60.7	25.1	39.1	42.5	49.7	12.1	12.7	48.3	47.4	1,777	545
Other backward class	75.1	97.5	34.5	56.2	57.8	90.0	19.7	23.3	60.3	74.2	51	24
Other	61.8	78.1	30.1	47.9	45.3	65.4	18.9	20.1	47.6	55.0	169	62
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Lowest	22.9	34.5	4.5	20.9	7.8	29.0	0.0	3.6	12.1	23.5	216	72
Second	38.2	49.6	10.5	33.7	15.6	40.4	2.1	6.7	23.4	34.6	401	128
Middle	50.1	51.5	13.3	35.5	29.7	44.4	4.0	8.4	36.0	37.5	498	171
Fourth	82.4	76.1	35.2	47.9	60.3	62.2	17.4	20.8	65.9	59.7	579	193
Highest	93.7	96.7	54.7	53.5	79.9	79.3	34.6	24.7	84.6	84.1	429	114
Total	62.7	63.9	26.2	40.2	43.3	52.9	13.1	13.8	49.2	49.7	2,124	679

Note: Total includes women with missing information on religion and men with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Respondents with comprehensive knowledge say that the use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and reject the two most common misconceptions in NFHS-3, namely that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food.

<sup>2</sup> Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week.

**Table 59. Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS**  
Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of men who have heard of AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher 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		Percentage of men expressing attitudes on all four indicators
<b>Age</b>										
15-24	50.3	26.5	40.2	65.6	65.0	35.2	46.5	57.7	21.6	183
15-19	51.2	24.9	40.6	61.7	57.1	33.2	45.6	53.8	22.7	96
20-24	49.4	28.2	39.7	69.8	73.6	37.5	47.5	62.1	20.4	87
25-29	55.9	25.1	39.6	65.8	64.8	39.7	53.1	72.6	21.8	67
30-39	56.5	23.6	38.6	71.4	72.6	32.8	47.0	67.0	17.3	114
40-49	49.7	24.4	34.5	67.3	72.6	39.6	53.4	65.6	21.4	70
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	59.5	29.9	46.7	68.8	65.3	41.6	55.8	56.9	23.4	166
Rural	48.4	22.3	33.9	66.3	70.0	32.5	44.3	68.0	18.7	268
<b>Education</b>										
No education	45.4	12.0	15.3	65.1	(70.4)	(17.2)	(27.7)	(64.0)	(12.1)	38
<5 years complete	45.5	10.4	22.5	74.5	(60.3)	(25.0)	(41.7)	(69.9)	(10.7)	54
5-9 years complete	47.6	20.1	33.9	68.0	68.3	34.4	42.2	65.0	19.5	179
10 or more years complete	63.4	40.4	58.1	65.0	70.2	45.7	63.1	60.2	26.8	163
<b>Regular media exposure<sup>1</sup></b>										
Yes	55.8	28.9	44.0	66.6	70.3	38.9	52.1	63.1	22.2	366
No	42.3	12.9	21.3	69.4	56.9	20.1	30.8	67.4	11.5	68
<b>Marital status</b>										
Never married	56.5	30.7	46.1	64.5	65.3	38.9	51.6	56.7	22.9	213
Currently married	48.8	22.2	34.7	69.9	70.7	32.7	45.8	70.9	18.0	216
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	60.2	17.8	29.9	64.1	*	*	*	*	*	4
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	50.5	31.7	49.3	73.8	81.4	64.2	69.9	62.3	36.0	83
Muslim	(38.7)	(26.8)	(39.4)	(64.1)	(78.3)	(49.1)	(59.1)	(52.2)	(33.1)	23
Christian	53.1	24.7	38.6	68.3	64.6	29.6	44.2	65.7	16.3	296
Other	59.8	17.5	22.5	47.4	(59.0)	(11.8)	(28.2)	(57.4)	(9.9)	32
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	51.3	29.3	40.8	66.5	(88.9)	(78.1)	(81.9)	(58.0)	(37.8)	29
Scheduled tribe	53.1	24.6	37.4	66.9	63.9	27.4	41.8	65.2	15.3	331
Other backward class	52.4	26.0	47.1	72.5	(84.6)	(58.1)	(84.6)	(58.1)	(40.2)	24
Other	50.5	28.4	50.2	69.8	75.8	56.6	57.4	59.3	33.6	48
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	(48.7)	(14.4)	(25.0)	(84.2)	*	*	*	*	*	25
Second	38.6	16.1	25.9	81.8	71.4	24.8	44.5	82.7	22.7	63
Middle	47.4	17.8	24.7	71.0	71.6	24.9	52.2	61.8	13.2	88
Fourth	51.1	23.1	38.1	63.1	66.1	42.5	52.2	62.8	25.4	147
Highest	64.0	37.4	55.4	62.2	65.2	44.2	61.4	52.7	19.0	110
Total	52.8	25.3	38.9	67.3	68.2	36.0	48.7	63.7	20.5	434

Note: Total includes women with missing information on religion and men with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.  
 ( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.  
 \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.  
<sup>1</sup> Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week.

Table 60 Sexual behaviour, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher-risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and medical injections for women and men age 15-49, by residence, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Behaviour/blood transfusion/injections	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:</b>						
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.3
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	1.1	10.4	0.1	6.7	0.4	7.6
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.3
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	286	82	946	274	1,232	356
Among those who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse <sup>1</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	(35.3)
Number who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	3	8	1	18	4	27
Among those who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.3
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	330	91	1,066	293	1,396	384
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	0.7	na	0.8	na	0.8
Number of men	na	186	na	493	na	679
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3	1.0	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.6	1.2
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	1.1	6.9	0.3	2.9	0.5	4.0
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	11.1	11.4	13.1	12.6	12.5	12.3
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5
Number of respondents	584	186	1,540	493	2,124	679
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized <sup>2</sup>	96.2	(100.0)	95.5	(100.0)	95.6	100.0
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	65	21	201	62	266	83
na = Not applicable						
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.						
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.						
<sup>1</sup> Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived with the respondent.						
<sup>2</sup> Injections given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.						

Table 61 Knowledge of AIDS and sexual behaviour: Youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24, by residence, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Knowledge and Behaviour	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Knowledge</b>						
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS <sup>1</sup>	23.6	21.3	7.1	9.8	11.8	13.1
Percentage who know a condom source	48.9	79.4	25.5	52.8	32.1	60.4
<b>Sexual behaviour</b>						
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	21.8	13.5	36.7	25.8	32.6	22.3
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	1.5	0.0	5.1	0.6	4.1	0.4
<b>HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion</b>						
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	0.2	2.1	0.2	1.8	0.2	1.9
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	11.9	13.5	10.0	11.7	10.5	12.2
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5
Number of respondents age 15-24	249	86	639	215	889	300
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized <sup>2</sup>	(97.9)	*	(98.0)	*	97.9	(100.0)
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	30	12	64	25	94	37
Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	9.1	*	0.6	(9.5)	2.2	11.5
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	54	12	235	55	289	67
Percentage tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months	3.8	*	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	0.0
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse <sup>3</sup> in the past 12 months	5.1	*	0.6	(31.4)	1.4	35.0
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	48	9	221	46	269	55
<b>Among those never married</b>						
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	98.1	91.0	99.4	89.0	99.0	89.6
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1.6	6.0	0.3	7.4	0.7	6.9
Number of never married respondents age 15-24	199	81	407	179	606	261

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Respondents with comprehensive knowledge say that use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and reject the two most common misconceptions in NFHS-3, namely that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food.

<sup>2</sup> Injection given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.

<sup>3</sup> Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent.

Topics	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls												Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to boys											
	Age topic should be first taught in school to girls						Age topic should be first taught in school to boys						Age topic should be first taught in school to boys											
	<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years or older	Don't know/missing	Total	<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years or older	Don't know/missing	Total	<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years	16 years or older	Don't know/missing	Total						
WOMEN																								
Moral values	94.7	2,124	58.4	22.6	11.1	2.9	5.0	100.0	2,012	94.9	2,124	57.1	22.8	11.3	3.1	5.7	100.0	2,015						
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	60.9	2,124	8.3	23.1	49.4	11.5	7.6	100.0	1,294	66.6	2,124	7.4	21.1	52.2	12.0	7.4	100.0	1,415						
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	65.0	2,124	3.3	27.0	52.8	10.8	6.1	100.0	1,381	53.9	2,124	3.6	22.1	53.3	13.0	8.1	100.0	1,144						
Sex and sexual behaviour	52.1	2,124	2.7	12.8	48.7	28.3	7.4	100.0	1,107	51.5	2,124	2.7	12.3	48.0	28.2	8.8	100.0	1,094						
Contraception	48.7	2,124	3.7	9.8	33.8	42.2	10.4	100.0	1,035	47.1	2,124	3.8	9.4	32.8	41.3	12.7	100.0	1,001						
HIV/AIDS	62.3	2,124	3.6	10.3	39.2	39.4	7.6	100.0	1,322	62.5	2,124	3.7	10.5	38.2	39.7	7.9	100.0	1,328						
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	46.9	2,124	4.0	8.6	26.8	50.7	9.8	100.0	997	47.0	2,124	4.1	7.9	26.6	50.5	10.9	100.0	997						
MEN																								
Moral values	95.9	679	43.2	29.9	21.6	4.9	0.4	100.0	651	96.0	679	42.8	29.4	23.8	3.8	0.2	100.0	652						
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	65.6	679	2.0	14.5	42.3	39.2	2.0	100.0	445	68.2	679	2.1	14.4	40.4	41.6	1.5	100.0	463						
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	66.5	679	1.7	10.9	42.8	42.0	2.6	100.0	451	62.4	679	1.2	12.3	41.4	43.0	2.0	100.0	423						
Sex and sexual behaviour	55.9	679	0.3	7.4	40.0	48.5	3.7	100.0	379	55.0	679	0.5	7.5	37.4	51.7	2.9	100.0	373						
Contraception	53.5	679	0.7	5.6	31.6	58.0	4.1	100.0	363	53.0	679	0.5	7.4	31.8	54.6	5.7	100.0	360						
HIV/AIDS	68.8	679	0.8	6.5	39.4	50.0	3.2	100.0	467	69.1	679	1.0	5.8	38.5	51.0	3.8	100.0	469						
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	55.1	679	0.4	3.7	34.4	58.1	3.5	100.0	374	54.8	679	0.7	4.0	34.5	57.1	3.7	100.0	372						

Table 62. Attitudes toward family life education in school

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that specific topics on family life education should be taught in school to girls and to boys, and percent distribution of those who agree that a specific topic should be taught in school by the age at which they believe that the topic should first be taught in school, Meghalaya, 2005-06

**Table 63 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, 2005-06

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
	Tuberculosis <sup>1</sup>	Medically treated tuberculosis	
<b>URBAN</b>			
<b>Age</b>			
<15	81	81	741
15-59	536	536	1,462
60+	0	0	105
<b>Sex</b>			
Women	363	363	1,164
Men	369	369	1,144
<b>Cooking fuel</b>			
Solid fuel <sup>2</sup>	566	566	852
Other fuel	249	249	1,455
<b>Total</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>2,308</b>
<b>RURAL</b>			
<b>Age</b>			
<15	82	82	3,170
15-59	975	706	3,871
60+	2,167	1,238	421
<b>Sex</b>			
Women	526	386	3,715
Men	799	556	3,746
<b>Cooking fuel</b>			
Solid fuel <sup>2</sup>	696	477	6,553
Other fuel	430	430	909
<b>Total</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>7,462</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			
<b>Age</b>			
<15	82	82	3,910
15-59	855	660	5,333
60+	1,735	991	526
<b>Sex</b>			
Women	487	380	4,879
Men	699	512	4,890
<b>Cooking fuel</b>			
Solid fuel <sup>2</sup>	681	487	7,405
Other fuel	318	318	2,364
<b>Total</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>9,769</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes medically treated tuberculosis.

<sup>2</sup> Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes.



Table 64. Knowledge and attitude 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, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:								
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	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 misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of men who have heard of TB
<b>Age</b>														
15-19	86.0	464	47.2	61.4	74.9	7.6	399	68.9	170	38.2	44.3	80.7	12.4	117
20-34	87.7	1,036	48.7	63.8	80.1	5.9	909	80.2	312	46.7	53.2	79.1	13.4	250
35-49	91.3	624	44.4	65.0	76.8	5.0	570	81.9	197	44.7	60.4	85.1	14.5	161
<b>Residence</b>														
Urban	95.3	584	64.6	69.0	89.3	5.0	557	87.3	186	53.9	72.7	91.8	22.1	162
Rural	85.8	1,540	39.7	61.4	73.2	6.4	1,320	74.3	493	39.9	45.0	76.6	9.7	366
<b>Education</b>														
No education	78.8	628	27.0	53.7	62.6	8.4	494	54.7	165	17.9	31.1	68.7	16.6	90
<5 years complete	85.3	293	33.0	59.8	70.1	2.8	250	66.2	108	24.5	24.9	68.0	10.9	72
5-9 years complete	91.8	718	46.8	63.1	80.7	6.3	660	86.3	238	45.7	56.6	83.9	11.1	205
10 or more years complete	97.7	485	75.9	76.7	94.5	4.7	474	96.4	167	65.8	74.8	90.8	16.0	161
<b>Religion</b>														
Hindu	90.0	306	52.9	57.5	78.7	2.3	275	87.7	113	38.5	50.3	85.0	14.0	99
Muslim	73.7	92	47.3	52.2	61.6	0.9	68	(86.7)	34	(33.7)	(46.2)	(78.2)	(15.0)	30
Christian	90.2	1,449	47.1	65.0	80.1	6.1	1,307	79.4	461	46.6	53.8	80.9	13.0	366
Other	82.1	277	39.8	66.3	69.7	11.3	228	47.8	70	(44.0)	(65.0)	(76.5)	(16.9)	34
<b>Caste/tribe</b>														
Scheduled caste	94.4	127	56.0	57.6	77.9	1.0	120	(92.9)	44	(38.0)	(36.0)	(88.9)	(9.4)	41
Scheduled tribe	88.5	1,777	45.5	64.6	78.2	6.7	1,572	74.9	545	46.4	54.1	80.0	13.5	409
Other backward class	96.4	51	46.0	56.5	78.2	6.3	49	(97.5)	24	(37.2)	(55.1)	(89.8)	(2.6)	24
Other	80.6	169	58.6	60.2	75.9	2.7	136	84.7	62	35.2	61.2	80.3	22.5	53
<b>Wealth index</b>														
Lowest	70.8	216	15.7	40.0	52.7	7.7	153	69.0	72	(29.0)	(38.1)	(63.1)	(19.7)	50
Second	81.6	401	27.6	55.0	65.0	5.4	327	76.9	128	22.5	39.9	69.9	9.4	98
Middle	86.6	498	37.0	56.2	73.1	5.9	431	66.9	171	40.4	29.4	80.6	7.3	114
Fourth	95.2	579	57.1	73.7	86.3	6.1	552	82.2	193	54.4	70.2	87.1	15.3	159
Highest	96.5	429	71.2	73.5	91.7	5.8	414	93.6	114	60.3	73.8	92.2	18.4	107
Total	88.4	2,124	47.1	63.6	78.0	6.0	1,878	77.9	679	44.2	53.5	81.3	13.5	528

Note: Total includes women with missing information on religion and men with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.  
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

**Table 65 Health problems**

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, or goitre or any other thyroid disorders, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000 who have:			Total number of women	Number of men per 100,000 who have:			Total number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	667	1,362	681	464	0	777	0	170
20-34	963	1,347	1,095	1,036	389	811	194	312
35-49	1,003	2,257	617	624	1,595	617	308	197
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	2,860	2,754	1,801	584	1,634	1,307	654	186
Rural	169	1,186	508	1,540	267	535	0	493
<b>Education</b>								
No education	701	1,850	920	628	367	367	0	165
<5 years complete	212	892	0	293	0	0	0	108
5-9 years complete	689	1,139	803	718	509	1,361	0	238
10 or more years complete	1,927	2,465	1,403	485	1,516	726	726	167
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	0	1,809	1,809	216	0	1,821	0	72
Second	326	1,131	651	401	474	0	0	128
Middle	511	648	262	498	1,126	355	0	171
Fourth	1,175	1,862	748	579	627	1,309	314	193
Highest	2,018	2,770	1,441	429	532	532	532	114
Total	910	1,618	864	2,124	641	746	179	679

Table 66 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 frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Use of tobacco/alcohol</b>						
Smokes cigarettes or <i>bidis</i>	0.6	2.4	1.9	55.9	61.5	60.0
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.1	1.9
Chews <i>paan masala, gutkha, or other tobacco</i>	31.1	29.7	30.1	33.7	43.3	40.7
Uses snuff	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.2
Other	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.3	1.0
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Does not use tobacco	68.3	68.0	68.1	34.3	29.4	30.8
Drinks alcohol	2.3	4.4	3.8	40.5	52.4	49.2
Number of respondents	584	1,540	2,124	186	493	679
<b>Number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours</b>						
0	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.4	0.3
1-4	*	(50.0)	(50.0)	21.6	18.3	19.1
5-9	*	(25.0)	(25.8)	24.6	21.3	22.1
10 or more	*	(21.4)	(21.0)	53.8	60.0	58.4
Missing	*	(3.6)	(3.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	4	37	40	104	303	407
<b>Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking</b>						
Almost every day	*	1.9	1.6	6.5	9.7	9.0
About once a week	*	30.8	29.4	32.3	30.1	30.6
Less than once a week	*	67.3	69.0	61.3	59.2	59.7
Missing	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who drink alcohol	14	68	81	75	258	334

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 67 Source of health care

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, and percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme that have different types of health coverage, according to residence and the wealth index, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Source/health insurance	Residence		Wealth index					Total
	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
<b>Public medical sector</b>	48.7	70.5	75.6	79.4	77.5	59.9	27.2	64.8
Government/municipal hospital	38.4	12.3	2.3	10.0	20.7	33.2	19.3	19.1
Government dispensary	4.4	9.1	2.7	8.0	14.0	7.0	4.0	7.9
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	5.6	44.3	62.3	56.0	38.4	18.3	3.5	34.2
Sub-centre	0.0	4.2	8.2	4.1	3.5	1.3	0.0	3.1
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Government mobile clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Other public medical sector	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
<b>NGO or trust hospital/clinic</b>	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
<b>Private medical sector</b>	50.8	26.5	16.2	17.7	20.8	39.4	72.2	32.8
Private hospital	30.2	10.0	0.5	3.2	6.5	21.1	45.8	15.3
Private doctor/clinic	19.7	11.1	2.7	8.5	11.0	16.6	26.1	13.4
Private paramedic	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.5
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.4	2.6	5.2	3.2	1.6	1.1	0.2	2.0
Dai (TBA)	0.0	1.6	6.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Other private medical sector	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
<b>Other source</b>	0.1	2.3	6.6	2.5	1.2	0.3	0.2	1.7
Shop	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Home treatment	0.1	2.2	6.6	2.5	0.9	0.3	0.2	1.7
Other	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Health insurance</b>								
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	2.7	0.7
Number of households	495	1,405	237	412	444	495	312	1,900
<b>Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance</b>								
Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	*	*	nc	nc	*	*	*	*
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	*	*	nc	nc	*	*	*	*
Other health insurance through employer	*	*	nc	nc	*	*	*	*
Medical reimbursement from employer	*	*	nc	nc	*	*	*	*
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	*	*	nc	nc	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	nc	nc	*	*	*	*
Missing	*	*	nc	nc	*	*	*	*
Number of households	10	4	0	0	1	4	9	14

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; NGO = Nongovernmental organization; TBA = Traditional birth attendant.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

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

Table 68 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and sector, according to age, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Total	Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid		Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN											
15-19	(24.2)	57	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	14
20-24	25.2	201	(31.8)	(5.2)	(5.2)	(57.9)	100.0	(68.2)	(31.8)	100.0	51
25-29	36.6	273	47.9	2.6	5.9	43.6	100.0	49.6	50.4	100.0	100
30-34	41.8	186	52.5	2.5	3.3	41.7	100.0	41.8	58.2	100.0	78
35-39	52.8	232	49.8	1.6	5.8	42.8	100.0	40.9	59.1	100.0	122
40-44	53.1	142	48.5	0.8	6.9	43.8	100.0	42.2	57.8	100.0	75
45-49	61.5	122	42.7	3.5	3.5	50.4	100.0	52.2	47.8	100.0	75
Total	42.5	1,212	46.4	2.4	5.1	46.2	100.0	47.9	52.1	100.0	515
MEN											
15-19	*	4	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	4
20-24	(96.2)	35	(90.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.8)	100.0	(4.0)	(96.0)	100.0	33
25-29	97.8	61	81.4	0.0	4.4	14.2	100.0	24.2	75.8	100.0	60
30-34	97.9	61	90.2	0.0	0.0	9.8	100.0	15.4	84.6	100.0	60
35-39	100.0	75	88.7	1.7	0.0	9.5	100.0	14.0	86.0	100.0	75
40-44	97.4	50	79.9	0.0	2.7	17.3	100.0	13.6	86.4	100.0	49
45-49	100.0	56	83.6	2.3	0.0	14.0	100.0	9.4	90.6	100.0	56
Total	98.5	343	85.1	0.8	1.2	13.0	100.0	14.8	85.2	100.0	337

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

**Table 69. Control over and magnitude of cash earnings**  
 Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by person who decides how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husbands' cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:										Percentage of currently married men who report that:			
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's 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	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how her earnings are used	Number of men whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as they earn	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash		
<b>Age</b>														
15-19	*	5	(78.2)	54	*	5	nc	*	1	nc	0			
20-29	80.3	69	78.4	472	23.4	69	*	73.6	79	*	8			
30-39	90.9	106	80.1	416	30.9	105	(94.2)	81.0	122	(29.0)	31			
40-49	90.1	72	83.2	263	27.0	71	*	70.7	87	*	18			
<b>Residence</b>														
Urban	92.6	75	77.5	280	31.9	74	(93.3)	73.1	72	(24.1)	18			
Rural	85.9	176	80.8	925	25.9	176	(88.6)	77.0	218	(43.3)	40			
<b>Education</b>														
No education	80.1	82	80.5	466	25.5	82	*	74.4	89	*	14			
<5 years complete	(90.9)	50	78.4	201	(23.8)	49	*	(80.6)	44	*	11			
5-9 years complete	(89.6)	36	76.8	326	(28.3)	36	*	74.9	84	*	14			
10 or more years complete	93.0	83	85.4	212	31.9	83	(93.8)	76.6	73	*	19			
<b>Religion</b>														
Hindu	*	13	75.1	183	*	13	*	63.9	51	*	6			
Muslim	*	6	54.2	62	*	6	*	*	17	*	2			
Christian	87.7	205	82.5	796	27.2	204	90.1	80.8	188	(33.7)	46			
Other	*	27	83.4	164	*	27	*	(77.0)	34	*	3			
<b>Caste/tribe</b>														
Scheduled caste	*	3	82.1	79	*	3	*	*	23	*	3			
Scheduled tribe	88.1	234	82.6	994	27.5	233	91.2	80.3	229	36.6	51			
Other backward class	*	4	(67.4)	27	*	4	*	*	7	*	1			
Other	*	10	57.5	105	*	10	*	(54.2)	29	*	2			
<b>Wealth index</b>														
Lowest	(72.9)	38	83.2	163	(28.8)	38	*	(64.7)	41	*	1			
Second	(80.6)	53	70.7	277	(22.0)	53	*	(64.1)	58	*	13			
Middle	(92.7)	53	84.2	306	(18.3)	53	*	87.6	69	*	12			
Fourth	91.2	44	81.2	279	34.5	43	*	85.1	75	*	14			
Highest	97.0	62	82.7	181	35.3	62	*	69.2	47	*	16			
Total	87.9	251	80.0	1,206	27.7	250	89.9	76.0	290	37.4	57			

Note: Total includes men with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.  
 nc = Not calculated because there are no cases  
 () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.  
 \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

**Table 70 Decision making**  
Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about four kinds of issues and percent distribution of currently married men by person who they think should have the greater say in five decisions, by residence, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision					According to men, person they think should have the greater say in the decision							
	Mainly woman	Woman and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Missing	Total	Mainly husband	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly wife	Don't know/depends	Missing	Total
	URBAN												
Own health care	33.2	54.1	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	15.4	64.0	20.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	24.6	47.6	27.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Purchases for daily household needs	45.3	37.6	16.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	11.1	48.4	40.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	10.3	75.8	13.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	10.3	74.6	14.3	0.8	0.0	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.7	77.0	9.5	4.8	0.0	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.8	91.3	2.4	1.6	0.0	100.0
	RURAL												
Own health care	20.9	66.6	10.9	0.4	0.6	0.6	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	16.1	67.3	14.4	1.1	0.4	0.6	100.0	23.8	66.8	8.9	0.5	0.0	100.0
Purchases for daily household needs	33.4	51.1	13.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	100.0	19.3	61.9	17.8	0.5	0.5	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	7.6	80.1	10.1	1.5	0.1	0.6	100.0	14.9	78.2	6.4	0.5	0.0	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	14.9	71.8	11.9	1.5	0.0	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.9	81.7	1.5	3.0	0.0	100.0
	TOTAL												
Own health care	23.8	63.7	11.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	16.0	66.5	15.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	100.0	23.9	62.5	13.1	0.4	0.0	100.0
Purchases for daily household needs	36.1	47.9	14.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	100.0	17.5	58.9	22.9	0.4	0.4	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	8.2	79.1	10.8	1.2	0.2	0.5	100.0	13.8	77.4	8.2	0.6	0.0	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.5	72.9	11.4	2.2	0.0	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	11.8	83.8	1.7	2.7	0.0	100.0

na = Not applicable

Table 71 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women who usually make four specific kinds of decisions, either by themselves or jointly with their husband, and percentage of currently married men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in five specific kinds of decisions, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage who participate in all four decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the four decisions	Number of women	Percentage of men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in:		Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives				All of five specified decisions <sup>1</sup>	None of five specified decisions <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	(80.4)	(70.1)	(72.3)	(79.2)	(63.2)	(16.2)	57	*	*	4
20-24	85.9	83.0	86.9	85.9	77.9	10.5	201	(62.2)	(20.8)	35
25-29	84.6	78.3	80.6	83.7	72.9	12.1	273	77.8	8.6	61
30-39	88.6	84.2	84.4	88.3	79.1	8.5	418	69.7	9.1	137
40-49	91.3	86.4	87.4	92.2	81.5	5.3	264	69.3	9.2	106
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	87.3	79.3	82.9	86.2	74.1	9.9	282	68.3	4.0	76
Rural	87.5	83.5	84.4	87.7	78.3	9.1	930	70.3	12.4	266
<b>Education</b>										
No education	85.8	79.6	81.2	85.3	73.8	10.3	466	80.4	10.4	114
<5 years complete	89.2	85.0	86.3	90.2	81.8	7.9	203	(75.9)	(10.2)	52
5-9 years complete	86.7	82.6	83.6	85.9	77.5	10.6	328	60.2	13.2	99
10 or more years complete	90.5	86.3	88.8	91.1	80.1	6.5	215	62.6	7.4	78
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>										
Employed	91.1	87.8	88.8	91.3	83.4	5.9	515	70.2	10.7	337
Employed, for cash	93.1	88.8	91.8	92.0	85.0	5.4	251	69.7	9.7	290
Employed, not for cash	89.1	86.9	85.9	90.6	82.0	6.4	264	(72.6)	(16.6)	48
Not employed	85.0	78.7	80.7	84.5	72.9	11.6	696	*	*	5
<b>Number of living children</b>										
0	82.8	77.8	81.2	81.7	72.3	13.3	117	(63.7)	(15.6)	38
1-2	86.2	82.1	83.9	88.0	77.6	9.8	442	62.2	11.7	140
3-4	87.0	81.4	83.9	85.8	77.1	9.9	357	79.0	9.0	95
5+	91.6	86.2	85.6	90.3	79.0	6.1	296	76.0	7.5	70
<b>Household structure<sup>2</sup></b>										
Nuclear	86.7	82.8	83.6	88.0	77.6	9.5	791	72.5	9.9	211
Non-nuclear	88.9	82.0	84.9	86.1	76.7	8.9	421	65.5	11.5	131
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	78.5	70.2	75.1	74.7	66.3	18.7	183	62.0	14.8	57
Muslim	48.7	51.9	55.0	54.0	47.7	44.0	62	*	*	17
Christian	91.4	87.3	87.5	91.6	81.9	5.9	801	72.6	11.0	227
Other	92.9	84.3	88.2	92.9	78.0	2.4	166	(74.8)	(0.0)	42
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	87.0	82.2	88.8	87.9	78.1	9.7	79	*	*	23
Scheduled tribe	90.9	85.9	86.8	90.6	80.5	6.0	1,001	73.1	9.6	280
Other backward class	(69.5)	(58.1)	(62.9)	(65.2)	(55.8)	(25.8)	27	*	*	9
Other	59.6	56.2	60.4	61.5	52.0	36.1	105	(51.4)	(17.4)	30
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	80.8	76.0	76.8	83.2	73.6	14.4	163	(54.9)	(24.4)	54
Second	80.1	78.1	76.0	81.8	72.7	15.7	279	66.4	13.8	86
Middle	92.4	85.6	89.4	89.0	78.8	5.1	306	85.0	7.9	75
Fourth	91.7	86.2	88.9	91.9	82.4	6.1	281	72.0	4.9	79
Highest	89.7	84.0	86.4	89.4	77.1	7.2	183	65.8	2.5	49
Total	87.5	82.5	84.1	87.3	77.3	9.3	1,212	69.8	10.5	343

Note: Total includes women with missing information on employment (past 12 months) and men with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Decisions about major household purchases, purchases for daily household needs, visits to the wife's family or relatives, what to do with the money the wife earns, and how many children to have.

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



Table 72 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, by background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone <sup>1</sup>	Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme		
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	14.4	5.5	15.2	0.3	9.2	464
20-24	29.1	11.6	17.5	1.4	23.1	425
25-29	36.9	18.6	25.8	1.2	27.6	378
30-39	48.3	26.1	27.0	1.9	39.3	516
40-49	49.8	23.0	29.8	3.2	43.7	342
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	41.9	29.7	27.9	1.7	25.1	584
Rural	32.7	12.0	20.8	1.4	29.2	1,540
<b>Education</b>						
No education	30.7	4.9	17.8	0.9	36.5	628
<5 years complete	40.0	7.7	16.6	0.7	28.1	293
5-9 years complete	26.4	12.9	21.1	1.3	19.7	718
10 or more years complete	51.5	43.8	35.5	3.1	29.8	485
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>						
Employed	60.3	25.4	27.0	2.6	35.0	874
Employed, for cash	75.9	35.7	31.8	2.2	39.3	482
Employed, not for cash	41.0	12.7	21.2	3.0	29.6	392
Not employed	17.8	10.9	19.8	0.8	23.3	1,249
<b>Marital status</b>						
Never married	26.2	13.3	20.1	0.4	13.5	729
Currently married	35.0	17.4	24.6	1.8	32.1	1,212
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	73.2	27.6	21.0	3.9	59.5	183
<b>Number of living children</b>						
0	27.2	14.0	20.9	0.4	16.1	856
1-2	37.4	20.3	22.4	2.0	31.2	538
3-4	37.1	19.7	27.8	2.6	38.3	394
5+	50.1	15.3	22.3	2.3	41.8	336
<b>Household structure<sup>2</sup></b>						
Nuclear	33.5	16.2	22.9	1.3	27.2	1,250
Non-nuclear	37.8	17.9	22.5	1.8	29.4	874
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	26.7	15.3	23.2	2.1	18.7	306
Muslim	9.7	7.7	39.7	2.8	4.3	92
Christian	37.4	18.8	23.7	1.4	29.5	1,449
Other	42.1	11.6	12.1	0.9	39.1	277
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	27.8	15.7	18.2	1.0	18.1	127
Scheduled tribe	37.2	17.4	22.2	1.4	30.7	1,777
Other backward class	31.8	10.9	26.1	1.2	22.1	51
Other	21.9	14.5	30.7	2.6	9.7	169
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	15.7	1.2	23.2	1.8	32.0	216
Second	27.9	2.6	25.7	1.8	27.7	401
Middle	33.7	9.3	16.0	0.3	30.5	498
Fourth	37.9	20.7	18.9	0.9	25.1	579
Highest	50.2	41.7	33.0	3.4	27.7	429
Total	35.3	16.9	22.8	1.5	28.1	2,124

Note: Total includes women with missing information on employment (past 12 months) and religion, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> To the market, to the health facility, and to places outside the village/community.

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

Table 73 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 him sex, according to marital status, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Reason/behaviour	Ever married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:</b>						
She goes out without telling him	34.1	24.9	24.9	24.5	31.0	24.7
She neglects the house or children	44.5	39.2	37.3	39.7	42.0	39.5
She argues with him	29.7	22.5	20.6	20.4	26.6	21.5
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	15.0	16.3	8.3	18.0	12.7	17.1
She doesn't cook food properly	27.2	14.8	20.4	14.8	24.9	14.8
He suspects she is unfaithful	34.3	50.2	27.8	55.1	32.1	52.6
She shows disrespect for in-laws	41.1	42.3	30.5	41.8	37.5	42.0
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	55.9	61.8	48.0	65.4	53.2	63.5
<b>Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:</b>						
Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	67.5	66.9	59.9	52.6	64.9	60.0
Knows husband has sex with other women	77.8	77.7	65.4	63.8	73.6	71.0
Is tired or not in the mood	65.6	71.2	55.0	53.9	62.0	62.9
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	57.1	61.5	48.2	44.5	54.1	53.3
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	17.0	18.6	30.3	31.3	21.6	24.7
<b>Percentage who agree that when a woman refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:</b>						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	15.6	na	13.2	na	14.5
Refuse to give her financial support	na	12.3	na	5.5	na	9.0
Use force to have sex	na	7.9	na	4.5	na	6.3
Have sex with another woman	na	5.8	na	6.2	na	6.0
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	2.6	na	1.4	na	2.0
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	79.0	na	81.8	na	80.3
Number of respondents	1,395	352	729	326	2,124	679

na = Not applicable

Table 74 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 and 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, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason <sup>1</sup>		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons <sup>2</sup>		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 <sup>3</sup>	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	48.7	64.7	45.7	39.7	82.6	464	170
20-24	56.0	67.5	51.3	48.8	76.8	425	131
25-29	56.9	59.5	57.9	63.6	75.1	378	104
30-39	54.3	61.2	58.5	62.2	82.3	516	164
40-49	49.7	64.4	58.1	57.0	83.0	342	110
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	52.5	60.5	58.6	52.3	81.4	584	186
Rural	53.4	64.7	52.4	53.7	79.9	1,540	493
<b>Education</b>							
No education	52.8	72.6	56.1	42.8	79.8	628	165
<5 years complete	59.1	51.8	42.7	47.0	77.7	293	108
5-9 years complete	54.9	66.1	49.4	56.5	81.9	718	238
10 or more years complete	47.6	58.4	65.3	63.4	80.4	485	167
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>							
Employed	56.6	62.7	47.2	56.7	81.0	874	538
Employed, for cash	53.7	64.0	53.8	59.1	83.9	482	443
Employed, not for cash	60.1	56.5	39.1	45.7	67.4	392	95
Not employed	50.8	66.3	59.0	40.2	77.3	1,249	138
<b>Marital status</b>							
Never married	48.0	65.4	48.2	44.5	81.8	729	326
Currently married	56.5	61.3	56.1	61.7	78.8	1,212	343
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	51.3	*	64.0	*	*	183	10
<b>Number of living children</b>							
0	48.2	66.0	49.7	45.6	79.7	856	367
1-2	55.2	56.3	60.2	67.8	75.9	538	145
3-4	54.0	62.7	57.9	66.0	83.2	394	96
5+	61.6	66.8	51.0	46.5	88.9	336	70
<b>Household structure<sup>4</sup></b>							
Nuclear	53.5	60.4	52.7	55.0	79.8	1,250	360
Non-nuclear	52.7	67.1	56.0	51.4	80.9	874	319
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	44.5	66.3	52.9	66.4	72.6	306	113
Muslim	62.6	(75.8)	54.1	(68.1)	(70.5)	92	34
Christian	54.9	60.7	51.9	50.5	82.4	1,449	461
Other	50.6	72.0	66.7	43.7	84.1	277	70
<b>Caste/tribe</b>							
Scheduled caste	38.7	(73.4)	59.4	(67.7)	(73.4)	127	44
Scheduled tribe	54.5	62.6	54.2	49.8	82.1	1,777	545
Other backward class	38.3	(64.2)	47.2	(85.0)	(58.3)	51	24
Other	54.6	62.8	51.1	59.7	79.8	169	62
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Lowest	60.8	80.0	50.6	63.6	57.3	216	72
Second	67.0	59.4	44.3	51.2	74.4	401	128
Middle	57.5	60.4	50.1	45.2	88.7	498	171
Fourth	44.8	62.5	59.9	53.6	82.6	579	193
Highest	42.6	64.3	61.7	61.0	85.3	429	114
Total	53.2	63.5	54.1	53.3	80.3	2,124	679

Note: Total includes women/men with missing information on employment (past 12 months), religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> 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 food properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws.

<sup>2</sup> Specified reasons are: she knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease, knows husband has sex with other women, and is tired or not in the mood.

<sup>3</sup> Specified behaviours are: get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex, and have sex with another woman.

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

**Table 75 Experience of physical or sexual violence**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, and among those who have experienced physical or sexual violence, the person committing the violence, by marital status, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever married	Never married	Total
<b>Type of violence experienced</b>			
Physical violence ever	17.2	12.3	15.6
Sexual violence ever	1.8	0.7	1.4
Physical and sexual violence ever	1.4	0.2	1.0
Physical or sexual violence ever	17.6	12.8	16.0
Number of women	947	478	1,425
<b>Person committing physical violence</b>			
Current husband	58.5	(0.0)	43.0
Former husband	17.9	(0.0)	13.1
Father/step-father	17.2	(47.0)	25.1
Mother/step-mother	25.9	(75.8)	39.1
Sister/brother	3.3	(17.2)	7.0
Other relative	1.4	(0.0)	1.0
Teacher	0.5	(1.5)	0.8
Other	0.0	(0.7)	0.2
Number who experienced physical violence	163	59	222
<b>Person committing sexual violence</b>			
Current husband	*	*	*
Former husband	*	*	*
Current/former boyfriend	*	*	*
Own friend/acquaintance	*	*	*
Family friend	*	*	*
Number who experienced sexual violence	17	3	21

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 76 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
<b>Physical violence</b>				
Any form of physical violence	12.6	1.9	9.2	11.0
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	2.5	0.7	1.4	2.1
Slapped her	10.6	1.5	7.8	9.3
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	6.1	1.0	4.0	4.9
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	2.2	0.4	1.4	1.8
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	6.1	0.6	4.0	4.7
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.5
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.5
<b>Sexual violence</b>				
Any form of sexual violence	1.6	0.2	1.5	1.7
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	1.3	0.2	1.2	1.4
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	1.6	0.1	1.6	1.7
<b>Emotional violence</b>				
Any form of emotional violence	7.1	1.2	5.6	6.9
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	4.2	0.8	3.1	3.9
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	3.7	0.7	2.9	3.6
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	4.6	0.9	3.8	4.8
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	12.8	2.0	9.3	11.2
Any form of physical and sexual violence	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.5
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	15.0	2.6	11.2	13.7
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.2
Any violence by women against their husband <sup>2</sup>	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.4
Number of ever-married women	947	889	889	889

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

<sup>1</sup> Excludes widows.

<sup>2</sup> Any violence by women against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Table 77 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	(17.5)	(17.7)	(7.1)	(17.7)	(22.2)	38
20-24	8.8	15.7	3.1	16.4	19.2	137
25-29	3.8	11.9	1.4	11.9	12.6	193
30-39	7.6	10.2	1.1	10.5	13.0	334
40-49	6.4	13.8	0.7	13.8	16.0	245
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	7.2	10.4	1.5	10.8	13.2	222
Rural	7.1	13.3	1.6	13.4	15.5	725
<b>Education</b>						
No education	9.1	15.1	2.4	15.6	17.8	370
<5 years complete	6.2	16.9	0.0	16.9	18.6	163
5-9 years complete	6.0	11.1	2.4	11.1	12.8	252
10 or more years complete	5.1	4.7	0.0	4.7	8.2	162
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>						
Employed	8.1	12.3	1.9	12.7	14.8	442
Employed, for cash	9.0	12.2	1.6	12.2	14.2	244
Employed, not for cash	7.0	12.4	2.2	13.3	15.6	198
Not employed	6.2	12.8	1.3	12.8	15.1	504
<b>Marital status</b>						
Currently married	5.6	11.7	1.0	11.9	14.0	819
Widowed	6.0	8.3	0.0	8.3	8.3	57
Divorced/separated/deserted	25.0	26.8	9.3	26.8	31.2	71
<b>Marital status and duration<sup>1</sup></b>						
Married only once	5.5	11.6	1.1	11.9	13.8	770
0-4 years	7.2	11.7	2.2	11.7	14.4	140
5-9 years	5.0	13.1	2.0	13.6	14.2	184
10+ years	5.2	11.0	0.4	11.2	13.4	447
Married more than once	(7.4)	(12.0)	(0.0)	(12.0)	(17.5)	49
<b>Number of living children</b>						
0	7.8	9.6	1.2	9.6	11.4	73
1-2	8.0	14.4	2.5	14.4	16.1	356
3-4	6.0	14.0	1.6	14.6	16.1	272
5+	6.8	9.3	0.4	9.3	13.1	245
<b>Household structure<sup>2</sup></b>						
Nuclear	6.2	12.4	1.5	12.7	14.6	605
Non-nuclear	8.6	12.9	1.7	12.9	15.6	342
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	5.6	16.0	2.0	16.6	18.6	132
Muslim	(5.0)	(24.8)	(2.5)	(24.8)	(24.8)	36
Christian	6.6	11.7	1.2	11.8	13.9	645
Other	11.8	10.4	2.7	10.4	13.8	133
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	6.1	19.0	1.5	19.0	22.1	59
Scheduled tribe	7.3	11.8	1.6	12.0	14.2	797
Other backward class	(4.5)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(9.4)	(11.7)	18
Other	6.5	16.3	2.4	17.4	18.0	73
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	3.7	19.3	0.0	19.3	20.8	121
Second	7.5	13.7	2.1	14.1	15.3	216
Middle	7.8	13.0	2.4	13.0	15.2	245
Fourth	7.6	11.2	1.1	11.2	14.2	230
Highest	7.3	6.5	1.5	7.1	10.1	136
<b>Respondent's father beat her mother</b>						
Yes	10.6	30.7	2.3	30.7	31.1	113
No	5.8	9.1	1.2	9.3	11.6	728
Don't know	12.6	17.4	3.4	17.4	21.1	105
Total	7.1	12.6	1.6	12.8	15.0	947

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women with missing information on employment (past 12 months) and on respondent's father beat her mother, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Currently married women only.

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

Table 78 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Husband's characteristic/ empowerment indicator	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
<b>Husband's education</b>						
No education	8.7	14.1	1.9	14.1	15.7	386
<5 years complete	4.5	14.5	0.7	14.5	17.6	130
5-7 years complete	4.4	13.1	2.8	13.8	15.1	107
8-9 years complete	9.4	13.8	1.8	13.8	16.7	121
10-11 years complete	6.5	6.7	0.0	6.7	10.2	72
12 or more years complete	4.8	7.6	0.7	7.6	10.0	125
<b>Husband's alcohol consumption</b>						
Does not drink	3.1	8.3	1.2	8.5	9.3	442
Drinks/never gets drunk	*	*	*	*	*	4
Gets drunk sometimes	7.1	12.7	1.5	12.9	15.4	405
Gets drunk often	25.9	32.5	3.8	32.5	40.0	96
<b>Spousal age difference<sup>1</sup></b>						
Wife older	7.4	8.9	0.0	8.9	14.9	60
Wife is same age	(10.7)	(14.7)	(0.0)	(14.7)	(24.3)	36
Wife 1-4 years younger	4.8	11.5	1.5	11.8	13.6	297
Wife 5-9 years younger	5.5	12.5	0.5	12.5	14.0	266
Wife 10+ years younger	5.1	10.1	1.8	10.7	11.3	149
<b>Spousal education difference</b>						
Husband better educated	5.7	13.4	1.6	13.6	16.2	326
Wife better educated	5.7	11.2	1.2	11.2	12.9	251
Both equally educated	5.2	7.4	0.4	7.4	10.0	100
Neither educated	10.6	14.8	2.0	14.8	16.9	263
<b>Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband<sup>2</sup></b>						
0	2.3	7.6	0.5	7.8	9.0	562
1-2	9.9	16.8	1.5	16.8	19.8	240
3-4	19.4	23.1	4.4	23.8	27.8	132
5-6	*	*	*	*	*	14
<b>Number of decisions in which women participate<sup>3</sup></b>						
0	7.2	13.5	3.0	14.6	15.8	72
1-2	7.0	17.5	0.0	17.5	22.6	43
3-4	5.4	11.1	0.9	11.2	13.3	704
<b>Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified<sup>4</sup></b>						
0	7.3	9.4	1.4	9.6	12.5	411
1-2	7.8	13.2	2.7	13.8	16.2	145
3-4	6.7	11.0	1.0	11.0	12.4	179
5-6	7.9	19.6	1.8	19.6	22.1	100
7	5.1	19.7	1.6	19.7	19.7	113
<b>Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband<sup>5</sup></b>						
0	7.2	12.0	1.4	12.0	15.8	155
1-2	6.6	6.9	1.8	7.2	10.4	251
3	7.3	15.4	1.6	15.6	16.9	541
Total	7.1	12.6	1.6	12.8	15.0	947

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Table includes women with missing information on husband's education, husband's alcohol consumption, spousal age difference, and spousal education difference, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Currently married women only.

<sup>2</sup> Behaviours include: he 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.

<sup>3</sup> Currently married women only. Decisions included are decisions about own health care, major household purchases, purchases for daily household needs, and visits to her family or relatives.

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

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



**Table 79 Injuries to women due to spousal violence**

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced specific types of 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, 2005-06

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
<b>Experienced physical violence</b>						
Ever	18.3	3.8	19.8	3.6	28.7	119
In the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	17.7	4.6	20.3	4.4	29.3	98
<b>Experienced sexual violence</b>						
Ever	*	*	*	*	*	15
In the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	15
<b>Experienced physical or sexual violence</b>						
Ever	18.8	3.7	19.5	3.6	29.0	121
In the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	18.3	4.5	19.9	4.3	29.7	100
<b>Experienced physical and sexual violence</b>						
Ever	*	*	*	*	*	13
In the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	13

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Excludes widows.

**Table 80 Help seeking behaviour**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever married	Never married	
<b>Help seeking behaviour</b>						
Never sought help and never told anyone	60.7	*	*	58.4	(59.6)	58.7
Never sought help but told someone	18.1	*	*	18.1	(18.1)	18.1
Sought help	11.1	*	*	15.1	(9.2)	13.5
Don't know/missing	10.1	*	*	8.5	(13.2)	9.7
Number of women who experienced violence	208	6	14	167	61	228
<b>Sources of help among those who sought any help</b>						
Own family	(66.1)	*	*	(74.4)	*	(69.2)
Husband's family	(27.2)	*	*	(31.7)	*	(25.9)
Friend	(19.2)	*	*	(23.0)	*	(22.9)
Neighbour	(15.6)	*	*	(10.7)	*	(14.5)
Number of women who sought help	23	2	6	25	6	31

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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







## APPENDIX

### ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) nonsampling errors and (2) sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the result 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 third National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) to minimize this type of error, nonsampling 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-3 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-3 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-3 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  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum,  
 $y_{hi}$  is the sum of the weighted values of variable  $y$  in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  cluster in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum,  
 $x_{hi}$  is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  cluster in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  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-3 sample for Meghalaya, there were 71 clusters. Hence, 71 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 71 clusters,  
 $r_{(i)}$  is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 70 clusters ( $i^{\text{th}}$  cluster excluded), and  
 $k$  is the total number of clusters.

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

Sampling errors for NFHS-3 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Meghalaya as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Table A.2 presents the value of the statistic ( $R$ ), its standard error ( $SE$ ), the number of unweighted ( $N$ ) and weighted ( $WN$ ) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error ( $SE/R$ ), and the 95 percent confidence limits ( $R \pm 2SE$ ) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1). In the case of the total fertility rate, the number of unweighted cases is not relevant, as there is no known unweighted value for woman-years of exposure to childbearing.

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Meghalaya, 2005-06

Variable	Estimate	Base population
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	De facto household population, all ages
No education	Proportion	De facto household population of females/males age 6 and above
Tuberculosis prevalence	Rate	100,000 usual household residents
Using adequately iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Urban residence	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
No education	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of education	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public medical sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women/men age 15-49
Mother received ANC from health personnel	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
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)
Treated with 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's vaccination card seen by interviewer	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child fully vaccinated	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Height-for-age, stunting (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
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kgm <sup>2</sup>	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Total and age-specific fertility rates (last 3 years)	Rate	Women years of exposure
Mortality rates	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Women/men with any anaemia	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Meghalaya, 2005-06								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males, all ages)								
Urban	1013	39	1855	1118	1.360	0.038	936	1091
Rural	1002	23	2830	3685	1.085	0.023	957	1047
Total	1005	20	4685	4803	1.192	0.019	966	1044
No education (household female population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.130	0.016	1693	1021	1.835	0.122	0.098	0.162
Rural	0.406	0.034	2340	3047	2.707	0.084	0.338	0.475
Total	0.337	0.025	4033	4068	2.710	0.075	0.287	0.387
No education (household male population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.093	0.015	1614	973	1.794	0.164	0.062	0.123
Rural	0.387	0.038	2344	3052	2.855	0.098	0.311	0.462
Total	0.316	0.028	3958	4025	2.862	0.089	0.260	0.372
Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000 usual household residents)								
Urban	366	139	3828	2308	1.263	0.379	88	643
Rural	663	135	5730	7462	1.247	0.203	394	932
Total	593	108	9558	9769	1.352	0.182	378	808
Using adequately iodized salt (households)								
Urban	0.961	0.013	819	494	1.907	0.013	0.935	0.987
Rural	0.769	0.039	1076	1401	3.014	0.051	0.691	0.846
Total	0.819	0.028	1895	1895	3.181	0.034	0.762	0.875
Urban residence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.275	0.023	2124	2124	2.383	0.084	0.229	0.321
Urban residence (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.274	0.030	680	679	1.731	0.108	0.214	0.333
No education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.295	0.028	2124	2124	2.837	0.095	0.239	0.352
No education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.244	0.031	680	679	1.896	0.129	0.181	0.306
Completed 10 or more years of education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.228	0.025	2124	2124	2.745	0.110	0.178	0.279
Completed 10 or more years of education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.246	0.026	680	679	1.590	0.107	0.193	0.299
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.343	0.015	2124	2124	1.421	0.043	0.314	0.373
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.481	0.023	680	679	1.221	0.049	0.434	0.527
Currently married (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.571	0.015	2124	2124	1.420	0.027	0.540	0.601
Currently married (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.505	0.024	680	679	1.226	0.047	0.458	0.552
Married before age 18 (women age 20-49)								
Total	0.296	0.017	1661	1660	1.498	0.057	0.262	0.329
Married before age 21 (men age 25-49)								
Total	0.248	0.025	376	378	1.128	0.101	0.198	0.299
Currently using any method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.437	0.040	455	282	1.700	0.091	0.358	0.517
Rural	0.184	0.030	713	930	2.070	0.164	0.123	0.244
Total	0.243	0.024	1168	1212	1.939	0.100	0.194	0.291
Currently using a modern method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.367	0.036	455	282	1.602	0.099	0.294	0.440
Rural	0.130	0.026	713	930	2.058	0.200	0.078	0.183
Total	0.185	0.021	1168	1212	1.872	0.115	0.143	0.228
Currently using a traditional method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.070	0.018	455	282	1.476	0.252	0.035	0.106
Rural	0.053	0.009	713	930	1.114	0.176	0.035	0.072
Total	0.057	0.008	1168	1212	1.214	0.144	0.041	0.074

Continued...

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Currently using female sterilization (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.189	0.024	455	282	1.308	0.127	0.141	0.237
Rural	0.066	0.017	713	930	1.817	0.257	0.032	0.100
Total	0.095	0.014	1168	1212	1.630	0.148	0.067	0.122
Currently using pill (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.088	0.014	455	282	1.065	0.161	0.060	0.116
Rural	0.038	0.013	713	930	1.856	0.351	0.011	0.064
Total	0.049	0.011	1168	1212	1.692	0.217	0.028	0.071
Currently using IUD (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.031	0.010	455	282	1.180	0.311	0.012	0.050
Rural	0.010	0.005	713	930	1.340	0.505	0.000	0.020
Total	0.015	0.004	1168	1212	1.258	0.302	0.006	0.024
Currently using condom (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.051	0.013	455	282	1.247	0.254	0.025	0.076
Rural	0.015	0.007	713	930	1.472	0.441	0.002	0.029
Total	0.024	0.006	1168	1212	1.326	0.250	0.012	0.035
Using public medical sector source of contraception (women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception)								
Urban	0.414	0.032	174	108	0.848	0.077	0.350	0.477
Rural	0.442	0.053	95	124	1.042	0.121	0.335	0.549
Total	0.429	0.032	269	232	1.060	0.075	0.365	0.493
Want no more children (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.521	0.025	455	282	1.052	0.047	0.472	0.570
Rural	0.367	0.035	713	930	1.913	0.094	0.298	0.437
Total	0.403	0.027	1168	1212	1.847	0.066	0.350	0.456
Want no more children (currently married men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.484	0.042	126	76	0.951	0.088	0.399	0.569
Rural	0.356	0.033	202	266	0.963	0.091	0.291	0.422
Total	0.385	0.027	328	343	1.005	0.070	0.331	0.439
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married women age 15-49)								
Total	0.282	0.018	1168	1212	1.361	0.064	0.246	0.318
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married men age 15-49)								
Total	0.334	0.030	328	343	1.152	0.090	0.273	0.394
Ideal number of children (women age 15-49)								
Total	3.355	0.117	1834	1796	3.019	0.035	3.121	3.589
Ideal number of children (men age 15-49)								
Total	3.048	0.104	549	537	1.565	0.034	2.839	3.257
Mother received ANC from health personnel (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.918	0.017	233	144	0.928	0.018	0.885	0.952
Rural	0.579	0.045	515	672	2.070	0.078	0.488	0.669
Total	0.639	0.038	748	816	2.198	0.059	0.563	0.714
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.322	0.034	233	144	1.104	0.105	0.254	0.390
Rural	0.134	0.026	515	672	1.708	0.192	0.083	0.185
Total	0.167	0.022	748	816	1.655	0.132	0.123	0.211
Births delivered by a skilled provider (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.783	0.058	322	199	2.102	0.075	0.666	0.899
Rural	0.218	0.041	771	1006	2.295	0.188	0.136	0.300
Total	0.311	0.037	1093	1205	2.243	0.119	0.237	0.385
Institutional delivery (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.736	0.065	322	199	2.202	0.089	0.605	0.867
Rural	0.201	0.041	771	1006	2.347	0.204	0.119	0.283
Total	0.290	0.037	1093	1205	2.300	0.129	0.215	0.364
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth (last birth in last five years)								
Urban	0.700	0.053	233	144	1.773	0.076	0.593	0.806
Rural	0.200	0.035	515	672	1.998	0.177	0.129	0.271
Total	0.288	0.032	748	816	1.967	0.110	0.225	0.352

Continued...

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Children with diarrhoea treated with ORS packets (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Rural	0.667	0.096	42	55	1.292	0.144	0.474	0.859
Total	0.651	0.084	58	65	1.357	0.129	0.482	0.819
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Rural	0.762	0.067	42	55	0.898	0.088	0.628	0.896
Total	0.722	0.064	58	65	1.003	0.088	0.595	0.849
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.354	0.093	65	40	1.558	0.262	0.169	0.539
Rural	0.319	0.046	144	188	1.191	0.145	0.227	0.412
Total	0.326	0.042	209	228	1.312	0.128	0.243	0.409
Child received BCG vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.785	0.077	65	40	1.497	0.098	0.632	0.938
Rural	0.632	0.058	144	188	1.414	0.091	0.517	0.747
Total	0.659	0.049	209	228	1.525	0.075	0.560	0.757
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.477	0.081	65	40	1.308	0.170	0.315	0.639
Rural	0.472	0.057	144	188	1.349	0.120	0.359	0.585
Total	0.473	0.049	209	228	1.441	0.103	0.376	0.570
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.615	0.084	65	40	1.385	0.136	0.448	0.783
Rural	0.556	0.048	144	188	1.142	0.086	0.460	0.651
Total	0.566	0.042	209	228	1.251	0.074	0.482	0.650
Child received measles vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.508	0.083	65	40	1.337	0.164	0.342	0.674
Rural	0.424	0.051	144	188	1.237	0.121	0.321	0.526
Total	0.438	0.045	209	228	1.328	0.102	0.349	0.528
Child fully vaccinated (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.338	0.087	65	40	1.479	0.257	0.164	0.512
Rural	0.326	0.051	144	188	1.307	0.157	0.224	0.429
Total	0.329	0.045	209	228	1.416	0.137	0.239	0.418
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.232	0.038	267	165	1.366	0.163	0.157	0.308
Rural	0.131	0.016	649	847	1.157	0.125	0.098	0.164
Total	0.148	0.015	916	1012	1.238	0.102	0.117	0.178
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.160	0.022	1425	1425	2.214	0.134	0.117	0.203
Weight-for-height, wasting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.242	0.065	182	110	1.887	0.268	0.112	0.372
Rural	0.318	0.034	503	655	1.508	0.107	0.250	0.386
Total	0.307	0.031	685	765	1.684	0.099	0.246	0.368
Height-for-age, stunting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.544	0.039	182	110	1.037	0.073	0.465	0.623
Rural	0.553	0.034	503	655	1.412	0.061	0.486	0.620
Total	0.551	0.029	685	765	1.528	0.053	0.493	0.610
Weight-for-age, underweight (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.396	0.071	182	110	1.773	0.179	0.254	0.537
Rural	0.503	0.031	503	655	1.262	0.062	0.441	0.565
Total	0.488	0.028	685	765	1.430	0.058	0.431	0.544
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.168	0.016	799	495	1.223	0.096	0.135	0.200
Rural	0.138	0.025	1033	1348	2.300	0.179	0.089	0.188
Total	0.146	0.019	1832	1842	2.267	0.128	0.109	0.184
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.169	0.037	260	158	1.568	0.216	0.096	0.242
Rural	0.131	0.020	335	442	1.078	0.152	0.091	0.171
Total	0.141	0.018	595	599	1.250	0.126	0.106	0.177

Continued...

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) $\geq 25.0$ kg/m <sup>2</sup> (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.080	0.012	799	495	1.296	0.155	0.055	0.105
Rural	0.043	0.007	1033	1348	1.140	0.168	0.028	0.057
Total	0.053	0.006	1832	1842	1.165	0.115	0.041	0.065
Body mass index (BMI) $\geq 25.0$ kg/m <sup>2</sup> (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.050	0.019	260	158	1.430	0.388	0.011	0.089
Rural	0.063	0.017	335	442	1.287	0.272	0.029	0.097
Total	0.059	0.014	595	599	1.407	0.229	0.032	0.087
Have heard of AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.895	0.016	944	584	1.556	0.017	0.864	0.926
Rural	0.525	0.050	1180	1540	3.446	0.096	0.425	0.626
Total	0.627	0.035	2124	2124	3.295	0.055	0.558	0.696
Have heard of AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.895	0.026	306	186	1.496	0.029	0.843	0.948
Rural	0.543	0.047	374	493	1.814	0.086	0.449	0.637
Total	0.639	0.035	680	679	1.883	0.054	0.570	0.709
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.274	0.035	944	584	2.432	0.129	0.204	0.345
Rural	0.076	0.025	1180	1540	3.187	0.324	0.027	0.126
Total	0.131	0.020	2124	2124	2.663	0.149	0.092	0.170
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.265	0.036	306	186	1.410	0.135	0.193	0.336
Rural	0.091	0.019	374	493	1.261	0.207	0.053	0.128
Total	0.138	0.017	680	679	1.302	0.125	0.104	0.173
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	2.278	0.292	na	1648	1.600	0.128	1.694	2.861
Rural	4.376	0.387	na	4348	1.847	0.088	3.602	5.149
Total	3.799	0.290	na	5996	1.820	0.076	3.218	4.380
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.032	0.008	na	400	1.012	0.244	0.017	0.048
Rural	0.062	0.011	na	1054	1.217	0.176	0.040	0.084
Total	0.054	0.008	na	1454	1.265	0.149	0.038	0.070
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 20-24 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.116	0.019	na	359	1.368	0.161	0.078	0.153
Rural	0.219	0.015	na	905	0.990	0.067	0.190	0.249
Total	0.190	0.011	na	1263	1.038	0.059	0.167	0.212
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 25-29 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.150	0.019	na	264	1.109	0.127	0.112	0.188
Rural	0.215	0.019	na	718	1.124	0.088	0.177	0.252
Total	0.197	0.014	na	982	1.171	0.073	0.168	0.226
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 30-34 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.061	0.013	na	224	1.071	0.210	0.035	0.086
Rural	0.166	0.026	na	567	1.438	0.154	0.115	0.217
Total	0.136	0.018	na	791	1.504	0.135	0.099	0.173
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 35-39 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.049	0.013	na	190	1.016	0.264	0.023	0.075
Rural	0.118	0.019	na	552	1.274	0.161	0.080	0.156
Total	0.100	0.014	na	742	1.324	0.141	0.072	0.129
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 40-44 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.023	0.011	na	136	1.086	0.473	0.001	0.044
Rural	0.067	0.019	na	368	1.231	0.279	0.030	0.105
Total	0.055	0.014	na	504	1.327	0.250	0.028	0.083
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 45-49 (last 3 years)								
Rural	0.028	0.013	na	185	0.955	0.461	0.002	0.054
Total	0.027	0.011	na	259	0.991	0.391	0.006	0.049

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Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
			Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)					
Urban	21.875	8.233	322	199	0.875	0.376	5.409	38.341
Rural	23.902	6.219	774	1010	1.010	0.260	11.463	36.340
Total	23.569	5.361	1096	1209	1.096	0.227	12.848	34.291
Post neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	24.723	10.130	318	197	1.040	0.410	4.463	44.983
Rural	20.233	4.583	774	1010	0.953	0.227	11.067	29.399
Total	20.984	4.160	1092	1207	1.030	0.198	12.663	29.305
Infant mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	46.598	15.076	323	200	1.069	0.324	16.447	76.749
Rural	44.135	8.094	774	1010	1.008	0.183	27.947	60.322
Total	44.553	7.173	1097	1210	1.099	0.161	30.207	58.900
Child mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	9.291	4.935	334	207	0.894	0.531	0.000	19.162
Rural	30.748	9.494	764	997	1.349	0.309	11.761	49.736
Total	27.110	7.971	1098	1204	1.506	0.294	11.168	43.053
Under-five mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	55.457	16.137	325	201	1.091	0.291	23.182	87.731
Rural	73.526	12.143	787	1027	1.154	0.165	49.239	97.813
Total	70.456	10.449	1112	1228	1.264	0.148	49.557	91.354
Women with any anaemia (women age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.427	0.039	775	480	2.215	0.092	0.348	0.506
Rural	0.487	0.027	1090	1422	1.809	0.056	0.432	0.542
Total	0.472	0.023	1865	1902	1.985	0.048	0.427	0.517
Men with any anaemia (men age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.297	0.030	239	145	1.010	0.101	0.237	0.357
Rural	0.391	0.036	322	424	1.316	0.092	0.320	0.463
Total	0.367	0.028	561	569	1.366	0.075	0.312	0.423
Children with any anaemia (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.556	0.054	180	109	1.349	0.098	0.447	0.664
Rural	0.657	0.022	568	740	1.091	0.034	0.612	0.701
Total	0.644	0.021	748	848	1.218	0.032	0.602	0.685
na =Not applicable								