



Ministry of Health and
Family Welfare
Government of India

Arunachal Pradesh

Arunachal Pradesh



NFHS-3

National Family Health Survey

2005-06

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) India

2005-06

Technical assistance for NFHS-3 was provided by Macro International
and assistance for the HIV component was provided by NACO and NARI.
Funding assistance was provided by:



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

For additional information on NFHS-3, visit www.nfhsindia.org.
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NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-3)

INDIA

2005-06

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

January 2009

Suggested citation: International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and Macro International. 2009.
National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), India, 2005-06: Arunachal Pradesh. Mumbai: IIPS.

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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. 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. Separate HIV estimates are also provided for Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh.

In Arunachal Pradesh, NFHS-3 is based on a sample of 1,526 households that is representative at the state level and within the state at the urban and rural levels. NFHS-3 interviewed 1,647 women age 15-49 from all the selected households and 711 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 98.8 percent and the individual response rates were 96.9 percent for eligible women and 94.7 percent for eligible men.

In Arunachal Pradesh, height and weight measurements were taken for all children under age six years and all interviewed women and men in all the sample households. Haemoglobin levels were measured for all interviewed women and men and for all children age 6-59 months. In a subsample of households, all interviewed women and men were eligible to have their blood collected for HIV testing. All biomarkers were measured only after obtaining informed consent. The NFHS-3 fieldwork in Arunachal Pradesh was conducted by Development and Research Services (DRS), New Delhi, between April 2006 and July 2006.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-3 survey in Arunachal Pradesh, 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).

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

Almost three-quarters of households (73%) in Arunachal Pradesh are in rural areas, with over one-quarter (27%) in urban areas. On average, households in Arunachal Pradesh are comprised of an average of 4.8 members. Three-fifths of households are nuclear households and 11 percent of households are headed by women.

The distribution of households by religion of the head of household in Arunachal Pradesh is different from all other states in India. A major religion in the state is Doni-Polo, which is included in the 'other' religion category. The largest proportion of households (37%) have household heads belonging to 'other' religions, followed by Hindu (33%), and Christian (27%).

The majority of household heads (62%) belong to scheduled tribes, 6 percent belong to scheduled castes, and 5 percent belong to other backward classes (OBC). One-quarter of household heads do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Thirty-nine percent of Arunachal Pradesh's population is under age 15 and only 3 percent are age 65 and over.

Among children under 18 years of age, 9 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents, the highest level of any state in India. In all, 77 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 11 percent each live with one parent, and live with neither parent.

Housing characteristics

Twenty-one percent of households live in a *pucca* house. Seventy-seven percent of households (92% of urban households and 71% of rural households) have electricity, up from 69 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Nineteen percent of households (5% urban households and 25% of rural households) have no toilet facilities, down from 26 percent at the time of NFHS-2.

In Arunachal Pradesh, nearly half of households (48%) have drinking water piped into their dwelling, yard or plot; nearly one-fifth of households (19%) have no toilet facility.

Eighty-five percent of households use an improved source of drinking water (97% of urban households and 80% of rural households). Piped water is the main source of drinking water. Almost one-half of households (48%) have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot (76% of urban households and 38% of rural households). Twenty-two percent of households (15% of urban households and 25% of rural households) get their drinking water from a public tap or standpipe. Two-thirds of households treat their drinking water to make it potable: 56 percent boil the water and 25 percent use a ceramic, sand, or other water filter. Two-thirds of households (30% urban and 82% rural households) use solid fuels for cooking, with wood being the most common type of solid fuel used.

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 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 Arunachal Pradesh, almost equal proportions of households are in each of the five wealth quintiles. In rural areas, 26 percent of households are in the lowest quintile of the wealth index and 10 percent are in the highest quintile. By contrast, in urban areas only 6 percent of households are in the lowest wealth quintile and 39 percent are in the highest wealth quintile.

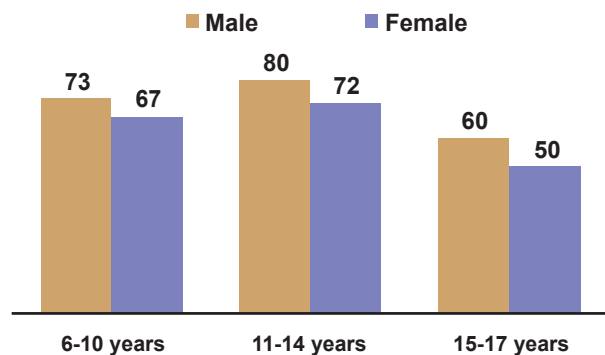
EDUCATION

Current school attendance among children

Sixty-nine percent of children age 6-17 years attend school (69% in urban areas and 68% in rural areas). Seventy percent of primary-school age children (age 6-10 years) attend school. School attendance increases to 76 percent for children age 11-14 years but drops to only 55 percent for children age 15-17 years. Among children age 6-10 years, school attendance is 9 percentage points higher in urban areas than in rural areas. However, among children age 11-14 and 15-17 years, school attendance is 2-4 percentage points lower in urban areas than in rural areas.

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

Percentage of children attending school by age



In Arunachal Pradesh, in both rural and urban areas in all age groups, gender disparity in education favouring boys is clearly evident. At age 6-10 years, the gender disparity in favour of boys is 6 percentage points in both urban and rural areas. In the age group 11-14 years, gender disparity in favour of boys in urban areas

is only 3 percentage points, but it increases to 12 percentage points in the age-group 15-17 years. In rural areas in age groups 11-14 years and 15-17 years, school attendance is 9-10 percentage points higher for boys than for girls.

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, only 53 percent of women and 79 percent of men age 15-49 are literate in Arunachal Pradesh, the lowest level for women in any of the Northeastern states.

Forty-two percent of women and 22 percent of men age 15-49 have never attended school. Twenty-two percent of men have completed 10 or more years of education, but only 15 percent of women have attained that level of education.

Attitudes toward family life education in school

Virtually all adults agree that children should be taught moral values in school. A large majority of adults in Arunachal Pradesh think that children should learn about the changes in their own bodies during puberty, but fewer adults think that children should learn about puberty-related changes in the bodies of the opposite sex.

About two-thirds of men think that children should learn about sex and sexual behaviour in school, but only about half of women think so. More than 7 in 10 men (72-73%) think that girls and boys should learn in school about contraception. However, smaller proportions of women think so. Sixty-three percent of women think that girls should learn about contraception in school, and 54 percent think that boys should learn about contraception.

Most men and women (81-84%) believe that information on HIV/AIDS should be part of the school curriculum. However, a lower proportion of adults (61-64%) say that both boys and girls should be taught in school about condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

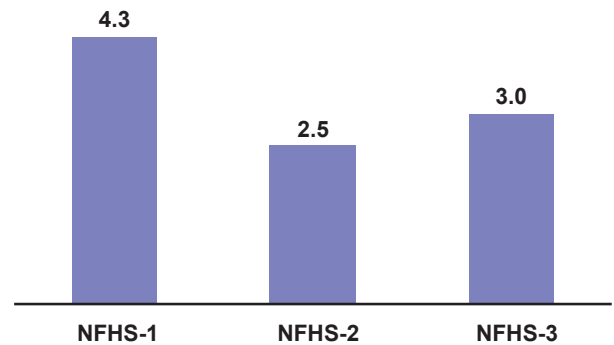
The median age at first marriage is 18.0 years among women age 20-49, and 23.5 years among men age 25-49 years. Forty-two percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18 and 31 percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21.

Fertility levels

At current fertility levels, a woman in Arunachal Pradesh will have an average of three children in her lifetime. Fertility increased by 0.5 children between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, But there has been a decrease in fertility of more than one child between NFHS-1 and NFHS-3. Fertility in Arunachal Pradesh is somewhat higher than the national average of 2.7 children per woman. Fertility is 3.2 children per woman in rural areas and 2.5 children per woman in urban areas. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 36 percent were of birth order four or higher.

Fertility Trends

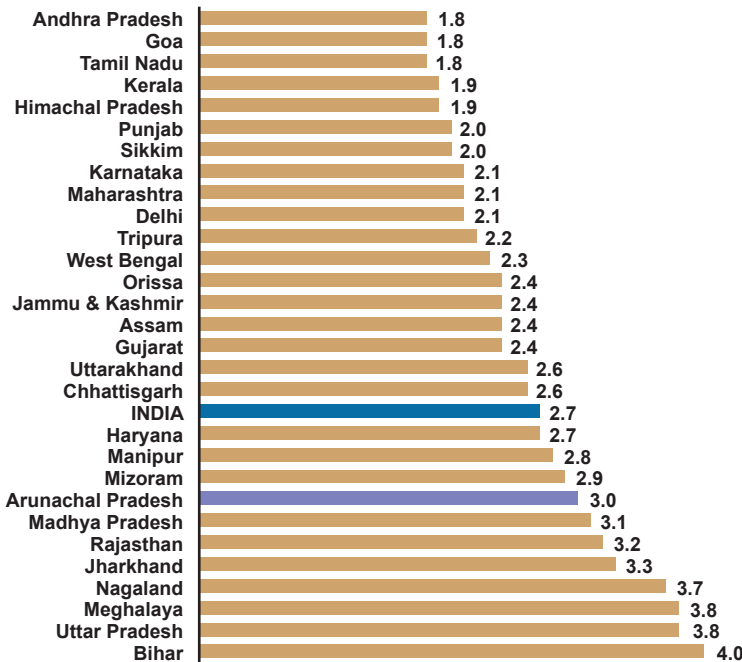
Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



The total fertility rate is higher among Christian women (3.5 children) than among Hindu women and women from other religions (2.8 children each).

Total Fertility Rate by State

Children per woman

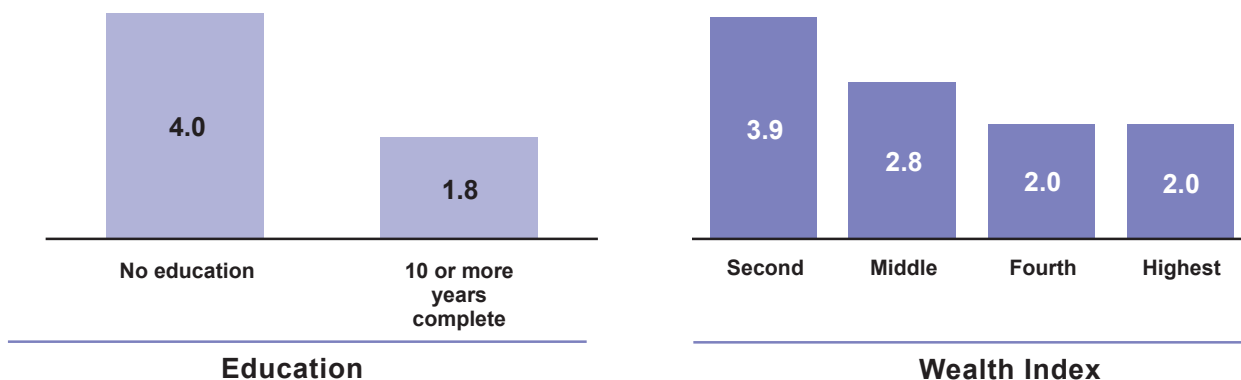


At 3.0 children per woman, the total fertility rate in Arunachal Pradesh is above the national average, but it has declined by more than one child since NFHS-1.

In Arunachal Pradesh, there are large differentials in fertility by wealth and education. At current fertility rates, women in the second lowest wealth quintile will have almost two children more than women in the highest wealth quintile. Similarly, women who have no education will have more than two children more than 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

Fifteen percent of young women age 15-19 in Arunachal Pradesh have already begun childbearing, a level similar to the national average (16%). Young women in rural areas are more likely to have begun childbearing than young women in urban areas (18% and 14%, respectively). Teenage pregnancy and motherhood are higher among women with little or no education and among women in lower wealth quintiles.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births is 31 months, the same as the national average. Sixty-three percent of non-first-order births occur within three years of a previous birth, including 10 percent of births that take place within 18 months of the last birth and 27 percent that take place within 24 months. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Fertility preferences

Sixty-four percent of currently married women and 63 percent of currently married men want no more children, are already themselves sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who do want another child, 57 percent of women and 59 percent of men would like to wait at least two years. The mean ideal family size is 3.0 children for women and 2.9 children for men. Only for 41 percent of women and 46 percent of men, the ideal family size is two or less children.

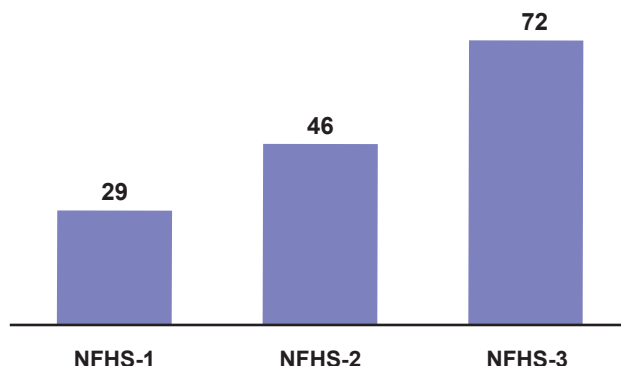
In Arunachal Pradesh, a preference for sons is clearly evident. Twenty-eight percent of women and 30 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 3-5 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, 85-89 percent of men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

The desire for more children is strongly affected by women's number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 85 percent with two sons and no daughters want no more children compared with only 46 percent with two daughters and no sons. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children is much higher in NFHS-3 (72%) than it was in NFHS-2 (46%), irrespective of women's number of sons.

Unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women in Arunachal Pradesh were to have only the number of children they want, the total fertility rate would be 2.3 instead of 3.0.

Trends in desire for no more children

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



FAMILY PLANNING

Knowledge of family planning methods

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Arunachal Pradesh; 94-96 percent of currently married adults know at least one modern contraceptive method. Female sterilization (88%) and the pill (87%) are the most widely known methods among women, and condom (91%) is the most widely known method among men. A large proportion of men also know about female sterilization and the pill (83-84%). In comparison only half of currently married women and three-quarters of currently married men know of male sterilization. The government family planning programme promotes three temporary methods: the pill, the IUD, and condoms. Of these three methods, the IUD is the least known method among currently married men, and currently married women are least likely to know about condoms.

Between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, knowledge of female and male sterilization and the IUD among currently married women has decreased by 6-14 percentage points. Knowledge of the pill has increased marginally by 2 percentage points, but knowledge of condom has decreased by the same magnitude.

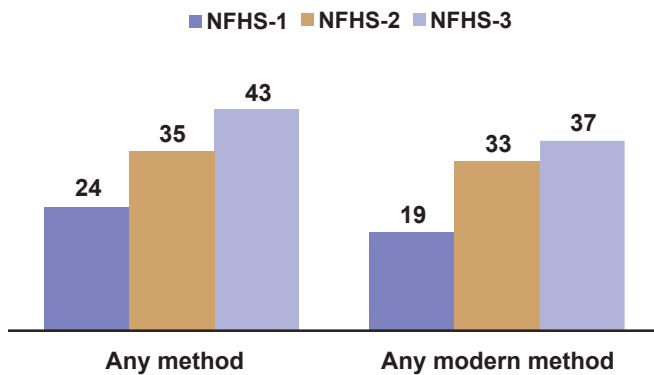
Contraceptive use

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15-49 is 43 percent, up from 35 percent at the time of NFHS-2 and 24 percent at the time of NFHS-1. Contraceptive use is higher among women age 30-39 years than among younger or older women.

Contraceptive prevalence is 6 percentage points higher among urban women (47%) than rural women (42%). Christian women are less likely to use contraception (32%) than Hindu women and women from other religions (49% each). Use is particularly high among the wealthiest women (61%), those with 10 or more years of schooling (59%), and women age 30-39 (56%).

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



contraceptive users (14% of currently married women) use any of the three officially sponsored spacing methods, the IUD, pill, and condom. The most commonly used spacing method is the pill (8%). Currently married women are more likely to use modern spacing methods and traditional methods in urban areas than in rural areas, whereas women in rural areas are more likely to go for female sterilization. Use of modern and traditional spacing methods increases with women's education and the wealth index. For example, among women with no education, 10 percent use a modern spacing method and 4 percent use a traditional method. By contrast, among women with 10 or more years of education, 31 percent use modern spacing methods and 11 percent use traditional methods.

Contraceptive use at last sex as reported by currently married men (32%) is much lower than women's report of current contraceptive use (43%).

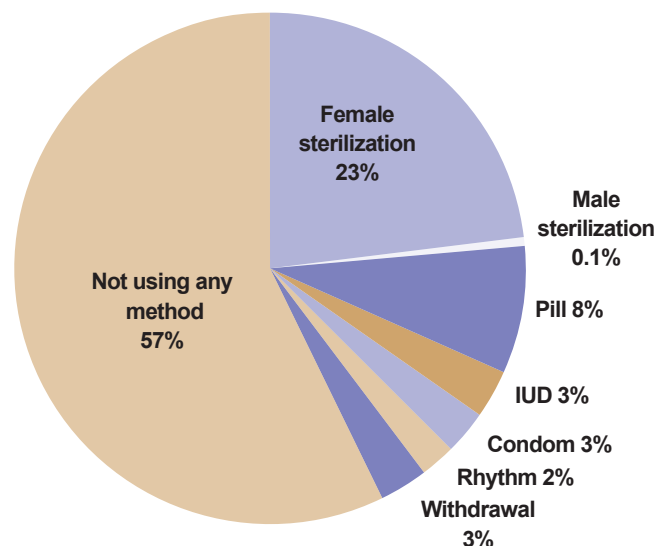
Most women who are sterilized (86%) had the operation in a government facility, usually in a government/municipal hospital or in a Community Health Centre (CHC), rural hospital, or Primary Health Centre (PHC). Two-thirds of IUD users (68%) had the IUD inserted in a government facility. Most pill users (76%) and condom users (84%) got their most recent supply from the private medical sector. The main source for pills and condoms is pharmacies/drugstores.

Consistent with son preference, women in Arunachal Pradesh are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 62 percent of women with two sons and no daughters use a method of family planning, compared with 25 percent of women with two daughters and no sons (not all data shown in tables).

Female sterilization accounts for 52 percent of contraceptive use, down from 58 percent in NFHS-2. One-third of

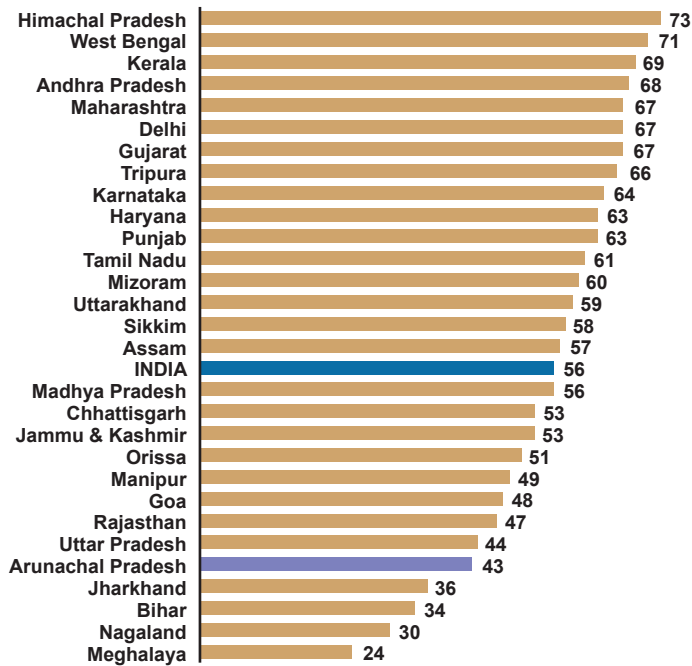
What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State

Percentage of currently married women



Despite an increase in current contraceptive use among currently married women since NFHS-2, Arunachal Pradesh continues to lag behind most other states in contraceptive prevalence.

According to women's reports, among users for whom the brand is known, 80 percent of pill users use social marketing brands.

In Arunachal Pradesh, female sterilization is the most popular method of contraception among currently married women, accounting for 52 percent of contraceptive use.

The one-year discontinuation rate of family planning in Arunachal Pradesh is slightly higher than the national average. In Arunachal Pradesh, 30 percent of users of any contraceptive method discontinue use within a year of method adoption, compared with 27 percent in India as a whole. Nearly two-fifths (39%) of users of modern spacing methods discontinue within one year. Discontinuation is also quite high for the pill (40%).

Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method they prefer. Less than half of women (45%) using modern contraceptive methods were told by a health worker about the side effects of their method, and only 36 percent were told what to do if side effects occurred. Forty percent were told about other methods they could use.

Men's attitudes

Nearly two-thirds of men (65%) reject the idea that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it, and 89 percent reject the idea that women using contraception may become promiscuous. However, about one-third (31%) of men incorrectly believe that women who are breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. Two-thirds of men (67%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Unmet need

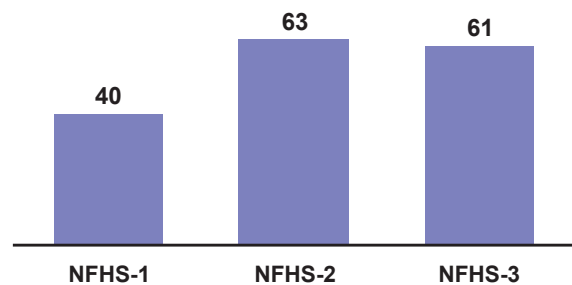
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 19 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning (8% for spacing and 11% for limiting), down from 27 percent in NFHS-2. Currently, 70 percent of the demand for family planning is being met, up from 57 percent in NFHS-2.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Arunachal Pradesh has declined marginally, from 63 in NFHS-2 to 61 in NFHS-3. The under-five mortality rate is 88 deaths per 1,000 live births. These rates imply that despite declines in mortality, about 1 in 16 children still die within the first year of life, and nearly 1 in 11 die before reaching age five. With 61 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births in the five-year period preceding the survey, the infant mortality rate in Arunachal Pradesh is slightly higher than the national average of 57.

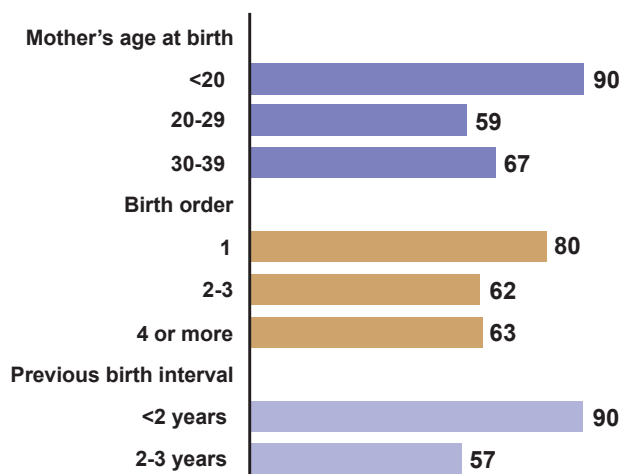
Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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

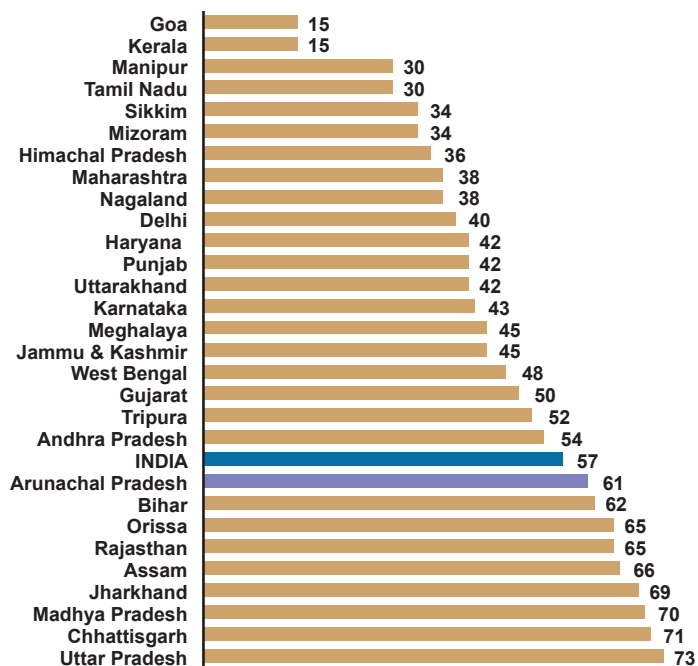


Girls in Arunachal Pradesh face a lower mortality risk than boys in the first five years of life. Children born to mothers under age 20 years are 54 percent more likely to die in infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing ages. Infant mortality is 90 per 1,000 births for teenage mothers, compared with 59 for mothers age 20-29.

Having children too close together is especially risky. The risk of death in the first year of life is 58 percent higher for children born less than two years after a previous birth than for children whose mothers waited 2-3 years between births.

Infant Mortality Rate by State

Deaths per 1,000 live births



The infant mortality rate in Arunachal Pradesh is slightly higher than the national average.

PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life), is estimated at 40 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted 7 months or more. Perinatal mortality is higher for pregnancies to teenage mothers (52 per 1,000) than for mothers in any other age group. Birth intervals also have a very strong effect on perinatal mortality. For pregnancies that take place less than 15 months after a previous birth, the perinatal mortality rate is more than twice as high as for pregnancies with birth intervals of at least 15 months. The perinatal mortality rate is relatively low among women age 30-49, women in rural areas, women with 10 or more years of education, and women in the highest wealth quintiles. (Data for perinatal mortality are not shown in the tables).

MATERNAL HEALTH

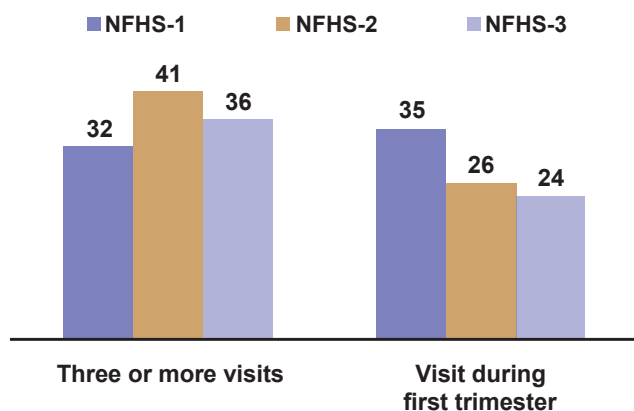
Antenatal care

In Arunachal Pradesh, 54 percent of women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey received antenatal care (ANC) from a health professional for their last birth (50% from a doctor and 3% from an ANM, nurse, midwife, or LHV). More than two in five women (43%) did not receive any antenatal care. Seventy-three percent of women in urban areas received antenatal care from a health professional for their last birth, compared with 46 percent in rural areas.

Younger women are more likely than older women to receive antenatal care, as are women with more education, urban women, and women having their first child. Christian women are less likely than Hindu women and women from other religions to receive antenatal care, as are scheduled-tribe women compared with women in any other caste/tribe group. Ninety-four percent of women belonging to the highest wealth quintile and 97 percent of women with 10 or more years of education received antenatal care, compared with only 34 percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile and 42 percent of women with no education.

Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care?

Percentage of last births in the past three years



Only 24 percent of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of their pregnancy, as is recommended. Another 16 percent had their first antenatal care visit during the fourth or fifth month of their pregnancy (data not shown in tables). Just over one-third of mothers (36%) had three or more antenatal care visits. Women in urban areas are twice as likely as women in rural areas to have three or more ANC visits. Similarly, women in the highest wealth quintile and the highest education group are about four times as likely to use ANC services as are women in the lowest wealth quintile or those with no education.

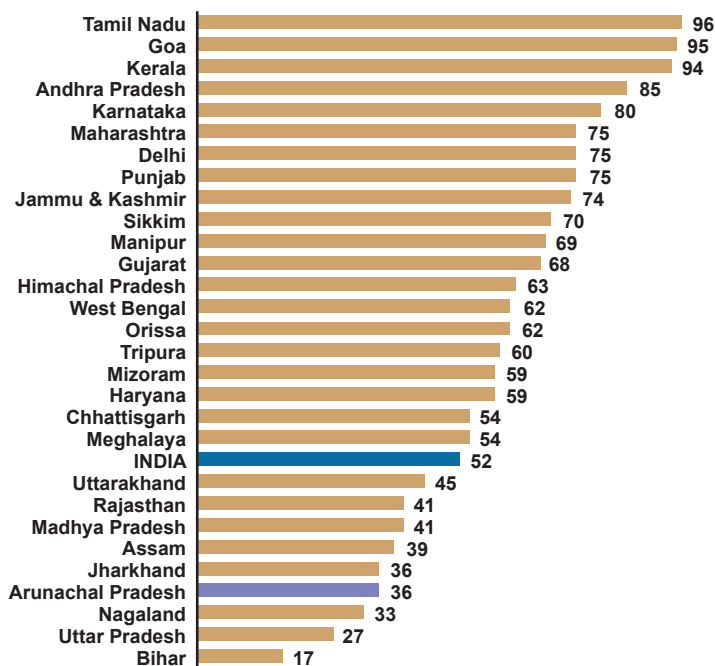
Coverage of at least three antenatal check-ups is lower in Arunachal Pradesh than in any other state except Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nagaland. The proportions of women who received three or more antenatal care visits and who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last births have both decreased marginally in the seven years since NFHS-2.

In Arunachal Pradesh, almost half of women (48%) with a live birth in the past five years received iron and folic acid supplements (IFA), but for 11 percent consumed them for the recommended 90 days or more. Forty percent of mothers received two or more tetanus toxoid (TT) injections. Coverage with two or more TT injections in Arunachal Pradesh is the lowest among all the states in India. Only 4 percent took a deworming drug during pregnancy.

Not all women who received antenatal care received all of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. Among women who received antenatal care for their pregnancy, 82 percent had their abdomen examined, 79 percent had their blood pressure measured, and 77 percent had their weight taken. A little more than two-thirds of women had their blood tested (68%) and urine tested (69%). Even fewer women received information on specific pregnancy complications, including where to go if they had pregnancy complications (43%). Only 29 percent were told about the possibility of prolonged labour, 21 percent were told about convulsions, and 15 percent were told about vaginal bleeding.

Three or More Antenatal Care Visits by State

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Coverage of at least three antenatal check-ups is lower in Arunachal Pradesh than in any other state except Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nagaland.

An ultrasound test was performed for 19 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 10 years of education were five times more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no education. Eight percent of mothers in the lowest wealth quintile had an ultrasound test during pregnancy, compared with more than half of women in the highest wealth quintile. Similarly, ultrasound testing is more common among women in urban areas, women age less than 20 years, and women who had four or more ANC visits.

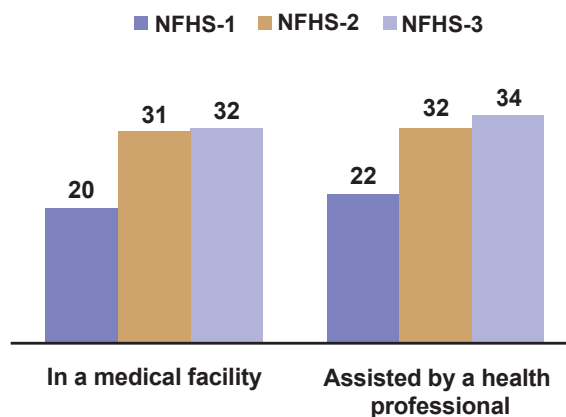
Delivery care

Seven out of 10 births in Arunachal Pradesh take place at home; less than 3 in 10 births (29%) take place in a health facility. The proportion of institutional births has remained almost the same since NFHS-2. The only groups of women for whom institutional births exceeded home births are women in urban areas (59%), women with four or more antenatal care visits (66%), women in the highest wealth quintile (75%), and women with 10 or more years of education (82%).

Less than one-third of all births (30%) were delivered by a skilled provider, and 12 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant. More than half of births (52%) were delivered by a relative or other untrained person. Only 2 percent of home births were assisted by health professional.

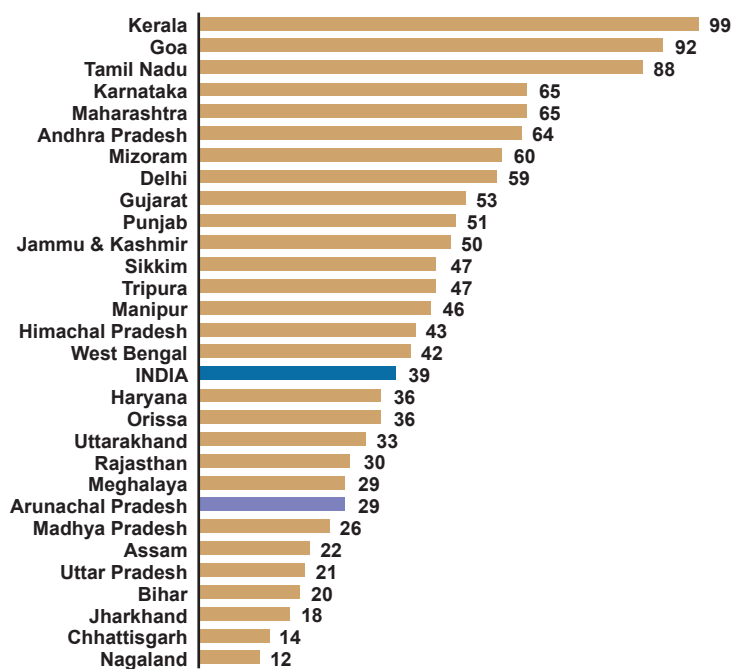
Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past three years



Institutional Delivery by State

Percentage of births in the past five years



Institutional births in Arunachal Pradesh are lower than the national average and less than one-third of births are assisted by health personnel.

In 63 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended, and 72 percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed. A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for only 17 percent of home births.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Arunachal Pradesh, only 24 percent of mothers had a postnatal check-up after their last birth and 23 percent had a check-up within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a medical facility; nonetheless, over one-third of births delivered in public health facilities (39%) and 19 percent of births delivered in private health facilities were not followed by a postnatal check-up of the mother within two days of delivery. Only 3 percent of home births were followed by a postnatal check-up.

Women who are most likely to receive postnatal check-ups are those having their first birth (42%), those who had four or more ANC visits (47%), those in urban areas (44%), those with 10 or more years of education (64%), and those in the highest wealth quintile (63%).

Male involvement in maternal care

Almost two-thirds of men (66%) with a child under three years of age said that the child's mother received antenatal care. A little more than half (51%) of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check-up received by the child's mother. Less than one-third (31%) of men were told by a health provider what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complication; 17-27 percent of men were told about specific signs of pregnancy complications (vaginal bleeding, convulsion, and prolonged labour).

Not all fathers with a child less than three years of age were provided information related to delivery care. Only 34 percent of men were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy, 32 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility, and 26 percent were told about family planning or delaying his next child. Among men whose child was not delivered in a health facility, only 30 percent were told about the importance of using a new or unused blade to cut the umbilical cord, 31 percent were told about the importance of cleanliness at the time of delivery, 31 percent were told about the importance of keeping the baby warm immediately after birth, and 25 percent were told about the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth.

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

In Arunachal Pradesh, only 28 percent of children age 12-23 months are fully vaccinated against six major childhood illnesses: tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. The proportion of children vaccinated is much lower than the national level of 44 percent. Twenty-four percent of children in Arunachal Pradesh have not received any vaccinations, the highest among all states in India. Fifty-eight percent of children have received a BCG vaccination and 56 percent have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine. Only 38 percent have been vaccinated against measles, and 39 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT.

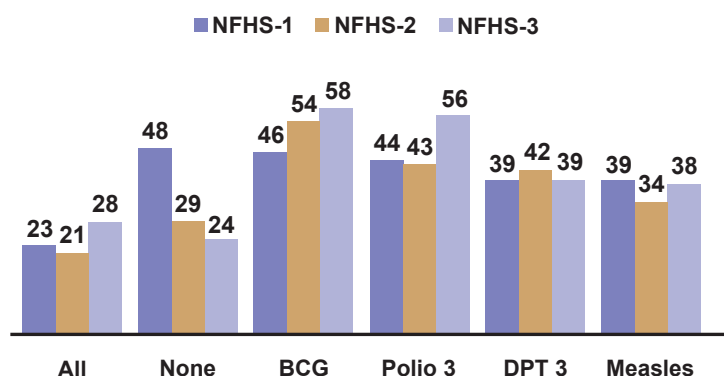
The DPT and polio vaccines are given in a series. Many children receive the first dose but do not finish the whole series. Between the first and third doses, the dropout rate for polio is 23 percent and the dropout rate for DPT is 31 percent.

Despite low vaccination coverage in the state, there has been an improvement of 7 percentage points in full vaccination coverage since NFHS-2. From NFHS-2 to NFHS-3, there has been a substantial improvement in polio vaccinations (an increase from 43% to 56% for all three

doses of polio), undoubtedly as a result of the Pulse Polio Campaign. However, despite extra attempts to eradicate the disease in Arunachal Pradesh, 44 percent of children have not received the recommended three polio doses. The coverage of BCG and measles vaccination also improved between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, though only marginally for BCG. However, there was a small drop in the coverage of three doses of DPT.

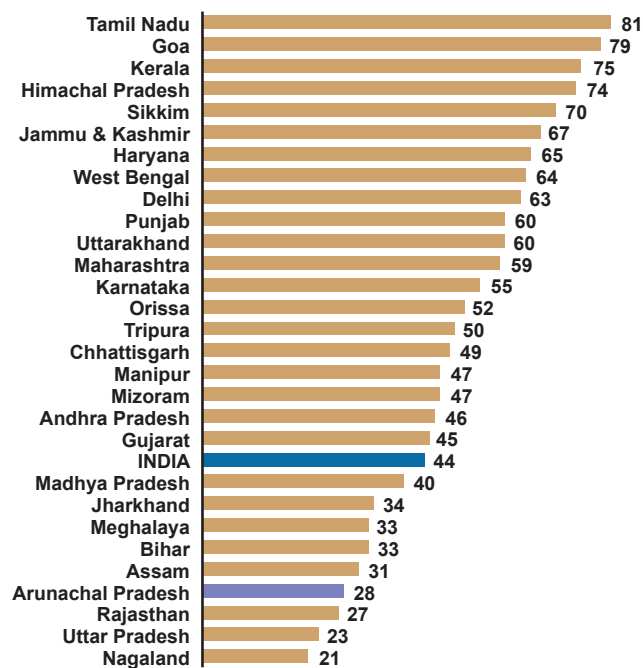
Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



Full Immunization Coverage by State

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Full immunization coverage in Arunachal Pradesh is the lowest among all states in India except Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Nagaland.

Children in urban areas are more than twice as likely as rural children to receive all required vaccines. Immunization coverage decreases steadily with the birth order of child. Girls are less likely than boys to receive all the recommended vaccinations (32% of boys compared with 25% of girls).

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 7 percent of children under age five years 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). Of these children, 44 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider and 36 percent received antibiotic drugs.

Twenty percent of children under age five years were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey. Thirty-nine percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment, and 7 percent received antimalarial drugs.

Overall, 15 percent of children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, 36 percent were taken to a health facility or provider. Forty-seven percent were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) or increased fluids, including 32 percent of children who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 12 percent who were given gruel. ORS use in treating diarrhoea among children remains low, even though 71 percent of mothers who gave birth in 5 years preceding the survey have heard of ORS. Nearly two-fifths of children (38%) with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all. Fourteen percent received antibiotics, which are not recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea. Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal

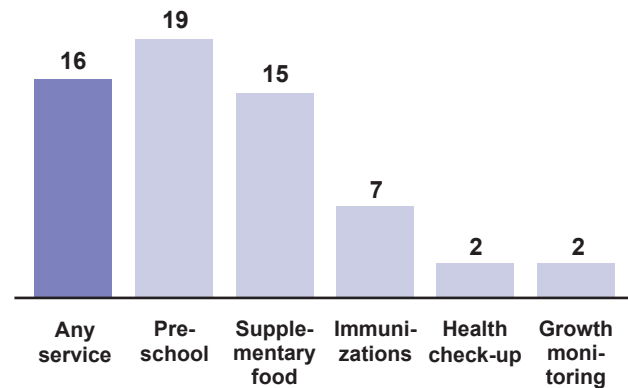
illness, but in Arunachal Pradesh, only 12 percent received more liquids than normal. More than one-third of children (36%) with diarrhoea received less liquid to drink than normal or received nothing to drink at all, which can increase the risk of dehydration.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age six years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-5 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres. Overall, 39 percent of children under six years in Arunachal Pradesh are in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, and 16 percent receive some kind of services from a centre. The most common services children receive are early childhood care or preschool services (19% of children age 3-5 years) and supplementary food (15% of children under age six years). Seven percent of children age 0-71 months received immunizations, and only 2 percent of children each received health check-ups and growth monitoring services at an *anganwadi* centre. Coverage of ICDS/*anganwadi* centres, as well as the proportion of children under age 6 years who receive some kind of services from a centre, is much lower in Arunachal Pradesh than in most of the states in India.

How many children receive *anganwadi* centre services?

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



Among children who live in an area covered by ICDS services, utilization of those services is relatively high for older children (age 36-71 months) and children who do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Among children under age six years in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, only 9 percent had mothers who received any service during their pregnancy, and 6 percent had mothers who received any service when breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Breastfeeding is nearly universal in Arunachal Pradesh (96%), but only 60 percent of children under 6 months of age are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-seven percent of infants are put to the breast within the first day of life, including 59 percent who started breastfeeding in the first hour of life, which means that a sizeable proportion of infants are deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. Mothers breastfeed for an average of 30 months, which is 6 months longer than the minimum of 24 months recommended by WHO for most children.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breast milk in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly. However, one-sixth of children (17%) are given something other than breast milk during that period.

WHO offers three recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children 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. Only 63 percent of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum times per day and 34 percent are fed from the minimum number of food groups. Overall, only 28 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 19 percent of last-born children age 12-35 months were given a Vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and two-thirds (66%) of children age 6-35 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day before the interview or at night.

Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can prevent anaemia. Only 34 percent of children age 6-35 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the interview, and only 4 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the interview.

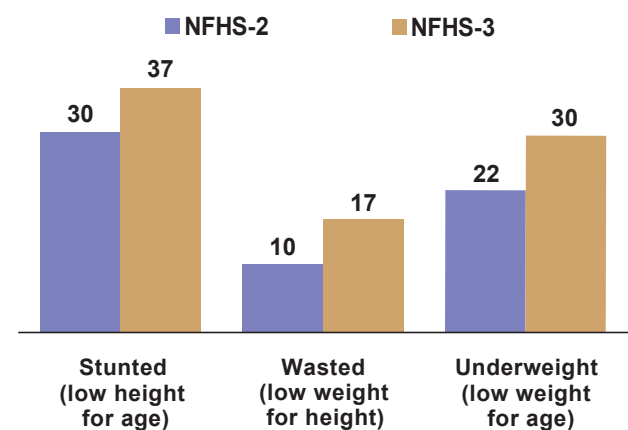
Children’s nutritional status

Over two-fifths of children (43%) under age five in Arunachal Pradesh are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Fifteen percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness. One-third of children 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, nearly one-quarter of children (24%) have a low weight for their length. Children in rural areas are somewhat more likely to be undernourished, but even in urban areas, 41 percent of the children suffer from chronic undernutrition. Boys are slightly more likely than girls to be stunted and

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

underweight and girls are slightly more likely than boys to be wasted. Nutritional problems are more common among children of higher birth orders, children whose mothers have no education, and children from households in the lower wealth quintiles.

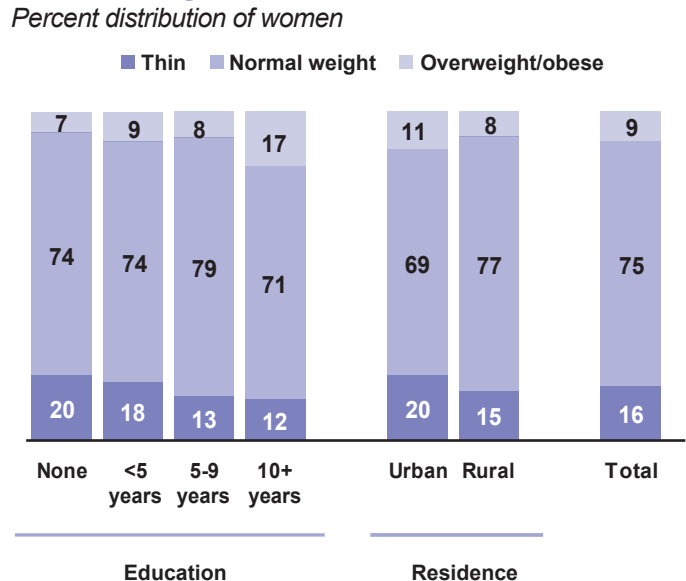
Prevalence of undernutrition among children in Arunachal Pradesh has increased since NFHS-2 by all three of the measures of nutritional status. Children under age three (the age group for which nutritional status data are available in NFHS-2) are more likely by 7-8 percentage points to be too short for their age and underweight for their age today than they were seven years ago. They are also more likely to be too thin for their height, which means that undernutrition is widespread and is still a major problem in the state.

Adults' nutritional status

About one-sixth of adults (16% of women and 15% of men) in Arunachal Pradesh are too thin for their height. The problem of overnutrition is also emerging; 9 percent of women and 7 percent of men are overweight or obese. Seventy-five percent of women and 78 percent of men are at a healthy weight for their height. The nutritional status of adults in Arunachal Pradesh, like most of the north-eastern states in India, is better than it is in states in all other regions of India.

Undernutrition is particularly high among adults in urban areas, those age 15-19 years, those in the lowest wealth quintile, those belonging to scheduled castes, and those who have no education.

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



Overweight and obesity are more common among older adults (age 30-49), those with 10 or more years of education, and those in the highest wealth quintile. Because population groups that are less likely to be too thin are the same groups that are more likely to be overweight or obese, the percentage suffering from either of these two nutritional problems is fairly constant (about 67-78% for men and women) across most groups, regardless of their educational attainment, wealth quintile, religion, caste/tribe, and residence.

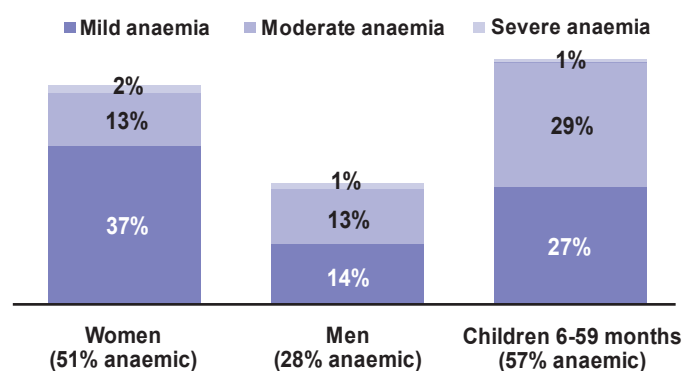
Using iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Eighty-four percent of households in Arunachal Pradesh were using sufficiently iodized salt at the time of the survey. This is same as the percentage observed during NFHS-2. However, a nationwide 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. More than half of children (57%) age 6-59 months in Arunachal Pradesh are anaemic. This includes 27 percent who are mildly anaemic, 29 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 1 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Boys and girls are about equally likely to have anaemia. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. About half of children (53%) are anaemic even if their mother has 10 or more years of education or they belong to the highest wealth quintile (48%). Children whose mothers are anaemic are much more likely to be anaemic than those whose mothers are not anaemic.

A little over half of women (51%) age 15-49 are anaemic, including 37 percent who have mild anaemia, 13 percent with moderate anaemia, and 2 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. The prevalence of anaemia does not vary much by residence, marital status, education, or wealth index quintiles. Anaemia is higher among pregnant (53%) and women who are breastfeeding (58%) than among women who are neither pregnant nor breastfeeding (48%). The only groups in which less than 45 percent of women are anaemic are scheduled tribes, Christians, and other religions.

Anaemia among Women, Men, and Children



Anaemia is more widespread among children age 6-35 months than it was seven years ago at the time of NFHS-2, having risen by 14 percentage points since that time. However, the prevalence of anaemia among ever-married women age 15-49 has declined by 12 percentage points over this period.

The prevalence of anaemia is much lower in men than in women. Twenty-eight percent of men in Arunachal Pradesh are anaemic, with men age 20-29 years less likely to suffer from anaemia than men in other age groups. The prevalence of anaemia is less than 20 percent only for men with 10 or more years of education and men from scheduled tribes. Hindu men, men from other backward classes, and men who do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes are the only groups in which the prevalence of anaemia exceeds 40 percent. The variation in the prevalence of anaemia by education and wealth is much sharper for men than for women.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of AIDS

In Arunachal Pradesh, more than two-thirds of women (69%) and more than three-quarters of men (76%) have heard of AIDS. Adults in urban areas (83% of women and 88% of men) are more likely to know of AIDS compared to adults in rural areas (64% of women and 71% of men). Young women age 15-24 are more likely than older women to have heard of AIDS. More women know about AIDS now than in the late 1990s; among ever-married women, 66 percent knew about AIDS in NFHS-3, compared with 60 percent in NFHS-2. Knowledge of AIDS among both women and men increases sharply with education and wealth status.

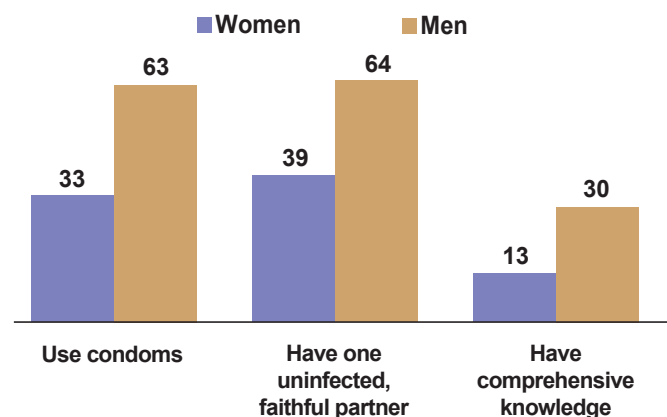
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For instance, only 33 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 63 percent of men, and 39 percent of women know that having just one uninfected, faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 64 percent of men.

Only 13 percent of women and 30 percent of men have a comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS. This means that very few adults 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. The comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS is particularly low among adults in rural areas, those from the lower wealth quintiles, those with little or no education, and those who are not regularly exposed to media.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

Among adults who have heard of AIDS, 72 percent would be willing to take care of a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home. A smaller proportion of women (58%) than men (68%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Sixty percent of men, but only 45 percent of women, say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. A majority of adults (79% of women and 64% of men) say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Overall, 29 percent of women and 36 percent of men express all four of these accepting attitudes toward persons with HIV/AIDS.

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

Only 3 percent 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 for HIV.

A higher proportion of men (5%) than women (3%) have ever had a blood transfusion. A little over one-fifth of women and men (21% each) have received an injection from a health worker in the past one year.

The proportions of women and men who have ever received a blood transfusion and who received an injection from a health worker in the past year is higher in urban than in rural areas. For 95 percent of women and men who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, 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 Arunachal Pradesh, blood was collected for HIV testing from eligible women and men in a subsample of households. The results of the HIV testing of blood samples collected from Arunachal Pradesh 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 Arunachal Pradesh, is only 0.12 percent. In these 23 states combined, the prevalence is 0.08 among women age 15-49 and 0.16 among men age 15-49.

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. In addition, men were asked whether they had paid for sex in the past year. These questions are sensitive and subject to reporting bias, so the results should be interpreted with caution.

Age at first sexual intercourse

The median age at first sexual intercourse in Arunachal Pradesh is 19 years for women age 20-49 and 22 years for men age 25-49 years. Among youth age 15-24, women (44%) are much more likely than men (32%) to have ever had sex. One in 10 women age 15-49 had sexual intercourse before age 15, compared with only 3 percent of men. The earlier age at sexual intercourse for women than men is a consequence of the fact that in Arunachal Pradesh first sexual intercourse largely occurs within marriage and women marry at younger ages than men.

Higher-risk sex, multiple sex partners and condom use

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past year, less than 1 percent of women and 12 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the year. Thirty-one percent of men reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk intercourse. Five percent of men who had sex in the past year reported having two or more partners.

Paid sex

Less than 1 percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past 12 months.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Arunachal Pradesh, 1,096 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. Prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is much higher than the national average of 418 and is the highest among all the states in India. Tuberculosis is more common among men than women, in urban than rural areas, and among elderly persons (age 60 and over). People who cook with solid fuels such as wood, charcoal, dung cakes, straw, shrubs, grass, or agricultural crop waste are more likely to have tuberculosis than people who use electricity or gas for cooking.

Most adults have heard of tuberculosis (89% of women and 91% of men), but even among people who have heard of tuberculosis, only 45 percent of women and 52 percent of men say that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. More than half of women (53%) and men (57%) have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. However, a large majority of women and men know that tuberculosis can be cured (74% of women and 88% of men). Only 10-11 percent 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, less than 1 percent of women and men age 15-49 suffer from diabetes. More than 2 percent of adults age 15-49 suffer from asthma (2,037 women and 2,072 men per 100,000). The prevalence of goitre or other thyroid disorder is almost four times as high for women (2,037 per 100,000) as for men (567 per 100,000). Asthma and goitre are more prevalent in urban areas than in rural areas. Diabetes is particularly high among adults in the highest wealth quintile, but asthma and (for women) goitre are high across all wealth quintiles.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Nearly two-thirds of men (63%), but only 27 percent of women, use some form of tobacco, including one-third of pregnant women (data for pregnant women not shown in tables). Women and men who use tobacco are most likely to chew tobacco in the form of *paan masala*, *ghutka*, or other tobacco (26% of women and 52% of men). Among men, smoking cigarettes or *bidis* is also common (31%). More than one quarter of women (26%) and men (28%) who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* smoked more than 10 cigarettes/*bidis* in the past 24 hours.

Men are equally likely to drink alcohol and use tobacco, but women are slightly more likely to drink alcohol than to use tobacco. More men than women drink alcohol (61% of men compared with 34% of women). The prevalence of alcohol consumption among women and men in Arunachal Pradesh is the highest among all the states in India. Forty-seven percent of women and 67 percent of men who drink alcohol do so once a week or more frequently. Consumption of tobacco and alcohol is higher in rural areas than in urban areas; 64 percent of men in rural areas drink alcohol, compared with 54 percent of men in urban areas.

Source of health care

For 83 percent of households in Arunachal Pradesh, the public medical sector is the main source of health care (69% of urban households and 88% of rural households). Use of the public medical sector as the main source of health care varies substantially with the wealth status of the household, from 88 percent of households in the lowest wealth quintile to 69 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 a nearby facility (50%) and poor quality of care (37%) (data not shown in tables).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 7 percent of households in Arunachal Pradesh report that they have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Among the various types of programmes, the most common are medical reimbursement from an employer, the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS), and the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), followed by privately purchased commercial health insurance. Health insurance is twice as common in urban areas as in rural areas, and increases sharply with wealth quintiles.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Employment and earnings

Seventy-six percent of currently married women age 15-49 were employed in the last year, compared with 97 percent of currently married men in the same age group. Thirty-nine percent of employed women received no payment for their work and 24 percent were paid only in kind. Overall, 37 percent of currently married employed women earn cash, compared to 75 percent of currently married employed men. Most employed women (59%) work in the agricultural sector and most employed men work in the non-agricultural sector (59%).

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 92 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or together with their husbands. One-third of women who work for cash earn about the same as or more than their husbands.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, making large household purchases, making purchases for daily household needs, and visiting their own family or relatives. Most currently married women (69-90%) participate in making each of these decisions. However, only 54 percent participate in making all four of these decisions, and 3 percent do not participate in making any of the four decisions. Participation in decision making does not vary much by any of the background characteristics.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Thirty-nine percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is highest for women who are employed for cash, women with 10 or more years of education, and women in the highest wealth quintile. Almost one in five women (19%) have a bank or savings account that they themselves use, higher than the national average and higher than any other Northeastern state except Sikkim.

Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Only 31 percent of women have heard of any microcredit programme in the area and only 3 percent have ever used one.

Only 68 percent of women are allowed to go by themselves to the market, 58 percent to a health facility, and 44 percent to places outside their own village or community (data not shown in tables). Only 40 percent of women are allowed to go alone to all three of these places.

Seventy-six percent of currently married women in Arunachal Pradesh have been employed in the past 12 months, the highest in the country. However, only 39 percent of women have money that they can decide how to use.

Gender-role attitudes

Seventy-two percent of women and 55 percent of men in Arunachal Pradesh believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under specific circumstances. Women are most likely to say that wife-beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws or if she neglects the house or children (56% each). Men are only less likely than women to agree; 41 percent agree that disrespect for in-laws is a justification for wife-beating, and 36 percent agree that neglect of the house or children is a justification for wife-beating. Even among women and men who have completed at least 10 years of schooling, 55 percent of women and 49 percent of men agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Sixty-six 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 (79%), if she knows he has sex with other women (81%), or if she is tired or not in the mood (74%). Fifty-five percent of men say that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all of these reasons. Interestingly, 83 percent of men agree that when a woman refuses to have sex with her husband, he has no right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

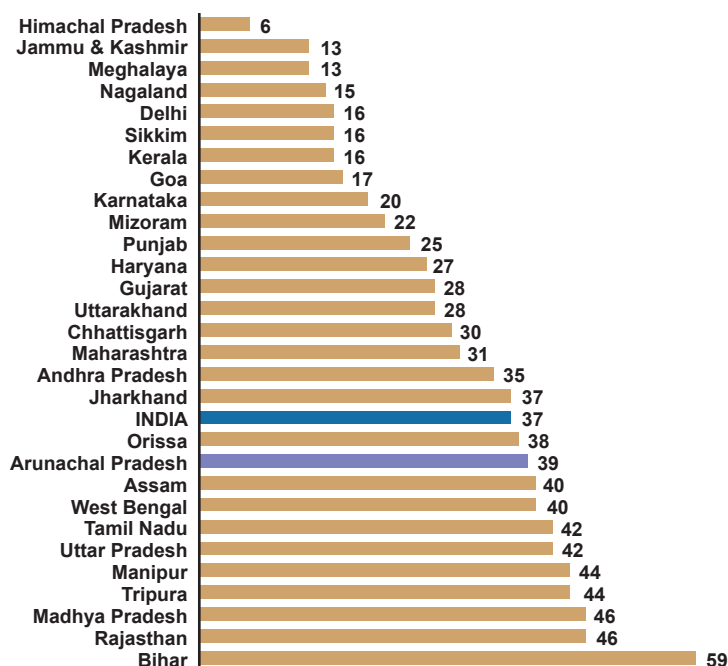
In Arunachal Pradesh, 33 percent of women age 15-49 have ever experienced physical violence, 10 percent have ever experienced sexual violence, and 36 percent have ever experienced physical or sexual violence.

Spousal violence

One-third of ever-married women report having ever been slapped by their husband, and 11-14 percent report that their husband twisted their arm or pulled their hair; he pushed them, shook them, or threw something at them; he kicked them, dragged them, or beat them up; or he punched them with his fist or with something that could hurt them. Five percent of ever-married women have been threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or any other weapon by their husband. Nine percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex. Overall, 39 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or if currently not married, from their most recent husband. Seventeen percent report having ever experienced spousal emotional violence. Six percent of ever-married women report having ever initiated violence against their husband.

Spousal Physical or Sexual Violence by State

Percentage of ever-married women



The prevalence of spousal physical or sexual violence in Arunachal Pradesh is higher than the national average.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among the more educated, 16 percent of women who have at least 10 years of education have experienced physical or sexual violence. Women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are much more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves; 54 percent of women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers have themselves experienced spousal violence, compared with 28 percent of women whose mothers were not beaten by their fathers. 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. However, 34 percent of ever-married women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

More than one in three ever-married women (37%) who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as the result of the violence (cuts, bruises, or aches; severe burns; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injuries). For almost half of the women who have ever experienced spousal violence, the violence first occurred within the first three years of their marriage (data not shown in tables).

Help seeking

Only 28 percent of women who have ever experienced violence have sought help to end the violence. Half of women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Women who seek help for the violence most often seek help from their own family, their husband's family, a neighbour, or a friend. Very few women seek 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	517	1,098	1,615
Households occupied	489	1,055	1,544
Households interviewed	477	1,049	1,526
Household response rate ¹	97.5	99.4	98.8
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	556	1,143	1,699
Number of eligible women interviewed	525	1,122	1,647
Eligible women response rate ²	94.4	98.2	96.9
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	239	512	751
Number of eligible men interviewed	220	491	711
Eligible men response rate ²	92.1	95.9	94.7

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.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied.

² 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	10.7	12.6	11.6	11.2	12.4	11.8	11.1	12.4	11.7
5-9	12.2	13.5	12.9	13.8	14.8	14.3	13.4	14.5	13.9
10-14	12.5	12.6	12.6	13.9	13.5	13.7	13.6	13.3	13.4
15-19	12.1	13.5	12.8	10.9	10.8	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.3
20-24	9.5	11.5	10.5	7.0	7.7	7.3	7.6	8.7	8.1
25-29	9.4	10.0	9.7	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.6	8.5	8.6
30-34	7.6	8.7	8.1	5.2	6.4	5.8	5.8	7.0	6.4
35-39	8.1	6.3	7.2	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.9	7.0
40-44	4.6	3.3	4.0	4.6	3.3	4.0	4.6	3.3	4.0
45-49	5.4	2.1	3.8	4.0	3.0	3.5	4.3	2.7	3.6
50-54	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.8	5.0	4.4	3.6	4.4	4.0
55-59	2.1	1.3	1.7	3.5	2.5	3.0	3.1	2.2	2.7
60-64	1.2	0.8	1.0	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.4	1.8	2.1
65-69	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1
70-74	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0
75-79	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
80+	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	926	880	1,806	2,825	2,607	5,432	3,751	3,488	7,238
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	951	na	na	923	na	na	930
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	1,054	na	na	1,025	na	na	1,032
Education²									
No education	18.0	33.3	25.4	32.5	48.3	40.0	28.9	44.5	36.4
<5 years complete	21.5	21.3	21.4	26.3	23.8	25.1	25.1	23.1	24.2
5-9 years complete	34.5	24.9	29.9	28.8	21.9	25.5	30.2	22.7	26.6
10-11 years complete	6.1	5.6	5.9	4.8	2.5	3.7	5.1	3.3	4.2
12 or more years complete	18.9	14.4	16.7	7.0	3.0	5.1	10.0	5.8	8.0
Don't know/missing	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	805	749	1,554	2,434	2,220	4,654	3,239	2,968	6,207
Median number of years of schooling completed	5.5	3.0	4.4	2.4	0.0	1.2	3.3	0.5	2.0

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males.

² 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household headship				
Male	86.6	89.6	88.8	92.1
Female	13.4	10.4	11.2	7.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.4	4.9	4.8	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	58.3	61.2	60.4	49.2
Non-nuclear	41.7	38.8	39.6	50.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	49.9	26.9	33.2	30.3
Muslim	4.2	2.4	2.9	2.7
Christian	16.1	31.4	27.2	29.6
Other	29.8	39.4	36.7	37.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	15.3	2.9	6.3	5.5
Scheduled tribe	48.0	67.9	62.4	65.0
Other backward class	10.3	3.5	5.4	5.3
Other	26.2	25.1	25.4	23.7
Missing	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	92.0	71.2	76.9	75.7
No	8.0	28.7	23.0	24.3
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	97.3	80.4	85.0	83.3
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	75.5	38.2	48.4	45.3
Public tap/standpipe	14.9	24.7	22.0	21.9
Tube well or borehole	6.5	14.7	12.4	14.1
Other improved	0.4	2.8	2.1	1.9
Non-improved source	2.3	19.5	14.8	16.6
Other source	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises	84.5	59.6	66.4	65.2
Less than 30 minutes	14.0	32.0	27.1	27.7
Thirty minutes or longer	1.5	7.5	5.9	6.7
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking²				
Boil	74.8	49.1	56.1	55.7
Strain through cloth	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.1
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	41.9	18.2	24.7	23.7
Other treatment	14.5	10.5	11.6	10.5
No treatment	13.2	41.9	34.1	35.2

Continued...

Table 3 Housing characteristics—Continued

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared	54.7	33.9	39.6	39.7
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	48.0	19.5	27.3	25.7
Pit latrine with slab	6.7	13.9	11.9	13.7
Other	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3
Not improved	42.8	61.2	56.2	54.9
Any facility shared with other households	18.9	7.3	10.5	8.9
Flush/pour flush not to sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	4.4	3.3	3.6	3.5
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	6.9	4.0	4.8	4.3
Other unimproved facility	7.8	22.0	18.1	19.5
No facility/open space/field	4.8	24.5	19.1	18.7
Other	2.3	4.5	3.9	5.1
Missing	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house³				
<i>Kachha</i>	19.7	54.3	44.9	50.0
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	38.8	29.9	32.4	29.9
<i>Pucca</i>	37.7	14.4	20.8	17.8
Missing	3.8	1.3	2.0	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.6
LPG/natural gas	66.0	16.7	30.2	26.1
Biogas	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3
Kerosene	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.4
Coal/lignite	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3
Charcoal	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	30.4	81.1	67.2	72.0
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	59.3	38.7	44.3	43.1
In the house, no separate room	32.9	52.4	47.1	47.9
In a separate building	6.9	8.5	8.1	8.5
Outdoors	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
Missing	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	418	1,108	1,526	7,299
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels⁴				
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> under a chimney	2.1	3.4	3.2	3.5
Stove without chimney	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.1
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> not under a chimney	96.6	96.1	96.2	96.1
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	127	905	1,032	5,289

na = Not applicable

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.² Total percentages may add to more than 100.0 because multiple answers are allowed.³ 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.⁴ 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household goods				
Mattress	75.7	52.9	59.1	59.5
Pressure cooker	75.9	36.4	47.2	44.9
Chair	74.8	51.5	57.9	57.9
Cot or bed	89.5	66.5	72.8	72.3
Table	80.7	56.1	62.8	62.7
Electric fan	60.4	27.6	36.5	35.4
Radio or transistor	32.7	31.0	31.5	32.7
Television (black and white)	21.6	15.5	17.2	18.3
Television (colour)	45.3	18.2	25.6	25.4
Any television	64.2	32.7	41.3	41.7
Sewing machine	13.0	4.7	7.0	7.5
Mobile telephone	27.3	5.9	11.8	11.5
Any other type of telephone	29.1	10.9	15.9	16.6
Computer	7.8	1.6	3.3	3.4
Refrigerator	20.3	7.7	11.2	11.1
Watch or clock	84.5	70.4	74.2	75.9
Water pump	4.2	3.0	3.3	3.7
Thresher	0.4	1.5	1.2	1.5
Tractor	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
None of the above	1.7	12.6	9.6	8.8
Means of transport				
Bicycle	20.3	22.9	22.2	25.3
Motorcycle or scooter	19.3	9.4	12.1	13.0
Animal-drawn cart	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1
Car	9.2	3.0	4.7	4.9
None of the above	59.1	70.0	67.0	64.1
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	46.5	31.4	35.5	30.8
Irrigated land only	27.0	28.4	28.0	28.3
Non-irrigated land only	12.2	20.3	18.1	19.7
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	11.7	16.9	15.5	18.4
Missing	2.5	3.1	2.9	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	56.8	68.9	65.6	68.1
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	52.0	78.8	71.5	76.6
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	63.3	34.8	42.6	42.5
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ²	11.7	5.3	7.1	6.5
Percentage owning a BPL card	9.9	35.2	28.2	31.2
Percentage with a mosquito net that can be used for sleeping	93.5	79.7	83.5	83.9
Wealth index				
Lowest	5.9	26.0	20.5	21.1
Second	12.4	28.4	24.0	25.6
Middle	18.7	20.7	20.1	20.8
Fourth	24.3	14.5	17.2	16.1
Highest	38.8	10.4	18.2	16.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	418	1,108	1,526	7,299

BPL = Below poverty line

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

² 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Religion/caste/tribe	Wealth index					Total	De jure population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Religion of household head							
Hindu	19.0	16.8	22.0	18.9	23.3	100.0	2,211
Muslim	28.5	29.8	27.0	5.1	9.6	100.0	200
Christian	25.9	36.6	18.2	10.4	8.8	100.0	2,164
Other	18.3	23.7	21.4	19.1	17.4	100.0	2,723
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	7.0	15.7	28.3	21.8	27.2	100.0	403
Scheduled tribe	20.9	29.7	20.3	15.2	13.9	100.0	4,747
Other backward class	27.8	6.8	18.1	18.2	29.1	100.0	385
Other	22.8	21.1	21.5	16.5	18.0	100.0	1,730
Total	21.1	25.6	20.8	16.1	16.4	100.0	7,299

Note: Total includes de jure population with missing information on caste/tribe of household head that 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6-10 years	79.5	70.8	72.6	74.0	64.7	67.0	76.5	67.9	69.8
11-14 years	75.9	80.7	79.5	72.9	71.1	71.5	74.4	76.1	75.7
15-17 years	58.0	60.2	59.6	46.5	51.7	50.2	52.1	56.0	54.9
6-14 years	77.6	75.3	75.8	73.5	67.5	69.0	75.5	71.6	72.5
6-17 years	72.5	72.1	72.2	66.4	63.9	64.5	69.4	68.2	68.5

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, Arunachal Pradesh, 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
Age								
<5 years	88.8	7.6	1.0	2.4	0.1	100.0	3.0	863
5-9 years	82.5	6.8	3.9	6.7	0.1	100.0	7.2	998
10-14 years	72.0	8.4	3.1	15.9	0.5	100.0	12.1	975
15-17 years	55.7	9.9	7.0	27.0	0.3	100.0	19.4	503
Residence								
Urban	70.8	9.2	2.5	17.2	0.2	100.0	9.0	807
Rural	79.0	7.6	3.7	9.4	0.3	100.0	9.5	2,531
Sex								
Male	77.7	7.7	3.3	11.1	0.2	100.0	9.8	1,691
Female	76.4	8.3	3.5	11.5	0.4	100.0	8.9	1,648
Total age <15 years	80.8	7.6	2.8	8.5	0.3	100.0	7.6	2,836
Total age <18 years	77.1	8.0	3.4	11.3	0.3	100.0	9.4	3,339

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of de jure children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 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	
Age				
<2 years	25.6	5.2	30.8	327
2-4 years	27.9	5.5	33.4	536
Sex				
Male	28.5	5.2	33.7	428
Female	25.5	5.6	31.1	435
Residence				
Urban	42.4	7.0	49.4	213
Rural	22.0	4.9	26.8	650
Wealth index				
Lowest	13.6	3.8	17.4	217
Second	15.1	3.0	18.1	246
Middle	29.6	7.7	37.3	178
Fourth	43.8	9.7	53.5	111
Highest	58.7	5.9	64.6	111
Total	27.0	5.4	32.4	863

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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Work for someone who is not a member of the household ¹		Household chores for 28 or more hours per week	Other family work ²	Total working ³	Number of children
	Paid work	Unpaid work				
Age						
5-7 years	0.2	0.7	1.4	3.8	5.5	604
8-11 years	1.5	1.9	8.9	14.9	23.0	754
12-14 years	3.4	1.3	14.1	19.1	31.0	615
Sex						
Male	1.9	1.3	6.0	11.5	17.6	1,004
Female	1.5	1.4	10.5	14.1	22.7	970
Residence						
Urban	1.7	0.8	5.1	3.0	9.8	467
Rural	1.7	1.5	9.2	15.8	23.4	1,507
Wealth index						
Lowest	2.7	0.9	8.5	19.8	27.1	453
Second	0.8	0.6	8.8	16.0	21.6	520
Middle	1.7	2.2	8.2	11.6	20.2	394
Fourth	1.3	1.9	7.1	7.7	14.7	326
Highest	2.1	1.5	7.9	3.3	12.3	280
Total	1.7	1.4	8.2	12.8	20.1	1,973

¹ 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.

² 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.

³ 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	24.2	22.5	399	400	150	150
20-24	18.3	15.3	301	302	102	103
25-29	17.1	18.3	282	282	122	122
30-34	13.1	11.6	215	218	77	77
35-39	14.2	14.8	234	231	98	98
40-44	7.3	8.4	121	120	56	55
45-49	5.8	9.1	95	94	61	61
Residence						
Urban	28.7	29.0	473	525	193	212
Rural	71.3	71.0	1,174	1,122	472	454
Education						
No education	41.9	22.4	690	683	149	148
<5 years complete	12.5	12.0	206	204	80	80
5-9 years complete	30.5	42.7	502	502	284	283
10-11 years complete	5.5	7.3	90	92	49	49
12 or more years complete	9.6	14.8	158	166	98	101
Missing	0.0	0.7	0	0	5	5
Literacy						
Literate ¹	52.7	78.9	867	876	525	526
Not literate	47.2	20.7	778	769	137	137
Not measured	0.1	0.2	1	1	1	1
Missing	0.1	0.3	1	1	2	2
Media exposure						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	10.1	21.3	166	173	142	145
Watches television at least once a week	54.5	56.7	898	917	377	382
Listens to the radio at least once a week	24.0	39.2	394	393	261	261
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	4.8	5.5	80	80	36	37
Not regularly exposed to any media	35.4	27.5	583	568	183	179
Marital status						
Never married	27.4	39.4	452	453	262	263
Currently married	68.5	58.3	1,128	1,127	388	388
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.1	0.2	2	2	1	1
Widowed	3.0	1.4	50	50	9	9
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.9	0.7	15	15	5	5
Religion						
Hindu	31.0	35.4	511	519	235	239
Muslim	2.4	3.6	39	40	24	25
Christian	30.4	27.9	501	493	185	183
Other	36.1	33.1	594	593	220	219
Missing	0.1	0.0	2	2	0	0
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	5.5	7.8	90	96	52	54
Scheduled tribe	64.5	57.2	1,062	1,057	380	377
Other backward class	4.9	7.1	80	82	47	49
Other	24.7	27.5	406	404	183	184
Missing	0.5	0.3	8	8	2	2
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	71.7	83.3	1,181	1,177	554	556
In agricultural occupation	38.4	35.6	633	611	237	229
In non-agricultural occupation	33.3	47.7	548	566	318	327
Not employed	27.3	15.0	449	453	99	99
Missing	1.0	1.7	17	17	11	11
Wealth index						
Lowest	16.7	18.5	275	265	123	120
Second	24.1	23.3	397	386	155	152
Middle	21.2	20.7	350	348	138	137
Fourth	17.9	17.5	295	301	116	118
Highest	20.1	20.0	330	347	133	139
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	1,647	1,647	665	666
Age 50-54	na	6.4	na	na	46	45
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	711	711

na = Not applicable

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

Table 11 Current fertility

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

Age	NFHS-3			NFHS-2	NFHS-1
	Urban	Rural	Total		
15-19	0.078	0.067	0.070	0.066	0.115
20-24	0.154	0.190	0.178	0.160	0.246
25-29	0.165	0.166	0.165	0.129	0.194
30-34	(0.105)	0.117	0.113	0.068	0.139
35-39	(0.000)	0.069	0.053	0.043	0.081
40-44	*	(0.033)	0.026	(0.013)	(0.039)
45-49	*	(0.000)	(0.000)	*	*
TFR 15-44	(2.51)	3.21	3.03	2.39	4.07
TFR 15-49	(2.51)	3.21	3.03	2.52	4.25
CBR	(26.3)	23.4	24.1	22.6	34.6

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1990-92 for NFHS-1, 1996-98 for NFHS-2, 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 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
Residence				
Urban	(2.51)	4.8	4.0	(1.89)
Rural	3.21	4.9	4.9	2.40
Education				
No education	3.97	5.5	5.0	2.76
<5 years complete	*	3.6	*	*
5-9 years complete	*	5.4	*	*
10 or more years complete	(1.78)	3.2	*	(1.53)
Religion				
Hindu	(2.77)	6.1	4.0	(1.99)
Muslim	*	(8.0)	*	*
Christian	(3.54)	3.9	4.8	(2.75)
Other	2.82	4.4	5.2	2.12
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	*	5.2	*	*
Scheduled tribe	3.10	4.4	5.0	2.40
Other backward class	*	4.9	*	*
Other	(2.76)	5.9	4.1	(2.03)
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	5.6	(5.0)	*
Second	(3.91)	5.4	5.3	(2.96)
Middle	(2.76)	5.8	(4.9)	(1.96)
Fourth	(2.01)	5.0	(4.4)	(1.45)
Highest	(1.98)	2.6	(3.2)	(1.70)
Total	3.03	4.9	4.7	2.26

Note: Total includes cases with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

() Based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure for fertility rates and 25-49 unweighted cases for the percentage currently pregnant and 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.0	2.7	2.7	77
16	7.1	1.0	8.1	106
17	13.7	2.7	16.4	72
18	19.4	3.4	22.9	88
19	26.5	7.0	33.4	56
Residence				
Urban	15.3	2.9	18.2	124
Rural	11.0	3.0	14.1	275
Education				
No education	23.7	2.2	25.8	90
<5 years complete	19.9	1.6	21.5	65
5-9 years complete	6.9	4.4	11.3	204
10 or more years complete	(2.3)	(0.0)	(2.3)	40
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	305
Currently married	51.9	12.9	64.7	93
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	1
Religion				
Hindu	16.8	5.7	22.5	103
Muslim	*	*	*	8
Christian	9.2	0.7	9.9	143
Other	11.8	3.5	15.3	145
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	21
Scheduled tribe	10.4	1.9	12.3	268
Other backward class	*	*	*	17
Other	15.2	7.6	22.9	90
Wealth index				
Lowest	15.9	3.6	19.4	58
Second	20.0	2.1	22.1	99
Middle	15.3	5.8	21.1	83
Fourth	7.8	4.1	11.9	73
Highest	2.1	0.0	2.1	85
Total	12.4	3.0	15.4	399

Note: Total includes women 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 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 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+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	68.9	23.8	5.6	1.7	100.0	53
20-29	28.9	28.7	20.3	22.2	100.0	293
30-39	7.4	8.2	6.9	77.4	100.0	129
40-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Residence						
Urban	32.0	25.5	17.6	24.8	100.0	138
Rural	24.9	20.5	13.6	40.9	100.0	353
Mother's education						
No education	16.6	14.7	15.3	53.4	100.0	255
<5 years complete	31.6	20.1	15.8	32.5	100.0	63
5-9 years complete	36.2	33.0	16.5	14.4	100.0	121
10 or more years complete	50.1	33.2	7.2	9.4	100.0	52
Religion						
Hindu	26.6	29.6	18.9	24.8	100.0	154
Muslim	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Christian	27.0	12.7	10.1	50.2	100.0	160
Other	28.0	23.3	15.8	33.0	100.0	161
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	(20.9)	(32.2)	(18.0)	(28.9)	100.0	36
Scheduled tribe	27.9	18.4	13.6	40.0	100.0	311
Other backward class	(17.5)	(18.0)	(25.4)	(39.2)	100.0	28
Other	28.7	28.3	14.3	28.7	100.0	115
Wealth index						
Lowest	20.3	16.7	16.7	46.3	100.0	123
Second	22.5	20.2	14.0	43.3	100.0	144
Middle	32.1	22.2	9.1	36.5	100.0	98
Fourth	35.1	20.2	21.3	23.3	100.0	58
Highest	33.8	36.0	15.5	14.6	100.0	67
Total	26.9	21.9	14.8	36.4	100.0	490
Births to ever-married women						
NFHS-3	26.9	21.9	14.8	36.4	100.0	490
NFHS-2	27.2	26.6	16.5	29.7	100.0	429
NFHS-1	26.4	19.0	17.8	36.8	100.0	478

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

() 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 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+			
Mother's current age									
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	22	*
20-29	11.8	16.4	39.7	16.3	11.0	4.9	100.0	347	29.1
30-39	7.4	16.3	33.5	18.8	9.8	14.2	100.0	247	33.4
40-49	(3.0)	(11.8)	(27.4)	(18.3)	(15.2)	(24.3)	100.0	34	(40.3)
Residence									
Urban	16.3	14.0	32.6	17.4	10.5	9.3	100.0	155	31.0
Rural	8.5	17.1	37.4	17.3	10.4	9.3	100.0	495	30.8
Mother's education									
No education	9.0	16.2	36.9	19.3	9.7	9.0	100.0	398	31.3
<5 years complete	11.6	13.0	33.3	15.6	12.6	13.9	100.0	80	31.6
5-9 years complete	11.9	22.8	34.9	13.0	9.9	7.5	100.0	131	27.6
10 or more years complete	(15.6)	(4.4)	(39.8)	(16.3)	(14.5)	(9.4)	100.0	41	(31.9)
Religion									
Hindu	6.9	16.1	36.3	16.8	11.5	12.3	100.0	184	31.4
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	24	*
Christian	12.5	16.6	35.9	19.1	9.8	6.2	100.0	216	30.3
Other	11.3	17.3	37.6	16.3	9.0	8.6	100.0	226	29.5
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(8.6)	(6.8)	(28.2)	(26.8)	(16.1)	(13.6)	100.0	42	(36.9)
Scheduled tribe	11.6	16.7	35.5	18.6	9.1	8.5	100.0	420	30.3
Other backward class	(13.3)	(22.5)	(31.9)	(8.1)	(13.7)	(10.5)	100.0	37	(29.2)
Other	6.8	16.9	41.7	13.9	11.0	9.6	100.0	148	30.6
Wealth index									
Lowest	8.2	17.4	41.9	16.2	8.2	8.2	100.0	178	30.0
Second	10.4	19.3	39.3	17.2	5.7	8.2	100.0	198	29.2
Middle	11.7	12.1	35.5	15.9	15.1	9.7	100.0	133	32.5
Fourth	9.7	17.5	31.2	16.4	13.9	11.4	100.0	71	30.8
Highest	13.5	12.4	19.9	24.8	16.9	12.6	100.0	70	37.5
Birth order									
2-3	13.1	14.2	34.7	16.0	12.5	9.4	100.0	327	30.4
4-6	7.1	17.4	38.0	19.1	8.2	10.2	100.0	240	31.5
7+	8.6	21.9	37.3	17.4	8.4	6.3	100.0	83	29.3
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	9.3	16.0	37.9	17.0	9.3	10.5	100.0	293	31.0
Female	11.2	16.7	34.9	17.7	11.3	8.4	100.0	357	30.5
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	8.6	15.8	37.7	17.8	10.8	9.4	100.0	579	31.1
Dead	24.4	21.2	24.8	13.9	6.9	8.6	100.0	71	25.6
Total	10.3	16.4	36.3	17.4	10.4	9.3	100.0	650	30.8

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes births to women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	63.0	18.4	5.3	5.2	3.4	5.2	2.8	11.6
Want another later ³	23.6	52.9	15.6	6.9	4.5	2.3	0.9	17.1
Want another, undecided when	0.0	3.4	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.2
Undecided	3.3	0.9	1.3	2.4	2.9	1.1	3.7	2.1
Want no more	3.4	18.1	52.5	43.4	50.6	46.2	64.9	41.2
Sterilized ⁴	0.0	2.5	19.6	37.8	36.1	36.3	22.0	22.6
Declared infecund	4.5	2.8	2.5	3.3	1.8	6.6	3.7	3.2
Missing	2.2	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.6	2.3	0.9	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	87	205	244	209	178	92	112	1,128
MEN								
Want another soon ²	(71.7)	15.1	6.5	10.2	3.7	*	(7.9)	13.6
Want another later ³	(18.9)	61.1	17.4	9.9	5.3	*	(0.0)	19.9
Want another, undecided when	(3.3)	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.5
Undecided	(2.9)	2.9	3.5	1.1	0.0	*	(5.7)	2.6
Want no more	(0.0)	19.5	68.2	70.2	77.0	*	(80.7)	57.6
Sterilized ⁵	(3.3)	1.3	2.2	8.6	12.4	*	(2.9)	5.1
Declared infecund	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	(2.9)	0.3
Missing	(0.0)	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.6	*	(0.0)	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	32	71	90	80	56	21	36	388

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

² Wants next birth within 2 years.

³ Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years.

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilization.

⁵ 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06, and by number of living children, NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Number of living children ¹				Total ²	Number of living children ¹				Total ²
	1	2	3	4+		1	2	3	4+	
Age										
15-24	8.2	51.1	(65.4)	*	27.3	*	*	*	nc	(18.2)
25-34	23.7	79.3	84.2	82.9	69.4	(14.4)	(58.9)	(65.5)	*	44.6
35-49	(63.4)	84.1	85.3	87.4	83.8	*	(87.6)	(89.7)	91.4	85.9
Residence										
Urban	22.2	73.8	75.0	90.5	57.5	(21.4)	(70.6)	*	(77.8)	55.3
Rural	19.5	71.4	84.1	84.8	66.3	(20.5)	70.2	79.3	90.7	65.7
Education										
No education	22.8	63.0	77.7	85.8	69.8	*	*	*	(83.9)	66.0
<5 years complete	(18.5)	*	(84.1)	(86.9)	65.1	*	*	*	*	(66.6)
5-9 years complete	16.1	71.9	83.0	(83.3)	54.6	(18.7)	(60.1)	(78.3)	(87.9)	58.6
10 or more years complete	24.9	84.4	*	*	56.5	*	(78.8)	*	*	62.3
Religion										
Hindu	27.3	81.1	93.6	94.4	69.5	(24.4)	(89.3)	(86.2)	(96.6)	68.6
Muslim	*	*	*	*	(67.0)	*	*	*	*	*
Christian	15.4	56.4	72.2	79.3	56.3	*	*	*	(82.3)	62.5
Other	17.4	69.0	75.4	85.3	64.0	(17.6)	(51.0)	(78.5)	(87.1)	56.7
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	*	(85.5)	*	*	69.2	*	*	*	*	(70.6)
Scheduled tribe	15.0	60.2	73.5	81.4	58.7	(15.3)	(48.1)	(73.2)	84.4	56.4
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	70.9	*	*	*	*	(60.3)
Other	32.1	87.1	98.2	93.8	73.1	(31.7)	(93.3)	*	*	73.6
Wealth index										
Lowest	(16.1)	(58.6)	(66.8)	83.0	60.2	*	*	*	(88.1)	56.7
Second	9.5	(62.8)	(77.6)	84.0	61.1	*	*	*	(82.2)	54.8
Middle	(13.2)	72.2	(90.9)	87.8	66.8	*	*	*	*	69.8
Fourth	(35.6)	(79.2)	(84.2)	(90.2)	66.5	*	*	*	*	60.0
Highest	27.8	81.6	(82.6)	(88.7)	65.2	*	(76.6)	*	*	74.1
Number of living sons³										
0	17.0	(45.5)	*	*	18.9	(14.4)	*	*	nc	23.0
1	29.7	76.0	80.4	76.3	65.1	(34.3)	(67.2)	(67.9)	*	60.2
2	na	85.0	88.3	91.2	88.8	na	*	(93.7)	(91.6)	91.2
3	na	na	*	90.2	88.1	na	na	*	(94.3)	(93.1)
4+	na	na	na	90.8	90.8	na	na	na	*	*
Total	20.6	72.2	81.2	85.8	63.8	20.8	70.3	78.8	87.9	62.7
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	10.4	46.1	59.5	73.7	47.0	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	8.1	29.0	34.7	61.4	34.7	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 women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe and men with missing information on education, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

nc = Not calculated as there are no cases.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

² Includes women and men with no children, who are not shown separately.

³ 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 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 ¹							Ever-married respondents			
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-1 (1992-93)
WOMEN											
0	2.2	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.6	2.2	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.0
1	4.4	8.9	2.3	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.7	3.4	3.1	3.1	1.2
2	43.7	50.6	58.9	22.5	21.3	5.9	7.5	36.6	33.2	31.1	14.3
3	24.2	22.9	17.0	39.4	14.4	18.6	14.7	22.9	22.6	27.6	15.3
4	17.8	10.5	15.8	27.3	43.7	27.5	27.5	22.0	23.8	24.8	23.0
5	1.1	1.8	1.6	2.7	7.0	22.5	9.3	4.0	5.2	6.2	9.8
6+	0.7	0.0	1.2	1.3	4.9	9.6	24.3	3.5	4.8	5.7	27.6
Non-numeric responses	5.8	3.8	2.4	5.3	6.1	13.7	15.1	6.1	6.2	1.3	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	546	220	251	224	187	96	122	1,647	1,193	1,117	881
Mean ideal number of children for²:											
All women	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.6	4.2	4.6	3.0	na	na	na
Number	515	211	245	212	176	83	103	1,546	na	na	na
Ever-married women	2.9	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.6	4.2	4.6	3.1	3.1	3.2	4.7
Number	87	211	245	212	176	83	103	1,118	1,118	1,102	804
Currently married women	2.9	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.6	4.2	4.6	3.1	3.1	3.2	4.7
Number	82	197	238	199	167	80	96	1,059	1,059	1,029	761
MEN											
0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	(2.9)	0.3	0.3	na	na
1	3.9	10.6	1.1	1.2	0.0	*	(0.0)	3.4	3.2	na	na
2	49.3	53.8	58.0	26.3	21.0	*	(5.7)	42.2	37.3	na	na
3	26.1	19.6	21.7	38.6	10.4	*	(16.8)	23.9	21.8	na	na
4	14.0	10.6	12.7	23.1	54.3	*	(38.2)	20.3	25.3	na	na
5	2.0	2.8	3.2	5.8	5.4	*	(13.9)	4.1	5.8	na	na
6+	0.4	1.4	1.1	2.5	5.2	*	(13.9)	2.4	3.8	na	na
Non-numeric responses	4.1	1.4	2.2	2.5	3.6	*	(8.6)	3.4	2.6	na	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na
Number	296	75	94	85	57	21	36	665	402	na	na
Mean ideal number of children for²:											
All men	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.2	3.7	*	(4.1)	2.9	na	na	na
Number	284	74	92	82	55	21	33	643	na	na	na
Ever-married men	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.7	*	(4.1)	3.1	3.1	na	na
Number	35	73	91	82	55	21	33	391	391	na	na
Currently married men	2.8	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.7	*	(4.1)	3.1	3.1	na	na
Number	32	70	88	78	54	21	33	377	377	na	na

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 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	
Age										
15-19	22.1	5.2	88.8	87.7	380	28.9	2.0	89.0	83.9	141
20-29	29.8	6.0	84.2	82.5	558	29.0	3.0	84.9	81.8	218
30-39	30.9	3.9	91.4	87.0	409	31.0	4.0	93.5	88.6	171
40-49	30.8	3.7	89.2	85.5	196	33.4	3.6	91.8	84.6	111
Residence										
Urban	28.9	5.1	87.5	86.0	456	30.5	5.7	89.0	86.2	191
Rural	28.1	4.9	88.0	85.1	1,088	30.2	2.1	89.4	83.9	451
Education										
No education	32.1	5.5	91.4	88.4	624	34.0	3.4	92.2	85.2	144
<5 years complete	28.2	4.7	89.5	86.5	196	50.4	2.8	91.9	87.8	74
5-9 years complete	26.0	3.7	89.0	86.8	482	25.3	2.8	90.5	86.4	275
10 or more years complete	23.4	6.4	75.1	73.5	242	25.5	3.9	82.4	79.0	145
Marital status										
Never married	21.4	6.7	84.2	84.2	428	29.1	2.3	86.6	81.9	251
Currently married	31.1	4.1	89.3	85.7	1,057	31.4	3.6	91.5	86.9	377
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	28.0	8.8	88.2	88.2	59	*	*	*	*	14
Religion										
Hindu	20.8	5.6	80.0	76.1	488	23.5	2.5	85.8	82.1	229
Muslim	(41.5)	(5.5)	(89.0)	(78.8)	38	(18.8)	(3.8)	(80.1)	(76.3)	24
Christian	33.8	4.9	92.2	90.6	466	42.6	2.7	94.4	91.1	179
Other	29.5	4.3	91.0	89.5	550	28.5	4.2	89.8	82.6	210
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	22.2	5.5	85.6	83.7	87	23.9	5.5	90.8	87.0	52
Scheduled tribe	32.3	4.8	91.2	89.3	988	35.9	3.2	91.9	86.1	364
Other backward class	13.6	5.8	71.9	67.8	73	(18.4)	(7.9)	(87.4)	(91.2)	47
Other	21.7	4.7	82.6	78.8	388	23.6	1.1	83.8	78.6	177
Wealth index										
Lowest	29.4	6.6	88.3	85.8	249	28.9	3.4	91.8	83.6	114
Second	32.7	4.4	91.1	88.3	370	38.4	3.3	94.0	90.6	148
Middle	27.9	5.0	89.9	86.7	328	28.2	1.4	88.9	84.4	136
Fourth	28.6	4.9	87.1	85.4	278	25.7	2.5	83.2	79.7	115
Highest	22.6	4.4	82.3	80.1	319	28.3	5.1	87.5	82.9	129
Total	28.3	5.0	87.9	85.4	1,544	30.3	3.2	89.3	84.6	643
Ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	31.0	4.3	89.2	85.8	1,116	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	41.9	2.5	93.5	90.5	1,102	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	43.0	4.5	96.8	92.8	804	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 caste/tribe and men with missing information on education and 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	98.3	98.9	96.7	97.6	97.6	97.7
Any modern method	98.3	98.9	96.7	97.6	97.6	97.7
Female sterilization	90.7	91.8	86.8	83.5	90.2	73.3
Male sterilization	55.6	60.3	45.0	69.8	76.4	59.3
Pill	89.7	91.8	86.1	79.7	87.0	68.6
IUD	75.4	84.8	53.0	57.1	69.1	38.4
Injectables	53.0	60.8	33.1	42.9	49.6	33.7
Condom/Nirodh	80.4	80.3	82.8	93.9	95.1	91.9
Female condom	16.6	16.1	17.2	19.3	18.7	20.9
Emergency contraception	9.9	11.5	7.3	11.8	13.8	9.3
Other modern method	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	64.2	70.7	49.0	53.3	65.0	34.9
Any traditional method	42.7	50.1	27.2	37.3	48.8	20.9
Rhythm	28.0	31.5	19.9	28.8	38.2	16.3
Withdrawal	28.4	33.8	16.6	26.4	31.7	18.6
Folk method	7.6	10.4	2.0	0.5	0.8	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.4	5.7	4.5	5.1	5.7	4.3
Number of respondents age 15-49	473	320	136	193	112	78
RURAL						
Any method	91.4	92.7	88.8	95.2	94.7	96.6
Any modern method	91.2	92.5	88.8	95.2	94.7	96.6
Female sterilization	82.9	86.0	75.7	76.0	80.8	70.2
Male sterilization	40.0	44.6	29.6	71.8	75.8	66.9
Pill	81.5	84.5	75.3	80.6	80.8	81.5
IUD	56.3	63.3	37.5	43.6	49.4	36.0
Injectables	39.9	44.2	27.6	26.0	27.5	24.2
Condom/Nirodh	64.1	61.9	70.4	90.5	88.7	94.9
Female condom	7.3	7.5	7.2	14.8	14.7	15.7
Emergency contraception	5.7	6.6	3.6	6.2	6.8	5.6
Other modern method	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	44.3	48.4	32.9	42.7	47.9	36.0
Any traditional method	27.4	32.0	17.8	26.9	28.7	24.2
Rhythm	16.1	18.8	11.2	21.8	24.2	18.5
Withdrawal	19.2	24.2	7.9	18.9	20.4	16.3
Folk method	2.9	3.2	2.0	0.9	1.1	0.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	4.2	4.4	3.5	4.5	4.7	4.3
Number of respondents age 15-49	1,174	808	318	472	276	185
TOTAL						
Any method	93.3	94.5	91.2	95.9	95.5	96.9
Any modern method	93.2	94.3	91.2	95.9	95.5	96.9
Female sterilization	85.1	87.7	79.0	78.2	83.5	71.1
Male sterilization	44.5	49.0	34.2	71.2	76.0	64.6
Pill	83.8	86.5	78.6	80.4	82.6	77.6
IUD	61.8	69.4	42.1	47.5	55.1	36.7
Injectables	43.7	48.9	29.3	30.9	33.9	27.0
Condom/Nirodh	68.8	67.1	74.1	91.5	90.5	94.0
Female condom	10.0	9.9	10.2	16.1	15.9	17.3
Emergency contraception	6.9	8.0	4.7	7.8	8.8	6.7
Other modern method	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	50.0	54.8	37.7	45.8	52.9	35.6
Any traditional method	31.8	37.1	20.6	29.9	34.5	23.2
Rhythm	19.5	22.4	13.8	23.8	28.2	17.9
Withdrawal	21.8	26.9	10.5	21.1	23.7	17.0
Folk method	4.2	5.3	2.0	0.8	1.0	0.4
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	4.5	4.8	3.8	4.7	5.0	4.3
Number of respondents age 15-49	1,647	1,128	454	665	388	263

¹ All three methods.

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06, and total for NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Number of women				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Any traditional method	Rhythm		Withdrawal	Folk method	Not currently using	Total
Age															
15-19	18.5	14.4	0.0	0.0	8.4	3.1	0.0	2.9	4.2	2.1	1.0	1.1	81.5	100.0	93
20-24	33.1	25.9	6.1	0.0	11.1	4.6	0.5	3.6	7.2	3.5	3.6	0.0	66.9	100.0	194
25-29	41.6	34.1	17.5	0.0	9.9	3.1	0.4	3.2	7.5	2.4	5.1	0.0	58.4	100.0	245
30-39	56.1	49.8	34.6	0.0	7.6	4.4	0.5	2.6	6.3	2.5	3.4	0.4	43.9	100.0	408
40-49	40.0	37.3	30.8	0.6	3.8	0.5	0.0	1.6	2.7	1.1	1.0	0.6	60.0	100.0	187
Residence															
Urban	47.3	39.4	19.4	0.0	8.7	6.5	0.3	4.5	7.9	2.5	4.8	0.6	52.7	100.0	320
Rural	41.6	36.4	23.7	0.1	7.9	2.2	0.4	2.1	5.2	2.3	2.6	0.3	58.4	100.0	808
Education															
No education	37.5	33.4	23.1	0.0	7.2	2.2	0.4	0.5	4.0	1.4	2.1	0.5	62.5	100.0	562
<5 years complete	43.9	38.4	30.9	0.0	4.8	0.7	0.0	2.0	5.4	2.1	2.7	0.7	56.1	100.0	146
5-9 years complete	46.3	38.9	20.0	0.0	11.3	4.7	0.7	2.2	7.4	3.7	3.7	0.0	53.7	100.0	274
10 or more years complete	58.8	47.8	16.4	0.7	9.1	8.3	0.0	13.1	11.1	4.0	7.1	0.0	41.2	100.0	146
Employment (past 12 months)															
Not employed	43.4	35.0	13.6	0.4	10.9	3.9	0.3	5.9	8.4	3.1	4.2	1.1	56.6	100.0	269
Employed for cash	44.7	38.7	21.4	0.0	8.8	5.7	1.0	1.9	6.0	3.2	2.5	0.3	55.3	100.0	317
Employed not for cash	42.3	37.6	27.7	0.0	6.4	1.8	0.0	1.7	4.7	1.6	3.1	0.0	57.7	100.0	540
Religion															
Hindu	48.7	40.1	22.2	0.3	9.3	2.9	0.3	5.1	8.6	3.4	4.4	0.8	51.3	100.0	388
Muslim	(25.9)	(20.1)	(11.6)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(5.8)	(3.1)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(74.1)	100.0	34
Christian	31.6	27.1	16.8	0.0	6.2	2.6	0.3	1.3	4.5	1.9	2.3	0.3	68.4	100.0	316
Other	48.9	44.4	28.5	0.0	8.8	5.0	0.5	1.6	4.6	1.7	2.8	0.0	51.1	100.0	388

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Total	Number of women			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Any traditional method	Rhythm			Withdrawal	Folk method	Not currently using
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	40.6	40.6	19.4	0.0	9.3	2.5	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.4	100.0	71
Scheduled tribe	41.2	36.3	22.8	0.0	7.9	3.8	0.4	1.4	0.4	1.9	2.9	0.1	58.8	100.0	693
Other backward class	39.1	26.9	16.3	0.0	5.5	1.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.6	8.6	0.0	60.9	100.0	54
Other	49.4	40.9	23.7	0.3	9.1	3.2	0.3	4.2	0.3	3.7	3.9	1.0	50.6	100.0	303
Wealth index															
Lowest	26.8	21.5	14.2	0.0	5.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.5	0.9	73.2	100.0	211
Second	31.6	27.5	19.5	0.0	5.2	1.7	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.5	2.6	0.0	68.4	100.0	277
Middle	48.0	45.1	27.3	0.0	12.0	3.2	0.4	2.1	0.4	0.8	1.6	0.4	52.0	100.0	247
Fourth	53.5	45.0	24.9	0.0	10.9	4.5	0.5	4.2	0.5	3.1	5.4	0.0	46.5	100.0	194
Highest	60.8	50.3	27.1	0.5	7.2	7.0	0.5	8.0	0.5	4.4	5.6	0.5	39.2	100.0	200
Number of living children															
No children	14.5	7.4	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	4.5	1.7	0.9	85.5	100.0	114
1 child	28.3	22.4	2.6	0.0	8.1	5.8	0.5	5.4	0.5	3.5	2.5	0.0	71.7	100.0	195
1 son	31.7	23.3	4.0	0.0	8.0	5.6	0.0	5.6	0.0	4.6	3.9	0.0	68.3	100.0	101
No son	24.7	21.5	1.1	0.0	8.2	5.9	1.1	5.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	0.0	75.3	100.0	94
2 children	49.7	42.1	19.6	0.0	12.5	5.1	0.0	4.9	0.0	1.6	6.1	0.0	50.3	100.0	245
1 or more sons	54.7	46.4	22.6	0.0	13.6	5.3	0.0	4.9	0.0	1.5	6.8	0.0	45.3	100.0	204
No sons	(25.0)	(20.7)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(75.0)	100.0	41
3 children	59.3	53.2	38.2	0.5	6.4	5.2	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.9	3.2	0.0	40.7	100.0	205
1 or more sons	61.2	55.1	40.7	0.5	5.8	5.5	1.0	1.6	1.0	3.1	3.0	0.0	38.8	100.0	192
No sons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
4+ children	46.7	42.3	33.2	0.0	7.5	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	2.2	0.8	53.3	100.0	369
1 or more sons	47.2	43.0	33.6	0.0	7.7	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.9	0.8	52.8	100.0	361
No sons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Total	43.2	37.3	22.5	0.1	8.1	3.4	0.4	2.8	0.4	2.4	3.2	0.3	56.8	100.0	1,128
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	35.4	32.8	20.6	0.1	7.3	4.2	na	0.7	na	1.5	0.9	na	64.6	100.0	1,044
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	23.6	19.3	10.3	0.4	3.2	4.6	0.1	0.7	na	3.8	0.5	na	76.4	100.0	834

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women with missing information on employment (past 12 months), religion, and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
na = Not available
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 22. Contraceptive use by men with last partner

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method				Condom/ Nirodh		Any traditional method		Traditional method		Not currently using	Total	Number of men
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	IUD	Rhythm	Withdrawal					
Type of sexual partner														
Currently married	32.1	30.0	16.4	1.0	7.9	1.0	0.2	3.4	2.1	1.6	0.5	100.0	388	
Wife	32.1	29.9	16.6	0.8	7.7	1.1	0.2	3.5	2.2	1.6	0.6	100.0	371	
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	16	
Not currently married	(31.1)	(31.1)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	40	
Residence														
Urban	31.0	30.3	11.3	2.1	8.5	0.7	0.7	7.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	129	
Rural	32.4	30.0	16.7	0.3	7.7	1.0	0.0	4.2	2.4	1.7	0.7	100.0	298	
Education														
No education	20.9	20.9	13.9	0.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	111	
<5 years complete	42.2	36.0	18.4	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	0.0	100.0	50	
5-9 years complete	32.3	32.3	16.2	0.0	9.4	0.6	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	161	
10 or more years complete	36.7	31.7	13.3	1.9	5.7	3.0	0.0	7.7	4.9	2.9	2.0	100.0	102	
Age														
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	19	
20-24	(23.9)	(23.9)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(9.9)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	48	
25-29	26.6	25.4	5.7	0.0	12.0	2.1	0.0	5.6	1.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	91	
30-34	27.5	26.0	13.2	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	4.3	1.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	69	
35-39	42.6	37.9	24.5	1.0	6.7	1.2	1.0	3.5	4.7	2.3	2.3	100.0	89	
40-44	40.9	40.9	24.5	5.2	7.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	55	
45-49	33.4	30.0	24.7	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.4	3.4	0.0	100.0	57	
Marital status														
Never married	(33.6)	(33.6)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(8.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(22.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	37	
Currently married	32.1	30.0	16.4	1.0	7.9	1.0	0.2	3.4	2.1	1.6	0.5	100.0	388	
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3	
Religion														
Hindu	31.7	28.9	16.6	1.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	5.4	2.8	2.8	0.0	100.0	144	
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18	
Christian	29.7	29.7	16.5	0.9	7.6	0.9	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	121	
Other	33.3	30.4	14.1	0.0	8.7	2.1	0.6	4.9	2.9	1.4	1.4	100.0	144	
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	(21.7)	(21.7)	(10.9)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	36	
Scheduled tribe	30.1	29.3	15.0	0.0	8.4	1.3	0.4	4.3	0.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	249	
Other backward class	(27.3)	(27.3)	(17.6)	(6.5)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	28	
Other	40.3	35.0	15.9	1.7	8.8	0.8	0.0	7.8	5.3	5.3	0.0	100.0	115	
Wealth index														
Lowest	19.7	19.7	13.3	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78	
Second	22.1	21.1	11.5	0.0	7.6	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	107	
Middle	35.0	33.7	18.0	1.1	12.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	80	
Fourth	36.9	32.9	12.6	0.0	4.0	2.5	1.2	12.7	4.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	79	
Highest	48.7	45.2	20.9	3.4	9.2	1.2	0.0	10.3	3.6	1.1	2.5	100.0	83	
Total age 15-49	32.0	30.1	15.1	0.9	7.9	0.9	0.2	5.0	1.9	1.4	0.5	100.0	428	
Age 50-54	(26.9)	(22.2)	(17.2)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(2.2)	(2.5)	100.0	42	
Total age 15-54	31.5	29.4	15.3	1.0	7.4	0.9	0.2	4.6	2.2	1.5	0.7	100.0	469	

Note: Total includes men with missing information on education, 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

Among women age 15-49 who are current pill users and for whom the brand being used is known, percentage who are using a social marketing brand, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of pill users using a social marketing brand	Number of pill users
Residence		
Urban	(88.9)	24
Rural	75.5	55
Education		
No education	(77.7)	38
<5 years complete	*	5
5-9 years complete	(80.3)	26
10 or more years complete	*	12
Total	79.6	80

Note: Table excludes pill users who don't know the brand name. Total includes women with missing information on education, who are not shown separately.

() 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
URBAN					
Public medical sector	73.3	(9.7)	*	*	50.0
Government/municipal hospital	60.0	(6.5)	*	*	41.8
Government dispensary	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	0.0
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	13.3	(3.2)	*	*	8.2
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	0.0
Other public medical sector	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	18.7	(0.0)	*	*	11.6
Private medical sector	8.0	(80.6)	*	*	36.3
Private hospital	5.3	(3.2)	*	*	6.2
Private doctor/clinic	2.7	(0.0)	*	*	2.7
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(77.4)	*	*	27.4
Other source	0.0	(9.7)	*	*	2.1
Shop	0.0	(3.2)	*	*	0.7
Spouse	0.0	(3.2)	*	*	0.7
Friend/relative	0.0	(3.2)	*	*	0.7
Other	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	0.0
Missing	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	*	*	100.0
Number of users	68	28	21	14	132
RURAL					
Public medical sector	90.9	18.0	*	*	69.5
Government/municipal hospital	64.2	6.6	*	*	47.7
Government dispensary	0.5	3.3	*	*	1.1
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	24.1	6.6	*	*	18.9
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	2.1	0.0	*	*	1.4
Other public medical sector	0.0	1.6	*	*	0.4
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.5	0.0	*	*	0.4
Private medical sector	8.6	73.8	*	*	27.7
Private hospital	8.6	3.3	*	*	7.4
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	1.6	*	*	0.7
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	68.9	*	*	19.6
Other source	0.0	4.9	*	*	1.8
Shop	0.0	1.6	*	*	0.4
Spouse	0.0	3.3	*	*	1.1
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.4
Missing	0.0	3.3	*	*	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	*	*	100.0
Number of users	196	64	18	17	298

Continued...

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL					
Public medical sector	86.4	15.5	(68.1)	(13.0)	63.5
Government/municipal hospital	63.1	6.5	(54.9)	(9.6)	45.9
Government dispensary	0.4	2.3	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.7
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	21.3	5.5	(13.2)	(3.4)	15.7
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	1.6	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	1.0
Other public medical sector	0.0	1.1	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	5.2	0.0	(7.0)	(0.0)	3.8
Private medical sector	8.4	75.9	(22.2)	(83.7)	30.3
Private hospital	7.7	3.3	(14.8)	(0.0)	7.0
Private doctor/clinic	0.7	1.1	(2.3)	(2.9)	1.3
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	71.5	(5.1)	(80.8)	22.0
Other source	0.0	6.4	(2.7)	(3.4)	1.8
Shop	0.0	2.1	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.5
Spouse	0.0	3.3	(0.0)	(3.4)	0.9
Friend/relative	0.0	1.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.2
Other	0.0	0.0	(2.7)	(0.0)	0.2
Missing	0.0	2.3	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	263	92	39	31	430

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; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes users of male sterilization 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 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
Method				
Female sterilization ¹	52.1	41.1	39.6	80
Pill	35.5	30.5	36.4	79
IUD	(48.8)	(36.9)	(48.8)	32
Initial source of method²				
Public medical sector	49.5	37.5	39.2	98
Private medical sector	39.0	35.2	42.2	79
Total	44.7	36.0	39.8	191

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

² 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Side effects/health concerns	Costs too much	Infrequent sex/husband away	Marital dissolution/separation	Other reason	Total	Switched to another method ¹
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill	2.8	7.2	16.7	0.6	1.1	0.0	11.2	39.7	7.2
All modern spacing methods ²	3.0	8.9	12.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	13.5	38.9	7.2
All spacing methods ³	3.5	9.3	8.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	14.0	36.9	7.8
All methods	2.9	7.6	7.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	11.5	30.2	6.4

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

¹ 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.

² Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately.

³ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately.

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, Arunachal Pradesh, 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:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	A woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
Age									
15-19	27.0	13.0	17.8	65.3	6.7	3.9	24.1	100.0	150
20-24	29.5	15.0	25.7	64.6	13.8	2.0	19.6	100.0	102
25-29	39.6	6.4	30.1	75.2	9.2	3.1	12.5	100.0	122
30-39	41.4	9.5	38.3	69.9	11.0	1.8	17.3	100.0	175
40-49	38.0	12.5	42.3	59.8	11.4	1.6	27.3	100.0	117
Residence									
Urban	28.3	18.9	38.2	75.5	6.6	3.8	14.2	100.0	193
Rural	38.3	7.9	28.0	63.9	11.7	2.0	22.5	100.0	472
Education									
No education	36.3	11.1	24.8	44.2	14.3	2.5	39.0	100.0	149
<5 years complete	28.1	9.6	29.9	60.5	14.1	0.0	25.4	100.0	80
5-9 years complete	36.3	12.9	26.4	71.5	9.3	2.5	16.7	100.0	284
10 or more years complete	35.4	8.9	45.7	85.7	6.0	3.9	4.4	100.0	147
Religion									
Hindu	30.8	8.6	30.9	71.1	7.7	2.9	18.2	100.0	235
Muslim	(48.9)	(24.7)	(23.7)	(47.9)	(19.4)	(0.0)	(32.8)	100.0	24
Christian	31.5	11.7	33.9	58.6	13.4	2.0	26.0	100.0	185
Other	42.2	11.8	29.3	72.6	9.1	2.7	15.6	100.0	220
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	32.7	16.5	32.7	62.8	15.2	5.5	16.5	100.0	52
Scheduled tribe	37.7	11.0	32.4	65.0	12.4	2.8	19.8	100.0	380
Other backward class	(58.6)	(7.7)	(38.4)	(84.9)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(12.9)	100.0	47
Other	25.8	10.9	25.2	68.8	5.9	1.7	23.6	100.0	183
Wealth index									
Lowest	29.3	12.4	28.2	45.5	6.8	1.7	46.1	100.0	123
Second	33.0	9.7	27.0	56.0	13.9	2.0	28.2	100.0	155
Middle	51.3	9.1	29.5	79.4	12.5	0.7	7.4	100.0	138
Fourth	29.0	9.8	29.2	74.6	12.3	3.4	9.7	100.0	116
Highest	33.0	14.7	41.1	81.4	4.9	5.0	8.8	100.0	133
Total age 15-49	35.4	11.1	30.9	67.2	10.2	2.5	20.1	100.0	665
Age 50-54	(31.2)	(13.6)	(40.6)	(37.5)	(12.8)	(2.3)	(47.4)	100.0	46
Total age 15-54	35.1	11.3	31.6	65.3	10.4	2.5	21.8	100.0	711

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning ¹			Met need for family planning (currently using) ²			Total demand for family planning ³			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
Age											
15-19	27.5	2.3	29.8	12.6	6.0	18.5	40.1	8.2	48.3	38.4	93
20-24	15.6	7.3	22.9	17.9	15.2	33.1	33.4	22.6	56.0	59.1	194
25-29	10.3	13.0	23.3	8.8	32.8	41.6	19.1	45.8	64.9	64.2	245
30-34	3.0	15.0	18.0	6.3	47.6	53.9	9.3	62.6	71.9	75.0	194
35-39	2.0	15.7	17.6	0.4	57.6	58.0	2.4	73.3	75.7	76.7	215
40-44	2.0	4.0	6.0	1.0	39.4	40.4	3.0	43.4	46.4	87.1	105
45-49	0.0	5.1	5.1	0.0	39.5	39.5	0.0	44.5	44.5	88.6	82
Residence											
Urban	10.1	8.5	18.6	11.3	36.1	47.3	21.4	44.5	65.9	71.8	320
Rural	7.5	11.4	18.9	5.7	35.9	41.6	13.2	47.3	60.5	68.7	808
Education											
No education	6.8	13.2	20.1	3.2	34.3	37.5	10.1	47.5	57.6	65.1	562
<5 years complete	7.5	12.1	19.6	3.9	40.0	43.9	11.4	52.1	63.5	69.1	146
5-9 years complete	12.4	6.3	18.7	10.4	35.9	46.3	22.8	42.2	64.9	71.3	274
10 or more years complete	6.8	6.8	13.5	20.4	38.4	58.8	27.2	45.2	72.4	81.3	146
Religion											
Hindu	9.1	11.4	20.5	7.4	41.3	48.7	16.5	52.6	69.1	70.4	388
Muslim	(13.9)	(24.1)	(38.0)	(0.0)	(25.9)	(25.9)	(13.9)	(50.0)	(63.9)	(40.6)	34
Christian	10.9	12.2	23.1	7.7	23.9	31.6	18.6	36.1	54.7	57.8	316
Other	4.8	7.1	11.9	7.5	41.5	48.9	12.3	48.5	60.8	80.5	388
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	14.3	20.0	34.3	8.9	31.8	40.6	23.2	51.8	74.9	54.2	71
Scheduled tribe	8.2	9.1	17.3	8.7	32.5	41.2	16.9	41.6	58.5	70.4	693
Other backward class	12.5	7.5	19.9	5.3	33.8	39.1	17.7	41.3	59.0	66.2	54
Other	6.3	12.1	18.5	4.2	45.1	49.4	10.6	57.3	67.8	72.8	303
Wealth index											
Lowest	8.3	19.6	27.9	3.4	23.4	26.8	11.7	43.1	54.8	49.0	211
Second	11.9	12.0	23.9	5.2	26.4	31.6	17.1	38.4	55.5	56.9	277
Middle	7.6	10.1	17.7	5.7	42.3	48.0	13.3	52.3	65.6	73.1	247
Fourth	6.4	5.2	11.6	9.8	43.6	53.5	16.3	48.8	65.1	82.2	194
Highest	5.8	4.8	10.6	13.7	47.1	60.8	19.5	51.9	71.4	85.2	200
Total	8.3	10.6	18.8	7.3	35.9	43.2	15.5	46.5	62.0	69.7	1,128

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ 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).

² 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.

³ 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 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	8.3	na	na	na	na	76.4	399	a	a	a
20-24	17.1	42.0	54.9	na	na	33.7	301	19.0	19.3	19.5
25-29	17.8	49.6	63.9	69.9	83.2	10.9	282	18.1	18.3	19.1
30-34	29.5	57.9	70.2	74.3	84.9	6.2	215	17.0	17.4	17.6
35-39	24.0	52.2	68.4	71.9	88.6	0.9	234	17.7	18.2	18.5
40-44	25.0	58.3	68.4	73.3	91.5	0.9	121	17.3	17.6	17.8
45-49	13.8	45.5	59.5	65.8	83.2	1.1	95	18.5	18.7	19.3
20-49	21.2	50.2	63.8	na	na	12.0	1,248	18.0	18.3	18.6
25-49	22.5	52.8	66.6	71.4	86.0	5.1	948	17.7	18.0	18.4
MEN										
15-19	1.4	na	na	na	na	94.5	150	a	a	a
20-24	2.9	11.6	22.0	na	na	65.2	102	a	a	a
25-29	7.4	17.0	28.1	30.6	55.2	33.4	122	24.2	24.2	20.9
30-34	6.4	15.7	23.6	27.5	57.2	9.3	77	24.2	24.5	22.1
35-39	3.2	14.3	25.8	39.0	65.7	6.1	98	22.8	23.1	22.2
40-44	7.2	14.7	27.7	42.0	67.6	0.0	56	21.9	22.8	21.8
45-49	3.2	7.9	21.6	24.8	54.3	3.0	61	23.9	24.3	22.7
20-49	5.0	13.9	25.0	30.8	54.7	23.7	516	a	a	a
25-49	5.6	14.5	25.7	32.7	59.6	13.4	414	23.5	23.7	21.7

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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)
0-4	34.0	26.7	60.7	28.8	87.7
5-9	37.0	34.8	71.7	37.6	106.7
10-14	30.2	39.4	69.6	43.5	110.0
NFHS-2 (0-4)	41.8	21.3	63.1	37.4	98.1
NFHS-1 (0-4)	17.5	22.5	40.0	33.3	72.0

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

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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	50.2	(29.1)	(79.3)	(38.8)	(115.0)
Rural	30.8	31.7	62.4	31.6	92.0
Education					
No education	41.3	36.6	77.9	41.3	116.0
<10 years complete	29.0	29.2	58.2	26.3	83.0
10 or more years complete	*	*	*	*	*
Religion					
Hindu	38.2	27.5	65.6	(16.5)	(81.1)
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*
Christian	33.9	41.0	74.8	32.8	105.1
Other	34.2	26.4	60.6	46.1	103.9
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*
Scheduled tribe	34.9	32.6	67.6	35.8	100.9
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*
Other	(28.8)	(19.9)	(48.7)	(31.5)	(78.6)
Wealth index					
Lowest	(26.1)	(39.8)	(65.8)	(38.7)	(102.0)
Second	47.0	(44.8)	(91.9)	(37.6)	(126.0)
Middle	(48.5)	(19.5)	(68.0)	(37.0)	(102.5)
Fourth	(26.2)	*	*	(17.3)	*
Highest	(15.5)	*	*	*	*
Child's sex					
Male	45.8	31.3	77.1	34.6	109.1
Female	25.6	30.7	56.3	31.9	86.4
Mother's age at birth					
<20	(45.8)	(44.3)	(90.1)	(28.2)	(115.8)
20-29	35.3	23.2	58.6	31.1	87.9
30-39	(25.7)	(40.7)	(66.5)	(43.1)	(106.7)
40-49	*	*	*	*	*
Birth order					
1	(50.8)	(29.0)	(79.8)	(25.9)	(103.7)
2-3	25.0	37.2	62.2	29.3	89.7
4+	37.2	25.6	62.7	42.1	102.2
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	(40.3)	(49.8)	(90.1)	(56.9)	(141.9)
2-3 years	(22.9)	(34.3)	(57.2)	(35.1)	(90.3)
4 years or more	*	*	*	*	*
Total	35.6	31.0	66.6	33.2	97.6

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

() Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

* Based on fewer than 250 unweighted cases.

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

² 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	25.2	1.0	38.2 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births to mothers age 18-34 years	18.1	2.4	7.4
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	8.1	1.8	1.4
Mother's age >34	1.3	*	5.9
Birth interval <24 months	8.3	2.7	9.1
Birth order >3	21.5	1.2	12.5
Subtotal	39.2	1.6	28.8
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	1.7	*	0.4
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.2	*	0.3
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	5.9	(1.8)	16.6
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.2	*	1.6
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	8.5	1.5	6.6
Subtotal	17.4	1.6	25.5
In any avoidable high-risk category	56.6	1.6	54.4
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	873	na	1,128

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.

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

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

^a Includes sterilized women.

Table 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	ANM/nurse/ midwife/					No one	Missing	Total	Number of women
	Doctor	LHV	Dai/TBA	Other					
Age at birth									
<20	52.6	3.0	3.1	3.8	37.5	0.0	100.0	96	
20-34	53.8	2.7	1.7	0.9	40.2	0.7	100.0	437	
35-49	22.8	6.4	3.3	0.0	67.5	0.0	100.0	64	
Birth order									
1	69.0	3.5	0.7	0.6	25.3	0.7	100.0	141	
2-3	57.9	3.6	1.8	2.5	33.3	0.9	100.0	222	
4+	32.0	2.6	3.1	0.4	61.9	0.0	100.0	234	
Residence									
Urban	68.9	4.0	0.6	3.4	23.2	0.0	100.0	160	
Rural	43.5	2.9	2.6	0.5	49.8	0.7	100.0	437	
Education									
No education	33.2	3.0	3.4	1.8	57.4	1.0	100.0	301	
<5 years complete	47.4	2.7	1.3	1.3	47.3	0.0	100.0	79	
5-9 years complete	65.0	5.1	0.7	0.6	28.6	0.0	100.0	149	
10 or more years complete	97.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	69	
Religion									
Hindu	56.7	4.4	3.3	1.5	34.1	0.0	100.0	183	
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	21	
Christian	40.3	1.1	2.3	0.0	54.6	1.7	100.0	185	
Other	54.2	3.8	1.0	0.9	40.1	0.0	100.0	207	
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(61.1)	(2.3)	(5.1)	(9.4)	(22.2)	(0.0)	100.0	39	
Scheduled tribe	47.0	2.6	1.9	0.5	47.2	0.8	100.0	382	
Other backward class	(50.4)	(8.4)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(37.1)	(0.0)	100.0	25	
Other	56.5	4.0	1.4	0.6	37.5	0.0	100.0	148	
Wealth index									
Lowest	26.0	3.0	3.8	0.8	65.7	0.8	100.0	139	
Second	42.7	2.5	1.9	1.1	50.5	1.3	100.0	161	
Middle	54.0	3.6	1.6	1.4	39.5	0.0	100.0	133	
Fourth	56.5	7.4	2.6	2.3	31.2	0.0	100.0	79	
Highest	93.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	5.8	0.0	100.0	85	
Total	50.3	3.2	2.1	1.3	42.7	0.5	100.0	597	

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

() 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 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		
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	81.6	74.9	83.8	83.2	*	49.3	77.3
Blood pressure measured	87.5	74.9	84.5	91.6	*	50.5	79.4
Urine sample taken	75.0	65.7	72.3	78.2	*	47.9	69.1
Blood sample taken	79.4	60.9	67.9	79.0	*	53.9	67.6
Abdomen examined	87.5	78.3	86.6	88.2	*	58.1	81.6
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	14.0	15.9	15.1	20.5	*	10.6	15.2
Convulsions	22.8	19.3	20.9	22.0	*	20.0	20.6
Prolonged labour	34.6	25.6	24.3	44.9	*	27.0	28.8
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	47.1	41.1	43.2	58.5	*	25.4	43.2
Number of women	123	217	212	57	5	65	339

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

* 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 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
Mother's age at birth								
<20	36.5	28.0	36.0	0.0	53.4	6.1	4.2	96
20-34	38.3	25.7	44.7	0.7	50.9	13.7	3.5	437
35-49	14.6	8.0	14.6	0.0	16.2	1.4	6.6	64
Birth order								
1	52.7	33.8	54.6	0.7	68.3	19.6	4.7	141
2-3	41.6	29.3	51.5	0.9	57.3	14.2	3.2	222
4+	19.3	13.6	20.5	0.0	26.1	3.2	4.3	234
Residence								
Urban	55.4	36.2	62.7	0.0	70.1	26.0	5.6	160
Rural	28.2	19.9	31.8	0.7	39.5	5.7	3.3	437
Education								
No education	20.9	15.1	21.1	0.0	29.7	3.8	2.7	301
<5 years complete	33.9	20.0	42.4	1.3	48.7	7.2	6.1	79
5-9 years complete	46.4	28.0	56.4	1.4	61.3	14.2	4.5	149
10 or more years complete	77.5	61.0	85.4	0.0	95.6	41.3	5.7	69
Religion								
Hindu	41.6	31.1	54.8	0.6	60.9	15.6	6.5	183
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Christian	28.2	21.5	26.2	0.6	33.5	5.7	2.7	185
Other	36.3	21.1	40.3	0.5	49.8	11.9	3.3	207
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	(58.7)	(24.9)	(60.7)	(0.0)	(71.2)	(21.8)	(7.8)	39
Scheduled tribe	30.7	19.9	33.6	0.5	42.7	9.4	3.3	382
Other backward class	(27.0)	(27.6)	(34.8)	(4.2)	(49.8)	(8.4)	(8.4)	25
Other	43.2	34.5	52.3	0.0	54.3	13.6	3.9	148
Wealth index								
Lowest	17.9	10.5	18.5	0.8	21.5	1.5	4.4	139
Second	25.3	13.9	25.2	0.7	37.4	5.4	3.2	161
Middle	36.8	23.5	47.0	0.8	53.0	6.0	2.1	133
Fourth	44.2	27.2	54.5	0.0	64.1	12.1	9.6	79
Highest	73.0	64.6	79.0	0.0	86.1	45.0	2.3	85
Total	35.5	24.2	40.1	0.5	47.7	11.2	4.0	597

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

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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ²				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	22.8	259	38.4	45.0	3.1	13.5	100.0	59
20-34	19.4	688	46.9	36.1	10.1	6.9	100.0	133
35-49	6.7	76	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Residence								
Urban	30.8	287	42.9	41.8	10.2	5.1	100.0	88
Rural	14.8	735	45.2	35.6	5.8	13.5	100.0	109
Antenatal care visits¹								
None	3.9	255	*	*	na	na	100.0	10
1-3	23.2	180	(69.6)	(30.4)	na	na	100.0	42
4+	47.6	134	56.1	43.9	na	na	100.0	64
Education								
No education	11.2	527	47.5	35.8	6.3	10.3	100.0	59
<5 years complete	11.2	128	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
5-9 years complete	23.0	262	40.1	36.6	8.4	14.9	100.0	60
10 or more years complete	60.3	105	45.5	42.4	5.7	6.4	100.0	63
Religion								
Hindu	23.1	322	40.5	42.3	6.5	10.7	100.0	74
Muslim	(2.6)	35	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Christian	17.0	304	48.3	34.1	9.5	8.1	100.0	52
Other	19.5	360	45.5	36.6	7.9	10.0	100.0	70
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	24.7	64	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Scheduled tribe	17.9	645	43.1	38.1	9.1	9.7	100.0	115
Other backward class	19.4	51	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Other	21.7	258	44.7	39.3	5.1	11.0	100.0	56
Wealth index								
Lowest	8.2	243	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
Second	9.4	292	(33.7)	(40.2)	(14.7)	(11.4)	100.0	28
Middle	20.3	219	(55.9)	(24.2)	(6.4)	(13.5)	100.0	44
Fourth	26.3	130	(52.8)	(27.9)	(7.9)	(11.3)	100.0	34
Highest	51.3	138	38.7	49.1	8.0	4.2	100.0	71
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	31.9	287	38.2	44.8	6.2	10.8	100.0	92
1 child	21.8	236	52.8	35.6	7.9	3.8	100.0	51
0 sons	20.9	126	(56.0)	(32.6)	(4.0)	(7.4)	100.0	26
1 son	22.8	110	(49.4)	(38.7)	(11.9)	(0.0)	100.0	25
2 children	14.3	182	(41.4)	(36.8)	(13.8)	(8.0)	100.0	26
0 sons	(22.4)	46	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
1 or more sons	11.6	136	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
3 children	12.6	144	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
0 sons	*	21	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
1 or more sons	12.3	123	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
4+ children	5.7	173	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
0 sons	*	12	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
1 or more sons	5.5	160	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Total	19.3	1,022	44.1	38.4	7.8	9.7	100.0	197

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

na = Not applicable.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	58.5	17.6	28.5
Public sector	34.5	14.1	19.5
NGO/trust	17.4	0.7	5.1
Private sector	6.6	2.9	3.9
At home	39.9	80.7	69.8
Own home	33.3	79.2	67.0
Parents' home	6.2	1.0	2.4
Other home	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery¹			
Doctor	42.6	13.1	21.0
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	17.1	5.7	8.7
Other health personnel	0.0	0.7	0.5
Dai (TBA)	7.4	13.1	11.6
Friends/relatives	27.1	60.9	51.9
Other	1.2	0.2	0.4
No one	4.3	5.2	5.0
Don't know/missing	0.4	1.1	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	59.7	19.4	30.2
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	4.3	2.5	2.9
Number of births	233	640	873
For home deliveries			
Disposable delivery kit used	27.1	16.0	17.4
Clean blade used to cut the cord	78.0	60.2	62.6
Either of the above	81.4	62.0	64.6
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	81.4	70.2	71.7
Number of births delivered at home	53	347	400
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Had postnatal check-up	43.5	16.5	23.7
Less than 4 hours	26.0	12.0	15.7
4-23 hours	8.5	1.7	3.5
1-2 days	7.3	2.2	3.5
3-41 days	1.7	0.7	1.0
Don't know/missing/other response	5.6	1.2	2.4
No postnatal check-up	50.8	82.3	73.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Doctor	33.3	12.4	18.0
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	9.0	2.4	4.2
Other health personnel	0.0	0.2	0.2
Dai (TBA)	1.1	1.2	1.2
Other	0.0	0.2	0.2
Missing	5.6	1.2	2.4
No postnatal check-up	50.8	82.3	73.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	160	437	597

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

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

² 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Mother's age at birth						
<20	25.6	28.0	171	25.1	23.1	96
20-34	30.8	32.4	627	25.2	24.5	437
35-49	16.3	16.3	75	11.3	9.9	64
Birth order						
1	49.3	51.7	222	41.7	38.9	141
2-3	27.7	30.5	328	23.8	22.9	222
4+	15.1	15.1	323	12.9	12.9	234
Antenatal care visits²						
None	8.2	9.0	255	7.2	7.2	255
1-3	37.4	40.3	180	28.0	26.9	180
4+	66.4	68.7	134	47.4	44.5	134
Residence						
Urban	58.5	59.7	233	43.5	41.8	160
Rural	17.6	19.4	640	16.5	15.8	437
Education						
No education	16.2	17.1	465	13.4	13.4	301
<5 years complete	25.9	25.0	111	23.0	23.0	79
5-9 years complete	35.4	38.8	212	26.4	23.1	149
10 or more years complete	82.2	86.8	85	64.0	62.7	69
Religion						
Hindu	33.0	35.9	258	34.3	32.7	183
Muslim	(15.4)	(15.4)	30	*	*	21
Christian	23.1	23.1	275	19.2	18.2	185
Other	31.0	33.2	309	19.9	19.4	207
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	49.6	47.7	56	(46.7)	(44.0)	39
Scheduled tribe	29.4	30.4	560	21.5	20.5	382
Other backward class	(18.3)	(20.6)	46	(23.4)	(23.4)	25
Other	23.3	27.4	208	24.0	23.4	148
Wealth index						
Lowest	7.5	8.0	217	5.2	5.2	139
Second	14.0	15.2	253	10.5	10.5	161
Middle	31.6	33.3	184	22.8	20.6	133
Fourth	52.4	55.3	108	42.7	41.4	79
Highest	74.5	77.9	112	62.6	60.5	85
Place of delivery						
Public health facility	na	98.9	170	63.1	60.7	124
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	na	(100.0)	45	(75.7)	(73.0)	34
Private health facility	na	(100.0)	34	(84.2)	(81.3)	31
Home	na	2.3	610	2.8	2.5	400
Total	28.5	30.2	873	23.7	22.7	597

Note: Total includes births in other places of delivery and births to women with missing information on antenatal care visits, religion, and caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.

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

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

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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Indicator	NFHS-3	NFHS-2	NFHS-1
URBAN			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	78.7	78.6	89.7
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	56.6	73.8	74.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	39.0	47.6	36.2
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	64.1	51.2	50.0
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	65.4	51.2	54.7
RURAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	51.0	58.6	44.2
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	28.3	35.7	24.9
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	17.6	22.4	13.9
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	19.0	28.3	15.5
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	21.1	29.1	16.9
TOTAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	59.0	61.4	50.6
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	36.4	40.9	31.9
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	23.7	25.9	17.0
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	31.7	31.2	20.1
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	33.6	31.9	22.0

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

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

³ 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Antenatal/delivery care and information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	86.5	56.4	66.2
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	76.9	38.3	50.9
Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	25.0	14.9	18.2
Convulsion	25.0	12.8	16.8
Prolonged labour	42.3	20.2	27.4
Percentage ever told what to do if mother had any pregnancy complication	51.9	21.3	31.3
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	67.3	16.0	32.7
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	53.8	21.3	31.9
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	57.7	22.3	33.9
Family planning or delaying his next child	48.1	14.9	25.7
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	47	98	145
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth	*	21.5	24.6
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	26.6	30.8
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	*	26.6	30.8
Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord	*	25.3	29.7
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	15	82	98

* 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio ¹				Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Sex													
Male	56.2	58.8	50.9	44.6	32.4	72.8	63.9	53.6	39.9	32.0	23.4	35.6	80
Female	59.2	55.2	45.8	33.9	36.2	72.4	67.3	58.1	36.6	24.8	24.9	34.3	78
Birth order													
1	(65.3)	(70.4)	(67.9)	(55.1)	(48.2)	(80.3)	(75.5)	(70.4)	(52.9)	(37.6)	(14.6)	(55.1)	41
2-3	66.7	61.4	49.2	40.9	38.8	83.7	75.2	64.9	42.6	34.1	13.0	32.6	60
4-5	(53.6)	(53.6)	(50.2)	(40.0)	(30.2)	(63.9)	(57.1)	(50.2)	(40.0)	(29.8)	(32.7)	(33.2)	31
6+	(30.4)	(30.4)	(14.6)	(10.7)	(7.3)	(46.1)	(38.2)	(19.1)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(53.9)	(11.2)	27
Residence													
Urban	(65.1)	(65.1)	(65.1)	(60.5)	(37.2)	(72.1)	(67.4)	(62.8)	(53.5)	(51.2)	(25.6)	(53.5)	39
Rural	55.3	54.4	43.0	32.5	33.3	72.8	64.9	53.5	33.3	21.1	23.7	28.9	119
Mother's education													
No education	49.3	42.0	35.8	30.8	27.6	64.1	56.6	49.1	26.2	19.9	33.6	29.6	84
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
5-9 years complete	(73.7)	(76.1)	(65.1)	(54.2)	(42.3)	(84.3)	(78.8)	(70.6)	(57.3)	(40.8)	(10.2)	(41.2)	38
10 or more years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Religion													
Hindu	76.1	74.2	66.6	53.8	46.8	79.9	72.6	65.2	55.7	40.8	14.4	53.8	55
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Christian	(32.4)	(37.2)	(22.9)	(15.7)	(18.8)	(51.5)	(49.1)	(32.4)	(18.1)	(8.6)	(46.1)	(15.7)	44
Other	61.6	59.3	53.3	45.3	34.9	84.5	72.8	65.1	38.1	32.1	15.5	32.1	52
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Scheduled tribe	48.6	49.5	39.6	33.0	25.6	68.9	62.5	51.6	29.0	22.4	30.0	23.7	95
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Other	(77.2)	(72.5)	(67.8)	(51.7)	(51.7)	(81.9)	(77.5)	(68.1)	(56.7)	(40.3)	(13.4)	(58.4)	45
Wealth index													
Lowest	(41.5)	(38.5)	(32.6)	(17.8)	(11.9)	(58.9)	(55.9)	(41.1)	(23.7)	(5.9)	(38.1)	(17.8)	35
Second	(46.7)	(44.6)	(35.8)	(27.4)	(29.9)	(63.9)	(48.9)	(38.0)	(27.7)	(21.2)	(31.8)	(27.4)	48
Middle	(63.4)	(63.8)	(53.5)	(50.0)	(50.5)	(77.7)	(70.8)	(67.3)	(33.2)	(33.2)	(19.3)	(46.1)	30
Fourth	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Total	57.7	57.0	48.4	39.3	34.3	72.6	65.5	55.8	38.3	28.4	24.1	35.0	158
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	54.2	57.4	52.7	41.8	4.5	67.6	62.5	43.3	33.6	20.5	28.7	24.6	125
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	46.3	50.0	45.6	38.8	2.5	48.1	44.4	38.8	27.5	22.5	47.5	37.5	160

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccine given at birth.

² 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 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 ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Number of children
Age in months									
<6	5.1	10.0	77	*	*	4	*	*	8
6-11	11.1	29.8	78	*	*	9	*	*	23
12-23	6.8	28.3	158	*	*	11	(51.9)	(11.7)	45
24-35	9.2	22.1	145	*	*	13	(35.5)	(5.6)	32
36-47	6.7	17.9	195	*	*	13	(28.7)	(5.6)	35
48-59	3.0	13.6	157	*	*	5	*	*	21
Sex									
Male	5.0	18.2	391	*	*	20	43.4	7.1	71
Female	8.4	22.1	419	(38.1)	(34.3)	35	36.2	6.5	93
Residence									
Urban	11.6	28.8	210	(59.3)	(55.6)	24	46.3	4.5	60
Rural	5.1	17.2	600	(31.0)	(20.7)	30	35.4	8.1	104
Mother's education									
No education	6.5	20.1	426	(41.4)	(24.2)	28	33.2	3.7	86
<5 years complete	13.1	29.6	103	*	*	13	(22.1)	(6.4)	31
5-9 years complete	5.3	16.3	199	*	*	10	(57.9)	(12.0)	32
10 or more years complete	3.4	18.6	83	*	*	3	*	*	15
Religion									
Hindu	6.7	19.4	238	*	*	16	(37.6)	(8.7)	46
Muslim	(15.9)	(40.3)	28	*	*	5	*	*	11
Christian	6.7	18.9	252	*	*	17	(31.4)	(2.2)	48
Other	6.0	20.1	291	*	*	17	48.3	10.2	59
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	14.3	40.4	52	*	*	8	*	*	21
Scheduled tribe	6.6	20.9	518	(50.5)	(30.7)	34	40.8	6.5	108
Other backward class	(2.7)	(7.8)	38	*	*	1	*	*	3
Other	6.0	15.8	199	*	*	12	(36.2)	(10.0)	31
Wealth index									
Lowest	4.4	15.8	200	*	*	9	(9.5)	(0.0)	32
Second	7.0	19.6	229	*	*	16	(37.5)	(4.7)	45
Middle	9.1	29.0	169	*	*	15	43.7	10.4	49
Fourth	7.6	22.7	105	*	*	8	*	*	24
Highest	6.0	13.8	108	*	*	6	*	*	15
Total	6.7	20.2	811	43.6	36.2	55	39.4	6.8	164

Note: Total includes children with missing information on 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.

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

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

Table 43. Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Background characteristic	Diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey		Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider ¹			Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)			Any ORT or increased fluids			Other treatments			Home remedy/herbal/other	No treatment	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 ²	Antibiotic drug	Other drug ²	Antibiotic drug	Other drug ²				
Age in months																	
<6	9.8	77	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
6-11	22.3	78	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
12-23	24.9	158	(43.7)	(2.7)	(30.8)	(9.9)	(40.7)	(12.9)	(10.6)	(17.9)	(38.4)	(17.9)	(10.6)	(38.4)	(17.9)	39	
24-35	18.7	145	(38.7)	(13.8)	(52.5)	(15.4)	(60.2)	(20.5)	(7.2)	(17.2)	(25.9)	(17.2)	(7.2)	(25.9)	(17.2)	27	
36-47	10.4	195	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
48-59	5.9	157	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Sex																	
Male	14.8	391	30.7	13.9	41.2	12.1	48.2	8.3	8.8	8.0	43.3	8.0	8.8	43.3	8.0	58	
Female	15.0	419	40.0	11.0	38.6	12.6	46.2	20.0	9.1	18.8	33.8	18.8	9.1	33.8	18.8	63	
Residence																	
Urban	19.7	210	(45.7)	(10.9)	(45.7)	(10.9)	(54.3)	(21.7)	(10.9)	(19.6)	(26.1)	(19.6)	(10.9)	(26.1)	(19.6)	41	
Rural	13.2	600	30.3	13.2	36.8	13.2	43.4	10.5	7.9	10.5	44.7	10.5	7.9	44.7	10.5	80	
Mother's education																	
No education	13.0	426	29.4	5.4	31.6	7.3	36.9	8.6	5.4	15.6	48.8	15.6	5.4	48.8	15.6	56	
<5 years complete	17.7	103	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
5-9 years complete	17.7	199	(47.2)	(16.2)	(52.4)	(19.6)	(63.4)	(19.6)	(10.7)	(10.7)	(25.9)	(10.7)	(10.7)	(25.9)	(10.7)	35	
10 or more years complete	14.4	83	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Religion																	
Hindu	18.7	238	(33.0)	(6.1)	(30.7)	(20.8)	(44.4)	(6.7)	(4.7)	(21.9)	(41.8)	(21.9)	(4.7)	(41.8)	(21.9)	44	
Muslim	(6.9)	28	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Christian	15.1	252	(33.1)	(21.6)	(49.6)	(10.2)	(52.0)	(18.1)	(12.6)	(10.2)	(35.4)	(10.2)	(12.6)	(35.4)	(10.2)	38	
Other	12.6	291	(43.0)	(11.1)	(43.0)	(2.5)	(45.5)	(20.5)	(10.7)	(5.3)	(36.4)	(5.3)	(10.7)	(36.4)	(5.3)	37	
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	16.0	52	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Scheduled tribe	14.7	518	37.1	17.2	46.5	7.7	50.2	18.8	12.8	8.8	34.9	8.8	12.8	34.9	8.8	76	
Other backward class	(12.5)	38	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Other	15.8	199	(29.0)	(0.0)	(25.7)	(22.4)	(41.4)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(22.4)	(41.9)	(22.4)	(3.3)	(41.9)	(22.4)	31	
Wealth index																	
Lowest	15.9	200	(15.6)	(13.2)	(19.3)	(16.5)	(29.2)	(6.1)	(6.6)	(15.6)	(45.7)	(15.6)	(6.6)	(45.7)	(15.6)	32	
Second	15.6	229	(31.9)	(0.0)	(29.3)	(8.8)	(35.2)	(10.1)	(5.4)	(5.4)	(61.9)	(5.4)	(5.4)	(61.9)	(5.4)	36	
Middle	16.8	169	(56.3)	(27.4)	(72.6)	(6.3)	(79.0)	(17.4)	(10.5)	(33.7)	(10.5)	(33.7)	(10.5)	(10.5)	(33.7)	28	
Fourth	16.7	105	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Highest	6.9	108	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Total	14.9	811	35.5	12.4	39.9	12.4	47.2	14.4	8.9	13.6	38.3	13.6	8.9	38.3	13.6	121	

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and gruel. Total includes children with missing information on 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.

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

² 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids offered					Amount of food offered					Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ^{1,2}	Percentage given ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding ²	Number of children with diarrhoea			
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know/missing	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less					Much less	None	Never gave food
Age in months																	
<6	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	8
6-11	11.2 (9.9)	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	17
12-23	(9.9)	(54.4)	(28.1)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(64.6)	(23.2)	(4.9)	(2.3)	(4.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(9.9)	39
24-35	(15.4)	(39.2)	(27.7)	(10.0)	(3.9)	(3.9)	100.0	(7.2)	(46.9)	(31.5)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(3.9)	100.0	(15.4)	27
36-47	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	20
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	9
Sex																	
Male	12.1	47.4	29.4	6.5	3.1	1.6	100.0	3.6	59.3	25.8	4.9	0.0	6.5	0.0	100.0	12.1	58
Female	12.6	52.9	25.2	6.0	1.7	1.7	100.0	2.9	53.6	29.8	1.4	1.4	9.3	1.7	100.0	11.0	63
Residence																	
Urban	(10.9)	(45.7)	(23.9)	(13.0)	(4.3)	(2.2)	100.0	(4.3)	(45.7)	(28.3)	(6.5)	(2.2)	(3.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(10.9)	41
Rural	13.2	52.6	28.9	2.6	1.3	1.3	100.0	2.6	61.8	27.6	1.3	0.0	5.3	1.3	100.0	11.8	80
Mother's education																	
No education	7.3	57.1	26.7	7.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	3.8	56.0	26.4	1.6	1.6	8.6	1.9	100.0	5.4	56
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	18
5-9 years complete	(19.6)	(37.0)	(25.5)	(10.2)	(5.1)	(2.6)	100.0	(5.1)	(62.1)	(16.6)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(8.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(19.6)	35
10 or more years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	12
Religion																	
Hindu	(20.8)	(48.8)	(21.9)	(8.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.4)	(65.0)	(21.9)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(18.5)	44
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	2
Christian	(10.2)	(44.5)	(40.1)	(2.4)	(2.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.4)	(42.5)	(42.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(10.2)	38
Other	(2.5)	(57.8)	(21.7)	(7.8)	(4.9)	(5.3)	100.0	(5.3)	(60.2)	(18.9)	(5.3)	(2.5)	(4.9)	(2.9)	100.0	(2.5)	37
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	8
Scheduled tribe	7.7	51.0	29.0	6.1	3.7	2.6	100.0	2.4	52.3	31.6	2.6	1.2	8.6	1.4	100.0	7.7	76
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	5
Other	(22.4)	(48.6)	(22.8)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.7)	(68.1)	(15.7)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(19.1)	31
Wealth index																	
Lowest	(16.5)	(51.9)	(31.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(58.9)	(37.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(13.2)	32
Second	(8.8)	(52.3)	(30.5)	(5.4)	(2.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.8)	(55.6)	(24.3)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(8.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(8.8)	36
Middle	(6.3)	(55.8)	(24.7)	(13.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.2)	(59.4)	(24.7)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(6.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.3)	28
Fourth	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	18
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	8
Total	12.4	50.2	27.2	6.2	2.4	1.6	100.0	3.2	56.3	27.8	3.1	0.7	7.9	0.9	100.0	11.5	121

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 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
Age				
15-19	70.5	399	77.5	49
20-24	73.9	301	74.1	157
25-34	75.0	498	76.0	275
35-49	59.8	450	52.1	116
Residence				
Urban	82.7	473	85.3	160
Rural	64.3	1,174	65.8	437
Education				
No education	50.6	690	54.1	301
<5 years complete	69.3	206	81.0	79
5-9 years complete	82.9	502	87.7	149
10 or more years complete	95.2	248	97.2	69
Religion				
Hindu	71.8	511	72.6	183
Muslim	(72.1)	39	*	21
Christian	57.8	501	56.3	185
Other	77.4	594	82.1	207
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	74.3	90	(75.9)	39
Scheduled tribe	68.7	1,062	70.1	382
Other backward class	78.5	80	(67.1)	25
Other	69.3	406	72.7	148
Wealth index				
Lowest	45.5	275	44.6	139
Second	53.5	397	61.0	161
Middle	74.5	350	80.5	133
Fourth	86.6	295	94.1	79
Highest	88.4	330	96.6	85
Total	69.5	1,647	71.0	597

Note: Total includes women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, 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.

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 who received services from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Percentage covered by an AWC	Number of children age 0-71 months	Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of mothers who received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children	Percentage of mothers who received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed
Age in months														
<12	39.1	155	3.5	3.5	1.7	1.7	61	na	0.0	61	nc	0	nc	
12-23	38.7	158	15.4	13.7	10.3	3.4	61	na	1.7	61	*	1	*	
24-35	41.8	145	12.1	10.3	3.4	0.0	61	na	0.0	61	nc	0	nc	
36-47	37.3	195	22.9	20.1	11.5	4.3	73	22.9	4.3	73	*	3	*	
48-59	35.7	157	18.6	18.6	3.7	0.0	56	14.9	1.9	56	*	1	*	
60-71	39.8	184	20.0	20.0	7.2	4.3	73	17.2	na	73	na	na	na	
0-35	39.8	458	10.3	9.2	5.2	1.7	182	na	0.6	182	*	1	*	
36-71	37.7	536	20.7	19.7	7.8	3.1	202	18.6	na	202	na	na	na	
Sex														
Male	38.3	492	15.6	15.0	6.7	3.9	188	15.4	2.8	150	*	4	*	
Female	39.0	503	16.0	14.4	6.4	1.1	196	21.9	0.6	162	*	1	*	
Residence														
Urban	3.6	252	*	*	*	*	9	*	*	5	*	8	nc	
Rural	50.6	742	16.2	15.0	6.7	2.5	376	19.0	1.7	198	*	303	*	
Mother's education														
No education	41.7	530	14.2	12.8	5.2	0.9	221	16.7	0.6	180	*	1	*	
<5 years complete	45.0	123	18.9	18.9	9.4	1.9	55	(18.5)	(0.0)	46	nc	0	nc	
5-9 years complete	32.5	242	17.3	17.3	9.3	5.3	79	(17.9)	5.2	60	*	3	*	
10 or more years complete	29.9	100	(17.6)	(14.1)	(3.5)	(7.0)	30	*	(4.1)	26	*	1	*	
Religion														
Hindu	36.4	301	19.1	17.2	7.6	5.7	110	27.8	1.2	89	*	1	*	
Muslim	(0.0)	31	nc	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	nc	0	nc	0	nc	
Christian	39.5	310	12.8	12.8	5.1	0.9	122	9.2	1.1	98	*	1	*	
Other	43.2	351	15.9	14.5	6.9	1.4	151	20.5	2.5	123	*	3	*	

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	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 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
		Number of children age 0-71 months	Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC		Number of children
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	6.1	*	*	*	*	4	*	1	*	4	nc	0
Scheduled tribe	38.4 (58.7)	631 (0.0)	12.5 (0.0)	4.7 (0.0)	1.3 (0.0)	242	12.1	130	1.6	195	*	3
Other backward class	46	46	0.0	0.0	0.0	27	*	8	*	24	nc	0
Other	44.8	248	27.3	12.2	5.6	111	34.7	63	2.4	88	*	2
Wealth index												
Lowest	53.2	240	18.0	9.8	2.5	128	19.0	61	1.0	107	*	1
Second	41.3	284	17.0	3.6	2.7	117	16.1	65	3.4	92	*	3
Middle	41.3	208	19.5	8.5	3.7	86	(29.2)	50	1.6	67	*	1
Fourth	24.0	132	(3.3)	(3.3)	(0.0)	32	*	17	(0.0)	28	nc	0
Highest	17.1	131	*	*	*	22	*	9	*	18	nc	0
Years since AWC was established												
<6 years ago	na	na	9.1	7.3	3.6	58	(7.1)	29	(4.7)	45	*	2
6 or more years ago	na	na	17.0	6.4	2.2	327	20.6	173	1.2	266	*	3
Total	38.7	994	15.8	6.5	2.4	385	18.6	202	1.7	311	80.0	5

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

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.

¹ AWC services for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and preschool education.

² 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	*	*	*	*	9	*	*	*	*	9
Rural	90.5	9.2	1.9	1.7	376	94.2	5.6	0.6	1.4	376
Mother's education										
No education	94.3	5.2	0.5	0.5	221	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.9	221
<5 years complete	79.2	20.8	3.8	0.0	55	86.8	11.3	0.0	0.0	55
5-9 years complete	89.4	10.6	5.3	6.7	79	94.7	5.3	2.7	4.0	79
10 or more years complete	(89.5)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	30	(85.9)	(14.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	30
Religion										
Hindu	89.5	10.5	1.9	3.8	110	90.5	9.5	1.9	3.8	110
Christian	94.0	6.0	1.7	0.0	122	95.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	122
Other	88.9	10.4	2.1	1.4	151	95.9	4.1	0.0	0.7	151
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	4
Scheduled tribe	93.1	6.5	1.3	0.9	242	97.8	1.7	0.0	0.4	242
Other backward class	(96.1)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27	(96.1)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27
Other	84.0	16.0	3.8	3.8	111	85.9	14.1	1.9	3.8	111
Wealth index										
Lowest	93.4	6.6	1.6	0.0	128	94.3	4.9	0.0	0.0	128
Second	85.7	13.4	2.7	3.6	117	92.9	7.1	0.0	2.7	117
Middle	87.8	12.2	2.4	2.4	86	92.7	7.3	2.4	2.4	86
Fourth	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	32	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	32
Highest	*	*	*	*	22	*	*	*	*	22
Years since AWC was established										
<6 years ago	92.7	7.3	3.6	3.6	58	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	58
6 or more years ago	90.4	9.3	1.6	1.3	327	93.6	6.1	0.6	1.6	327
Total	90.8	9.0	1.9	1.6	385	94.3	5.4	0.5	1.4	385

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06, and totals for children under 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 ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	3.3	8.3	0.1	9.4	23.6	4.7	-0.8	3.3	10.0	1.7	-0.6	63
6-11	9.6	25.6	-0.5	9.9	16.3	7.7	-0.6	11.3	25.9	4.4	-0.9	64
12-23	19.8	42.2	-1.7	4.4	16.2	2.7	-0.8	7.3	34.6	0.0	-1.4	141
24-35	28.3	50.5	-2.0	3.1	14.9	3.9	-0.6	14.8	35.0	0.0	-1.5	131
36-47	26.5	49.0	-1.9	5.7	15.6	2.6	-0.6	16.1	37.3	0.5	-1.5	185
48-59	24.8	53.4	-2.0	7.7	10.3	2.0	-0.6	8.4	34.6	0.0	-1.6	148
Sex												
Male	24.3	45.5	-1.7	6.7	13.8	3.5	-0.7	11.3	34.3	0.8	-1.4	359
Female	19.2	41.2	-1.5	5.5	16.6	3.2	-0.7	10.9	30.8	0.5	-1.3	375
Birth interval in months²												
First birth ³	18.3	40.3	-1.4	6.5	12.4	4.2	-0.6	8.2	26.0	1.0	-1.2	173
<24	29.5	50.2	-1.9	6.9	18.2	1.4	-0.7	12.7	35.7	0.0	-1.6	138
24-47	22.0	45.9	-1.7	6.8	17.2	3.6	-0.7	12.9	37.2	0.4	-1.5	286
48+	14.4	30.7	-1.3	3.0	10.6	4.6	-0.5	8.0	24.9	1.8	-1.1	106
Birth order²												
1	17.9	40.0	-1.4	6.5	12.4	4.3	-0.6	7.7	25.6	1.0	-1.2	173
2-3	18.7	38.6	-1.5	6.1	14.4	2.5	-0.7	10.9	30.9	0.4	-1.3	269
4-5	20.7	42.7	-1.6	6.3	17.8	6.2	-0.6	11.1	30.9	1.3	-1.3	151
6+	34.5	59.1	-2.1	5.7	17.8	1.0	-0.8	16.1	48.0	0.0	-1.8	111
Residence												
Urban	20.5	40.5	-1.4	2.4	8.6	4.8	-0.3	5.2	21.0	1.4	-1.0	184
Rural	22.1	44.2	-1.7	7.3	17.5	2.9	-0.8	13.1	36.3	0.4	-1.5	549
Size at birth²												
Very small	29.3	53.4	-2.1	10.9	22.5	4.2	-1.2	24.6	53.5	0.0	-2.1	97
Small	13.2	39.1	-1.5	5.6	16.0	3.2	-0.8	9.8	33.7	1.2	-1.4	88
Average or larger	21.1	41.6	-1.5	5.5	13.8	3.5	-0.5	8.2	28.1	0.7	-1.2	506
Mother's education⁴												
No education	26.9	48.6	-1.8	8.0	20.5	1.9	-1.0	15.2	41.6	0.0	-1.7	388
<5 years complete	19.2	35.7	-1.3	3.4	13.6	8.8	-0.2	6.6	25.5	2.2	-0.9	88
5-9 years complete	17.2	41.5	-1.6	3.6	6.5	3.4	-0.3	5.9	22.1	1.1	-1.1	175
10 or more years complete	5.6	27.3	-1.1	4.8	9.4	5.6	-0.4	6.4	15.0	1.3	-0.8	66
Religion												
Hindu	17.8	38.9	-1.5	5.5	15.0	2.1	-0.9	11.5	33.4	0.4	-1.5	220
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
Christian	24.0	44.6	-1.7	5.7	14.0	3.1	-0.6	10.0	33.1	0.4	-1.4	241
Other	22.2	45.6	-1.6	7.5	16.1	4.7	-0.5	10.9	29.8	0.8	-1.3	250
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	17.2	26.4	-1.0	4.9	15.2	4.9	-0.7	13.5	21.1	3.3	-1.1	53
Scheduled tribe	22.6	44.3	-1.6	6.5	14.6	3.9	-0.5	9.3	29.6	0.6	-1.3	463
Other backward class	(16.7)	(48.6)	(-1.5)	(2.9)	(27.1)	(0.0)	(-1.3)	(22.4)	(52.9)	(0.0)	(-1.8)	37
Other	22.0	44.5	-1.9	5.9	14.7	2.2	-0.9	12.8	39.0	0.0	-1.7	178
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	21.4	43.1	-1.6	6.2	15.2	3.5	-0.7	11.0	32.3	0.7	-1.4	704
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Not interviewed and not in household ⁵	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17

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 ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Mother's nutritional status												
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	22.1	46.7	-1.8	8.5	24.5	2.4	-1.2	17.8	48.7	0.0	-1.9	116
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	21.8	42.9	-1.6	5.6	13.3	3.6	-0.6	10.3	29.7	0.5	-1.3	558
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	(14.9)	(37.8)	(-1.1)	(6.4)	(12.8)	(5.3)	(-0.5)	(0.0)	(21.3)	(5.3)	(-1.0)	33
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	22.2	43.8	-1.7	6.1	15.3	3.7	-0.6	11.7	32.5	0.7	-1.4	662
Living with one or neither parent	16.8	38.3	-1.1	5.7	15.3	0.0	-0.9	5.9	32.6	0.0	-1.3	71
Wealth index												
Lowest	27.3	50.9	-1.8	9.1	21.8	2.2	-0.9	15.5	41.6	0.6	-1.6	182
Second	29.4	50.4	-1.9	5.9	16.8	4.3	-0.8	12.7	39.5	0.4	-1.6	208
Middle	17.9	42.6	-1.6	7.2	16.7	3.8	-0.7	13.1	33.4	0.0	-1.4	158
Fourth	15.2	35.2	-1.4	3.2	6.1	1.7	-0.3	5.1	20.3	0.0	-1.0	100
Highest	5.6	20.6	-0.9	1.2	5.6	4.5	-0.2	1.2	8.6	3.3	-0.6	85
Total	21.7	43.3	-1.6	6.1	15.3	3.4	-0.7	11.1	32.5	0.6	-1.4	733
Children age 0-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women												
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	18.4	37.0	-1.4	5.7	17.0	4.3	-0.7	9.9	29.7	1.0	-1.2	393
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	16.5	30.3	-1.1	4.8	10.3	3.1	-0.5	7.4	21.5	1.4	-1.0	359

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, religion, caste/tribe, and mother's nutritional status, who are not shown separately.

BMI = Body mass index (kg/m²)

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

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

⁵ 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Number of children	Percentage who started breastfeeding:			Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
			Within half an hour of birth	Within one hour of birth ¹	Within one day of birth ²		
Residence							
Urban	92.2	233	56.1	56.1	86.0	28.1	154
Rural	96.7	640	58.7	59.5	87.4	12.6	431
Sex							
Male	96.5	427	57.7	58.1	85.8	16.3	304
Female	94.6	446	58.4	59.2	88.3	17.1	281
Mother's education							
No education	96.1	465	56.3	57.0	85.8	14.0	297
<5 years complete	98.2	111	64.4	64.4	91.1	11.0	78
5-9 years complete	94.4	212	63.2	63.9	86.8	19.6	145
10 or more years complete	91.5	85	47.0	47.0	88.2	29.3	66
Religion							
Hindu	94.8	258	50.9	51.5	85.4	18.8	180
Muslim	(93.6)	30	*	*	*	*	20
Christian	96.3	275	60.1	60.7	89.8	8.2	182
Other	95.7	309	67.5	68.0	90.9	16.0	203
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	88.5	56	(45.4)	(45.4)	(68.1)	(31.9)	38
Scheduled tribe	95.8	560	65.8	66.1	89.1	13.1	374
Other backward class	(95.4)	46	(43.7)	(43.7)	(80.2)	(19.8)	25
Other	96.6	208	44.3	45.7	88.2	20.5	145
Assistance at delivery							
Health personnel ⁴	93.6	263	53.2	53.2	87.5	26.7	193
Dai (TBA)	97.0	101	49.7	49.7	79.8	17.0	65
Other/no one	96.2	500	63.2	64.1	89.0	10.9	324
Place of delivery							
Health facility	94.8	204	53.4	53.4	90.1	25.7	149
At home	96.7	610	60.1	60.9	87.2	12.4	397
Other	84.0	51	(59.2)	(59.2)	(79.6)	(27.9)	36
Wealth index							
Lowest	96.6	217	62.3	63.8	87.2	10.4	138
Second	96.4	253	55.1	55.1	84.3	11.8	160
Middle	95.3	184	61.2	62.0	90.8	15.3	129
Fourth	97.4	108	53.5	53.5	86.4	21.9	79
Highest	90.0	112	56.1	56.1	86.6	34.2	80
Total	95.5	873	58.1	58.6	87.0	16.7	585

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 religion, caste/tribe, assistance at delivery, and place at 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.

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within half an hour of birth.

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

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

⁴ 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:						Total	Number of youngest children under three years	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children
	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Nonmilk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods				
<2	(0.0)	(66.7)	(15.1)	(3.2)	(6.4)	(8.7)	100.0	33	(5.9)	33
2-3	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	16	*	16
4-5	(0.0)	(43.2)	(7.6)	(7.0)	(10.3)	(31.9)	100.0	28	(7.6)	28
6-8	(2.6)	(5.1)	(7.7)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(80.2)	100.0	41	(12.9)	43
9-11	(2.6)	(3.0)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(80.3)	100.0	35	(8.5)	35
12-17	2.3	3.3	6.1	0.0	1.2	87.0	100.0	85	4.5	87
18-23	9.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	88.9	100.0	69	2.8	71
24-35	28.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.3	100.0	101	3.4	145
<4	(0.0)	(69.4)	(14.1)	(2.1)	(6.4)	(8.0)	100.0	49	(4.0)	49
<6	0.0	60.0	11.7	3.9	7.8	16.6	100.0	77	5.3	77
6-9	2.1	4.1	9.8	1.8	1.8	80.4	100.0	50	10.6	53
12-23	5.6	1.9	4.0	0.0	0.7	87.8	100.0	154	3.7	158

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.

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

¹ 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, Atunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: 3+ food groups and minimum number of times ⁴				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed: Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁵ ; Appropriate number of food groups ⁶ ; Minimum times ⁷ ; With 3 IYCF practices ⁸				Number of children
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	3+ food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	
Age in months													
6-8	na	na	na	na	(10.1)	(66.9)	(10.1)	40	(97.4)	(9.9)	(67.8)	(9.9)	41
9-11	na	na	na	na	(26.3)	(43.9)	(20.6)	34	(100.0)	(25.6)	(42.7)	(20.1)	35
12-17	na	na	na	na	42.2	61.6	36.1	83	98.8	42.3	61.3	36.3	85
18-23	na	na	na	na	41.8	76.1	34.1	62	95.6	41.8	72.5	32.0	69
Sex													
Male	(26.2)	(3.0)	(3.9)	239	33.8	66.1	28.5	111	97.4	33.3	65.7	27.3	116
Female	(22.3)	(3.0)	(4.7)	252	33.7	61.7	28.3	108	98.2	34.4	60.2	28.5	113
Residence													
Urban	*	(2.6)	(3.5)	138	37.7	72.1	29.5	55	98.5	38.8	71.6	29.9	60
Rural	30.9	3.3	4.7	353	32.5	61.1	28.0	164	97.5	32.1	59.9	27.2	169
Mother's education													
No education	(25.6)	(3.7)	(4.9)	255	29.7	58.4	24.0	108	96.3	28.4	57.5	23.0	113
<5 years complete	*	*	*	63	(30.4)	(61.4)	(27.3)	29	(100.0)	(30.4)	(61.4)	(27.3)	29
5-9 years complete	*	*	*	121	38.5	73.3	35.0	56	98.5	39.9	72.8	34.8	59
10 or more years complete	*	*	*	52	(44.6)	(69.4)	(33.6)	26	(100.0)	(46.7)	(66.0)	(33.5)	29
Religion													
Hindu	(23.2)	(3.4)	(3.5)	154	37.1	71.7	32.8	67	98.5	37.6	70.4	32.3	71
Muslim	*	*	*	15	*	*	*	10	*	*	*	*	10
Christian	*	*	(4.8)	160	27.9	57.6	22.5	69	95.9	27.8	57.1	21.3	73
Other	*	(3.0)	(4.3)	161	37.3	68.4	31.5	72	98.6	37.1	67.0	31.5	75

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 ¹			Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:						
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	3+ food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	36	*	*	*	15	*	*	*	*	18
Scheduled tribe	(29.8)	(2.7)	3.9	311	31.5	62.3	27.1	138	97.2	31.7	60.9	26.3	146
Other backward class	*	*	*	28	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	*	12
Other	*	*	*	115	40.7	68.1	33.8	54	100.0	40.7	68.1	33.8	54
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	*	*	123	26.3	55.8	20.2	52	100.0	26.3	55.8	20.2	52
Second	*	(5.2)	*	144	35.9	64.1	32.7	65	100.0	35.9	64.1	32.7	65
Middle	*	*	*	98	(29.3)	(65.3)	(24.5)	44	(91.6)	(26.8)	(63.9)	(22.4)	48
Fourth	*	*	*	58	(33.3)	(70.1)	(29.9)	27	(96.4)	(33.2)	(69.4)	(30.1)	29
Highest	*	*	*	67	(48.1)	(69.6)	(36.9)	32	(100.0)	(51.1)	(64.9)	(35.5)	36
Total	29.8	3.0	4.1	490	33.8	63.9	28.4	219	97.8	33.9	63.0	27.9	230

Note: Total includes children with missing information on religion and 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.

¹ It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

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

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

⁴ At least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months.

⁵ Commercially produced infant formula; tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk; cheese; yogurt; or other milk products.

⁶ Three or more food groups for breastfed children and four or more food groups for non-breastfed children.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 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)		
Age in months					
6-11	33.5	44.0	0.0	77.5	67
12-23	28.4	43.1	0.0	71.5	154
24-35	28.3	29.0	0.7	58.1	149
36-47	22.8	22.7	1.9	47.4	200
48-59	27.3	17.0	0.7	44.9	157
Sex					
Male	26.0	28.7	0.9	55.6	360
Female	28.1	29.4	0.8	58.3	368
Birth order¹					
1	24.4	28.8	0.6	53.7	159
2-3	28.4	31.2	0.7	60.3	269
4-5	28.4	27.7	0.7	56.8	146
6+	31.7	27.4	1.9	61.1	110
Residence					
Urban	32.0	26.8	1.0	59.8	170
Rural	25.6	29.7	0.8	56.1	558
Mother's education²					
No education	26.2	30.6	1.3	58.0	385
<5 years complete	25.1	28.5	1.3	54.9	83
5-9 years complete	31.1	27.5	0.0	58.6	172
10 or more years complete	27.9	25.1	0.0	53.0	62
Religion					
Hindu	27.7	40.0	0.9	68.6	211
Muslim	(34.7)	(29.0)	(4.4)	(68.1)	24
Christian	22.0	24.0	0.4	46.5	247
Other	30.9	24.4	0.8	56.1	245
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	31.1	41.0	0.0	72.1	50
Scheduled tribe	26.3	24.4	0.6	51.4	468
Other backward class	(41.2)	(34.6)	(0.0)	(75.8)	32
Other	25.1	37.3	1.7	64.1	176
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	28.0	29.3	0.9	58.2	683
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	19
Not interviewed and not in household ³	(18.0)	(27.3)	(0.0)	(45.3)	26
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	26.6	29.9	0.9	57.5	645
Living with one or neither parent	30.3	22.4	0.0	52.6	82
Mother's anaemia status					
Not anaemic	24.7	21.5	0.7	46.9	304
Mildly anaemic	30.8	34.0	0.3	65.1	263
Moderately/severely anaemic	28.7	39.8	2.5	71.0	119
Wealth index					
Lowest	29.5	33.9	0.6	64.0	186
Second	26.4	32.1	1.3	59.9	208
Middle	24.3	24.0	1.3	49.7	157
Fourth	29.2	26.6	0.0	55.8	100
Highest	25.7	22.5	0.0	48.2	77
Total	27.1	29.1	0.8	56.9	728
Children age 6-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women					
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	29.5	38.3	0.3	68.1	358
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	29.1	24.7	0.7	54.5	324

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes children with missing information on mother's education, religion, caste/tribe, 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.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

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, Arunachal Pradesh, 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 foods rich in vitamin A last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage iron supplements given in last 7 days	Percentage deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage iron supplements given in last 7 days	Percentage deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Age in months															
6-8	(29.7)	(16.9)	41	na	na	(16.7)	(2.1)	(2.4)	43	(86.1)	(2.4)	43	(86.1)	41	
9-11	(31.6)	(14.1)	35	na	na	(30.8)	(5.6)	(8.5)	35	(71.4)	(8.5)	35	(71.4)	35	
12-17	61.6	26.0	85	26.4	87	26.4	4.6	14.6	87	80.9	14.6	87	80.9	86	
18-23	78.6	42.0	69	19.9	71	19.9	0.0	25.2	71	90.1	25.2	71	90.1	70	
24-35	86.2	50.2	101	13.4	145	13.4	5.4	34.6	145	78.8	34.6	145	78.8	144	
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	13.9	4.1	36.8	195	83.9	36.8	195	83.9	191	
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	11.2	4.6	33.1	157	85.4	33.1	157	85.4	154	
Sex															
Male	62.8	36.7	165	24.2	144	19.0	3.7	30.4	355	83.3	30.4	355	83.3	351	
Female	68.3	32.0	166	13.7	159	13.6	4.4	26.6	379	82.7	26.6	379	82.7	371	
Birth order															
1	58.5	40.7	83	23.1	76	20.3	4.0	28.1	180	82.6	28.1	180	82.6	177	
2-3	66.0	34.1	120	19.3	114	17.9	4.3	34.3	278	85.8	34.3	278	85.8	274	
4-5	78.4	34.9	71	21.4	61	12.6	4.3	25.0	159	81.9	25.0	159	81.9	156	
6+	59.0	24.8	57	7.7	52	11.1	3.5	19.6	116	78.1	19.6	116	78.1	114	
Breastfeeding status															
Breastfeeding	62.5	31.8	291	23.0	222	20.9	4.3	19.5	349	83.5	19.5	349	83.5	342	
Not breastfeeding	(89.4)	(56.9)	37	7.4	77	12.1	4.2	37.9	358	81.8	37.9	358	81.8	353	
Residence															
Urban	65.7	43.8	95	23.6	80	20.9	4.9	33.5	186	87.5	33.5	186	87.5	180	
Rural	65.5	30.5	236	16.9	223	14.7	3.8	26.7	548	81.5	26.7	548	81.5	542	

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 ¹	Percentage who consumed iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Mother's education											
No education	66.8 (58.0)	29.9 (29.5)	161	11.9 (14.0)	161	10.8	4.0	23.8	384	80.0	376
<5 years complete	65.6 (68.4)	43.4 (37.5)	43	25.2 (42.5)	35	16.7	5.5	30.4	91	84.1	89
5-9 years complete			86		75	20.4	2.2	36.3	186	84.3	183
10 or more years complete			41		32	34.2	7.8	30.1	73	93.5	73
Religion											
Hindu	57.7 *	31.3 *	106	26.6 *	105	20.8 (11.8)	2.9 (0.0)	38.1 (25.9)	214	81.8 *	209
Muslim	70.4	37.0	109	8.4	95	10.5	3.1	19.6	233	85.4	228
Christian	72.1	36.7	104	20.6	96	18.2	6.4	28.7	260	81.6	260
Other											
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	50.5	(20.8)	27	*	20	(13.0)	(3.9)	(30.4)	46	(73.3)	45
Scheduled tribe	69.8 *	38.9	209	12.7 *	186	13.8 (14.9)	4.6 (0.0)	24.6 (39.2)	474	84.0 (72.1)	468
Other backward class	60.7	30.5	78	30.7	78	24.2	3.5	36.5	178	84.5	174
Other											
Wealth index											
Lowest	67.6	27.1	79	9.4	77	9.1	2.1	28.5	181	71.1	179
Second	62.7	31.9	89	10.4	87	11.5	5.0	20.0	202	80.3	199
Middle	62.4	35.7	69	19.6	61	15.6	3.1	31.9	158	86.2	154
Fourth	(63.5)	(40.6)	43	(39.3)	38	27.2	5.5	40.3	95	94.6	93
Highest	73.4	42.6	51	(33.1)	41	29.9	6.0	28.8	97	94.3	97
Total	65.6	34.3	331	18.7	303	16.3	4.1	28.4	734	83.0	722

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, religion, and 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.

¹ 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.

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

³ Deworming for intestinal parasites.

⁴ 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Iodine content of salt			Total	Number of households
	None (0 ppm)	Inadequate (<15 ppm)	Adequate (15+ ppm)		
Residence					
Urban	0.6	11.0	88.4	100.0	406
Rural	1.4	16.8	81.8	100.0	1,088
Religion of household head					
Hindu	0.8	12.2	87.0	100.0	495
Muslim	(0.0)	(14.1)	(85.9)	100.0	41
Christian	0.8	16.1	83.2	100.0	407
Other	1.9	17.4	80.7	100.0	552
Caste/tribe of household head					
Scheduled caste	1.1	18.7	80.2	100.0	92
Scheduled tribe	1.5	16.0	82.5	100.0	935
Other backward class	0.0	10.0	90.0	100.0	79
Other	0.5	13.6	85.9	100.0	381
Wealth index					
Lowest	2.4	22.2	75.4	100.0	309
Second	1.7	20.6	77.7	100.0	360
Middle	0.6	15.2	84.2	100.0	300
Fourth	0.3	9.5	90.2	100.0	257
Highest	0.4	5.4	94.2	100.0	268
Total	1.2	15.2	83.6	100.0	1,495
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	0.8	15.0	84.2	100.0	1,417

Note: Only 0.7 percent of households did not have any salt in the household. Table includes households with missing information on caste/tribe of the household head, which are not shown separately.

ppm = parts per million

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Type of food	Frequency of consumption					Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never	Missing		
WOMEN							
Milk or curd	11.6	12.8	45.8	29.7	0.1	100.0	1,647
Pulses or beans	32.0	38.2	27.5	2.1	0.1	100.0	1,647
Dark green leafy vegetables	83.5	11.4	4.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,647
Fruits	8.6	30.1	59.3	1.8	0.2	100.0	1,647
Eggs	5.7	39.2	49.3	5.6	0.2	100.0	1,647
Fish	7.8	45.7	42.8	3.6	0.1	100.0	1,647
Chicken/meat	4.1	44.1	47.9	3.7	0.2	100.0	1,647
Fish or chicken/meat	9.8	52.3	35.7	2.0	0.1	99.9	1,647
MEN							
Milk or curd	15.6	9.6	36.8	37.8	0.2	100.0	665
Pulses or beans	33.6	38.1	24.2	4.1	0.0	100.0	665
Dark green leafy vegetables	92.0	6.4	1.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	665
Fruits	10.4	29.8	58.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	665
Eggs	9.1	48.5	38.7	3.7	0.0	100.0	665
Fish	14.5	39.0	43.8	2.7	0.0	100.0	665
Chicken/meat	7.8	36.9	53.1	2.1	0.0	100.0	665
Fish or chicken/meat	17.7	41.3	39.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	665

Table 56 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m ²									
	Women ¹					Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweigh t or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweigh t or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	20.6	7.0	2.4	0.2	376	21.3	7.3	0.0	0.0	148
20-29	16.6	5.7	7.6	1.1	511	16.1	4.4	4.5	0.0	223
30-39	11.4	3.3	13.2	1.2	421	11.1	2.4	11.8	0.0	172
40-49	18.2	5.7	14.7	2.6	213	12.0	2.5	14.5	0.0	116
Marital status										
Never married	17.8	5.9	4.2	0.2	450	17.8	5.0	1.9	0.0	260
Currently married	15.4	5.1	11.2	1.6	1,006	13.8	3.9	10.9	0.0	384
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	21.3	6.0	4.4	0.0	65	*	*	*	*	14
Residence										
Urban	19.8	7.5	11.4	2.1	434	18.0	5.3	7.3	0.0	188
Rural	15.0	4.5	7.8	0.8	1,088	14.2	3.8	7.1	0.0	470
Education										
No education	19.7	7.3	6.5	1.1	629	20.3	6.1	3.5	0.0	148
<5 years complete	17.5	5.7	9.0	2.6	192	20.2	6.2	4.0	0.0	78
5-9 years complete	13.4	3.1	8.0	0.2	468	14.3	3.1	6.0	0.0	282
10 or more years complete	12.4	4.6	16.7	2.0	233	9.7	3.4	13.8	0.0	144
Religion										
Hindu	22.5	8.7	10.8	1.2	464	21.2	7.6	8.9	0.0	233
Muslim	(32.6)	(15.4)	(11.3)	(2.7)	33	*	*	*	*	22
Christian	15.9	3.7	5.6	0.4	474	11.9	2.7	5.4	0.0	185
Other	10.6	3.4	9.8	1.6	548	9.2	1.9	7.5	0.0	216
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	34.3	12.5	9.4	0.0	82	25.2	8.7	9.2	0.0	52
Scheduled tribe	12.7	3.7	8.1	1.2	990	10.1	2.1	6.2	0.0	377
Other backward class	23.1	9.2	10.8	2.5	72	(22.7)	(8.2)	(14.0)	(0.0)	47
Other	20.6	6.9	10.1	1.0	372	21.4	6.2	6.7	0.0	179
Wealth index										
Lowest	20.6	7.5	2.1	0.0	246	16.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	122
Second	16.8	5.5	2.0	0.0	368	17.0	6.6	2.7	0.0	155
Middle	17.8	5.3	7.4	1.2	325	16.2	3.5	6.6	0.0	136
Fourth	13.4	3.2	14.1	2.2	271	15.9	5.8	4.4	0.0	115
Highest	13.6	5.5	19.0	2.4	312	10.2	3.0	20.6	0.0	130
Total	16.4	5.4	8.8	1.1	1,522	15.2	4.2	7.1	0.0	658

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06, and percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 with anaemia, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Age										
15-19	37.4	12.6	1.2	51.2	397	17.2	14.9	1.3	33.4	147
20-29	37.5	13.3	1.0	51.9	577	10.6	9.6	0.9	21.1	223
30-39	34.7	11.8	3.1	49.7	442	13.9	17.2	0.5	31.6	173
40-49	36.4	11.2	0.5	48.1	212	15.6	10.7	2.6	29.0	114
Marital status										
Never married	38.8	11.0	0.9	50.7	449	13.4	12.7	1.2	27.2	260
Currently married	35.9	12.9	1.9	50.7	1,112	14.6	13.2	1.0	28.8	382
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	33.1	14.0	1.4	48.4	65	*	*	*	*	14
Maternity status										
Pregnant	28.2	23.8	1.1	53.1	79	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	41.1	14.1	3.1	58.3	397	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	35.6	11.1	1.1	47.8	1,151	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	39.2	11.7	2.1	53.0	462	15.8	8.4	1.5	25.6	185
Rural	35.6	12.8	1.3	49.7	1,164	13.0	14.8	1.1	28.9	471
Education										
No education	36.4	13.4	2.1	51.8	680	13.2	13.7	3.5	30.4	149
<5 years complete	33.1	12.3	2.9	48.3	205	16.7	19.0	0.0	35.7	78
5-9 years complete	35.9	11.3	0.5	47.7	500	14.7	13.8	1.0	29.5	282
10 or more years complete	41.7	12.5	1.1	55.4	241	10.8	7.7	0.0	18.6	142
Religion										
Hindu	45.2	18.9	2.9	67.1	500	19.0	19.8	2.6	41.4	234
Muslim	(40.0)	(15.7)	(2.7)	(58.5)	38	*	*	*	*	22
Christian	33.7	9.5	0.8	44.0	500	10.4	8.1	1.0	19.6	185
Other	31.5	9.3	1.0	41.8	587	12.0	11.1	0.0	23.1	215
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	50.0	16.5	3.1	69.6	86	10.9	13.7	1.8	26.4	51
Scheduled tribe	32.4	8.2	1.0	41.6	1,052	9.8	8.2	0.2	18.3	375
Other backward class	44.4	16.3	3.8	64.5	78	(21.9)	(12.3)	(6.3)	(40.6)	47
Other	43.6	21.2	2.2	67.1	403	20.8	23.0	1.7	45.6	180
Wealth index										
Lowest	35.5	14.3	3.1	52.8	268	18.3	15.1	1.7	35.1	123
Second	36.0	10.1	0.5	46.7	394	15.6	15.4	1.3	32.4	155
Middle	32.3	13.8	2.0	48.1	350	10.1	15.4	0.7	26.2	136
Fourth	38.8	13.3	1.6	53.7	293	11.0	9.6	0.8	21.4	115
Highest	40.9	11.7	1.1	53.6	321	13.6	8.5	1.5	23.7	127
Total	36.6	12.5	1.6	50.6	1,627	13.8	13.0	1.2	28.0	656
Total for ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	35.8	13.0	1.8	50.6	1,177	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	50.6	11.3	0.6	62.5	1,084	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 decilitre (g/dl). Total includes women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe and men with missing information on education and 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.

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

² For pregnant women the value is <11 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 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 ¹		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	76.1	76.3	39.8	59.7	44.9	63.3	15.8	27.8	57.0	65.4	699	252
15-19	72.8	73.7	37.7	57.7	41.0	60.4	14.2	27.7	55.3	62.6	399	150
20-24	80.5	80.1	42.5	62.6	50.1	67.5	17.9	28.0	59.2	69.4	301	102
25-29	70.9	85.7	34.4	70.4	41.5	69.3	13.5	33.8	51.6	71.1	282	122
30-39	66.2	75.6	28.3	64.7	33.6	65.2	10.0	28.2	46.0	58.8	449	175
40-49	51.1	63.0	21.1	56.9	24.2	56.0	7.1	34.5	39.0	55.1	216	117
Residence												
Urban	82.5	87.7	50.1	73.6	53.5	76.9	21.7	41.5	67.6	75.0	473	193
Rural	63.9	70.5	26.5	57.9	32.4	58.1	9.1	25.6	43.9	57.9	1,174	472
Education												
No education	44.9	44.0	10.8	34.6	14.8	32.0	2.3	5.9	25.6	28.4	690	149
<5 years complete	69.3	62.9	25.9	51.7	34.2	51.9	6.9	17.1	47.6	46.8	206	80
5-9 years complete	88.1	83.5	49.1	65.6	54.2	69.6	15.2	29.3	70.1	70.5	502	284
10 or more years complete	98.4	98.7	69.9	90.2	76.3	89.9	41.5	62.1	83.5	91.5	248	147
Regular media exposure²												
Yes	83.2	86.7	45.8	74.5	49.8	75.4	18.5	40.3	64.4	75.9	1,048	476
No	44.8	47.4	11.3	32.4	18.8	33.9	2.5	4.7	26.7	30.2	599	190
Marital status												
Never married	77.3	76.5	42.0	63.6	46.4	62.8	18.4	30.5	58.0	66.0	454	263
Currently married	66.4	76.1	30.2	62.4	36.0	65.2	10.3	30.1	48.2	61.5	1,128	388
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	61.2	*	25.7	*	25.9	*	14.0	*	42.7	*	65	14
Times slept away from home in the past 12 months												
None	na	74.2	na	57.7	na	60.7	na	24.5	na	59.4	na	320
1-2	na	76.0	na	66.6	na	64.4	na	32.7	na	65.3	na	144
3-4	na	78.3	na	69.2	na	66.0	na	33.0	na	69.2	na	66
5+	na	76.0	na	66.2	na	68.6	na	38.9	na	65.4	na	132

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 ¹		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
Religion												
Hindu	73.0 (41.6)	75.8 (67.7)	38.5 (11.9)	62.8 (54.9)	45.2 (11.9)	62.2 (67.7)	15.2 (6.9)	28.8 (23.7)	54.4 (21.4)	61.1 (52.1)	511 39	235 24
Muslim	58.1	63.2	26.5	49.0	30.3	50.1	9.3	24.1	44.8	55.6	501	185
Christian	77.4	86.4	35.8	74.3	41.4	76.0	13.9	37.4	54.3	72.1	594	220
Other												
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	65.3	83.0	28.8	65.1	31.2	72.1	11.7	24.4	53.8	64.3	90	52
Scheduled tribe	70.6	75.9	33.0	63.0	38.4	64.2	12.7	31.3	52.1	64.7	1,062	380
Other backward class	64.4	(79.2)	45.1	(77.0)	42.3	(72.6)	16.1	(48.2)	49.6	(71.0)	80	47
Other	68.8	71.8	33.2	57.1	40.5	58.2	12.5	25.1	47.4	56.7	406	183
Wealth index												
Lowest	42.4	53.0	11.2	33.1	15.3	35.6	3.8	9.0	23.9	37.2	275	123
Second	53.8	60.5	15.2	46.0	24.3	47.2	4.4	16.5	33.5	44.0	397	155
Middle	73.7	84.0	34.7	76.5	38.9	74.2	11.3	34.2	57.7	72.4	350	138
Fourth	84.3	87.9	48.1	77.4	51.7	78.8	15.1	38.9	61.4	77.1	295	116
Highest	91.9	94.1	58.6	81.2	62.4	84.1	29.5	54.0	76.6	86.2	330	133
Total	69.2	75.5	33.3	62.5	38.5	63.6	12.7	30.2	50.7	62.9	1,647	665

Note: Total includes women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe and men with missing information on education, times slept away, and 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.

¹ 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.

² 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 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 who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Percentage of women expressing attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women 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 who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS
Age											
15-24	73.8	48.8	62.2	76.9	31.2	532	68.4	63.7	69.0	60.7	36.6
15-19	74.0	48.1	64.3	73.0	29.5	290	71.8	65.4	70.1	62.6	39.4
20-24	73.5	49.7	59.6	81.6	33.3	242	63.9	61.4	67.4	58.2	32.7
25-29	71.8	48.0	54.9	82.6	33.4	200	73.5	58.7	62.8	62.8	33.2
30-39	70.4	40.4	55.9	78.7	25.0	297	75.0	55.0	67.6	68.7	35.9
40-49	70.0	36.7	49.0	79.9	20.7	111	74.0	58.8	70.8	66.2	40.2
Residence											
Urban	79.9	57.0	73.2	75.5	37.2	390	78.5	69.4	72.0	63.4	39.2
Rural	68.2	39.2	50.1	80.3	24.7	750	68.8	54.7	65.3	64.4	34.7
Education											
No education	65.5	25.1	41.6	84.0	13.2	310	52.9	31.3	46.3	52.7	16.2
<5 years complete	69.3	32.8	52.3	78.2	22.4	143	78.0	47.0	59.2	59.2	31.5
5-9 years complete	72.8	49.0	57.3	77.5	31.2	443	70.6	59.5	66.0	64.2	34.5
10 or more years complete	81.2	71.6	83.3	74.3	48.8	244	80.9	76.1	81.8	71.1	49.4
Regular media exposure¹											
Yes	76.0	51.8	64.5	78.2	33.5	872	76.3	66.6	72.4	66.4	41.2
No	59.9	24.1	36.9	80.2	14.3	268	52.5	27.7	45.7	53.3	13.6
Marital status											
Never married	76.5	54.8	66.2	73.5	35.8	351	72.3	66.8	72.0	60.0	38.0
Currently married	69.8	41.3	54.2	80.9	26.3	749	71.3	54.3	64.2	66.8	34.5
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(79.8)	(37.1)	(56.9)	(83.5)	(19.9)	40	*	*	*	*	*
Religion											
Hindu	78.0	54.9	68.0	81.6	38.9	373	65.4	48.1	62.9	66.2	33.6
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	16	*	*	*	*	*
Christian	71.1	41.9	52.6	75.2	23.2	291	78.0	65.2	72.6	74.4	43.5
Other	68.6	39.3	52.7	78.5	25.0	459	74.2	65.6	67.1	56.7	34.8
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	75.8	57.9	66.8	69.9	30.3	59	(63.4)	(39.3)	(64.6)	(57.4)	(26.1)
Scheduled tribe	70.6	40.7	53.5	77.6	24.8	750	74.8	65.2	67.9	63.4	38.2
Other backward class	85.2	61.0	75.3	85.7	43.3	52	(69.2)	(78.9)	(70.6)	(51.9)	(41.2)
Other	73.4	52.1	64.9	82.2	37.2	280	70.2	49.0	66.7	70.8	34.1
Wealth index											
Lowest	64.0	24.0	40.6	76.9	11.5	117	60.5	38.3	52.5	68.9	26.3
Second	62.2	31.5	43.3	81.2	18.2	213	63.1	43.6	61.0	62.2	28.5
Middle	73.1	41.8	50.3	81.6	25.6	258	72.1	59.0	67.8	59.7	32.4
Fourth	75.3	53.2	65.7	78.2	36.6	249	76.7	69.9	76.7	61.0	38.1
Highest	79.1	59.7	75.2	75.5	39.9	304	80.8	74.9	79.6	69.5	49.2
Total	72.2	45.3	58.0	78.7	29.0	1,140	72.0	59.6	67.6	64.1	36.2

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Behaviour/blood transfusion/injections	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:						
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.0	10.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	5.1
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	1.2	17.9	0.3	9.4	0.5	12.0
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.0	10.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	5.1
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	310	128	789	289	1,099	417
Among those who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	*	(44.0)	*	(19.2)	*	30.6
Number who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months	4	23	2	27	6	50
Among those who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.1	3.5	1.1	1.8	1.1	2.3
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	340	136	861	325	1,201	461
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	1.4	na	0.4	na	0.7
Number of men	na	193	na	472	na	665
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3	5.1	8.0	2.1	1.5	3.0	3.4
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	5.9	7.1	2.0	4.4	3.2	5.2
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	26.9	26.4	18.4	19.4	20.8	21.4
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	2.1	2.8	1.3	2.1	1.5	2.3
Number of respondents	473	193	1,174	472	1,647	665
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 ²	97.9	96.4	92.7	94.3	94.6	95.1
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	127	51	215	91	343	143

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Knowledge						
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	24.3	33.7	12.0	25.0	15.8	27.8
Percentage who know a condom source	58.4	75.3	45.3	72.0	49.4	73.0
Sexual behaviour						
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	48.1	34.8	41.6	29.9	43.7	31.5
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	13.6	2.2	8.7	3.0	10.2	2.8
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion						
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	5.3	2.2	1.1	3.7	2.4	3.2
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	28.8	34.8	15.5	22.0	19.6	26.1
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	1.5	3.2	0.6	1.8	0.9	2.3
Number of respondents age 15-24	219	81	480	171	699	252
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 ²	98.6	(96.8)	90.1	(97.2)	94.0	97.0
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	63	28	74	37	137	66
Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	3.4	(29.0)	5.8	(14.3)	5.0	19.5
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	105	28	200	51	305	79
Percentage tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months	2.7	(3.6)	2.3	(0.0)	2.4	1.4
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	3.6	(53.6)	1.1	(31.6)	2.0	40.2
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	99	26	184	40	283	65
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ³	*	*	*	*	*	(28.4)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	4	14	2	12	6	26
Among those never married						
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	96.2	79.5	97.1	84.6	96.8	82.9
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	3.1	17.8	0.7	8.8	1.4	11.7
Number of never married respondents age 15-24	118	67	288	141	406	208

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ 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.

² Injection given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.

³ 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				Number who say that topic should be taught in school to boys								
	Number of respondents	<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years or older	Don't know/missing	Total	Number of respondents	<10 years		10-12 years	13-15 years or older	Don't know/missing	Total				
WOMEN																	
Moral values	99.6	77.8	15.6	3.9	1.1	1.6	100.0	1,640	99.6	79.2	13.7	3.9	1.3	1.9	100.0	1,640	
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	73.3	13.5	41.2	31.0	9.0	5.3	100.0	1,207	85.1	15.0	43.7	27.6	7.5	6.2	100.0	1,401	
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	91.7	9.0	48.3	37.4	3.3	2.0	100.0	1,510	63.3	9.0	37.2	37.1	10.5	6.2	100.0	1,043	
Sex and sexual behaviour	52.5	1,647	6.7	18.4	40.6	29.2	5.1	100.0	49.6	1,647	6.8	18.8	36.0	31.2	7.2	100.0	816
Contraception	62.6	1,647	4.5	11.1	36.2	41.5	6.7	100.0	1,031	1,647	4.2	11.0	34.6	40.7	9.5	100.0	894
HIV/AIDS	81.4	1,647	13.5	27.7	34.0	19.5	5.3	100.0	1,340	1,647	13.1	28.0	33.2	18.7	7.2	100.0	1,340
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	63.1	1,647	4.5	11.8	31.0	45.0	7.7	100.0	1,039	1,647	4.0	11.4	31.3	44.4	8.9	100.0	1,055
MEN																	
Moral values	97.7	665	67.2	18.6	10.8	2.2	1.2	100.0	650	97.6	67.6	19.6	9.2	2.6	1.0	100.0	649
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	74.6	665	16.7	28.1	37.6	16.0	1.7	100.0	496	86.3	16.0	31.3	36.9	14.0	1.8	100.0	574
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	86.1	665	10.7	24.9	44.3	19.0	1.1	100.0	573	70.0	12.8	22.2	41.2	22.6	1.3	100.0	466
Sex and sexual behaviour	65.3	665	4.7	13.1	26.4	53.4	2.3	100.0	434	65.5	5.5	11.2	25.1	55.1	3.1	100.0	435
Contraception	72.9	665	4.0	11.3	28.8	53.5	2.3	100.0	485	72.2	3.5	11.3	30.8	51.5	2.8	100.0	481
HIV/AIDS	83.1	665	11.9	25.0	30.9	30.2	2.0	100.0	553	83.7	12.5	23.9	32.1	29.6	1.8	100.0	557
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	60.9	665	3.2	10.6	29.8	53.3	3.0	100.0	405	62.7	3.3	10.0	31.3	54.0	1.5	100.0	417

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, Arunachal Pradesh, 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis	
URBAN			
Age			
<15	258	258	680
15-59	1,745	1,745	1,104
60+	(2,128)	(2,128)	41
Sex			
Women	889	889	886
Men	1,493	1,493	939
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	1,447	1,447	605
Other fuel	1,078	1,078	1,219
Total	1,200	1,200	1,825
RURAL			
Age			
<15	392	392	2,156
15-59	1,493	1,457	2,973
60+	1,846	1,846	343
Sex			
Women	849	809	2,613
Men	1,292	1,292	2,861
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	1,150	1,128	4,683
Other fuel	675	675	783
Total	1,081	1,062	5,474
TOTAL			
Age			
<15	360	360	2,836
15-59	1,561	1,535	4,077
60+	1,876	1,876	385
Sex			
Women	859	829	3,499
Men	1,342	1,342	3,800
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	1,184	1,164	5,289
Other fuel	920	920	2,002
Total	1,111	1,096	7,299

Note: Total includes persons with missing information on age and cooking fuel, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis.

² 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:									Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					
	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	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of women who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing
Age															
15-19	87.8	399	42.3	46.2	70.2	13.6	350	49.5	51.6	84.7	10.0	85.5	150	49.5	51.6
20-34	91.2	798	47.6	57.1	77.4	9.5	728	54.7	58.1	87.8	13.3	93.3	301	54.7	58.1
35-49	85.1	450	42.4	51.2	72.6	6.9	383	51.0	57.5	90.0	8.2	90.4	215	51.0	57.5
Residence															
Urban	95.2	473	55.2	63.6	84.8	11.6	451	59.3	60.3	89.7	13.7	96.2	193	59.3	60.3
Rural	86.1	1,174	40.4	48.1	69.8	9.0	1,011	49.4	54.9	87.0	9.7	88.3	472	49.4	54.9
Education															
No education	79.9	690	32.6	42.9	59.3	9.1	551	31.3	41.1	77.1	13.5	78.7	149	31.3	41.1
<5 years complete	89.7	206	40.0	50.4	74.5	10.3	185	43.8	51.5	85.1	16.1	83.1	80	43.8	51.5
5-9 years complete	95.3	502	46.0	55.2	81.1	10.5	479	48.8	52.4	88.3	9.3	95.0	284	48.8	52.4
10 or more years complete	99.2	248	74.3	72.7	95.2	9.6	246	80.3	79.2	96.7	9.9	98.7	147	80.3	79.2
Religion															
Hindu	91.1	511	50.3	58.0	78.4	8.4	465	44.8	55.1	84.1	10.5	92.7	235	44.8	55.1
Muslim	(89.7)	39	(37.9)	(57.9)	(60.4)	(8.5)	35	*	*	*	*	(88.2)	24	*	*
Christian	80.4	501	36.6	44.9	68.5	12.0	403	58.6	62.2	91.3	10.1	87.2	185	58.6	62.2
Other	93.6	594	46.9	54.1	76.5	9.6	556	58.5	56.4	90.3	11.9	91.6	220	58.5	56.4
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	90.7	90	47.4	59.4	80.3	14.9	82	(27.8)	(47.7)	(85.7)	(15.4)	90.5	52	(27.8)	(47.7)
Scheduled tribe	87.6	1,062	43.8	51.2	74.6	10.3	930	60.2	59.7	91.3	10.9	89.5	380	60.2	59.7
Other backward class	86.9	80	53.4	54.9	79.8	2.6	70	(42.1)	(48.4)	(80.2)	(4.6)	(95.6)	47	(42.1)	(48.4)
Other	91.9	406	46.4	55.0	71.7	8.6	374	47.1	54.9	83.3	11.0	91.6	183	47.1	54.9
Wealth index															
Lowest	74.9	275	26.9	37.0	53.9	9.1	206	28.6	36.7	68.8	9.0	74.9	123	28.6	36.7
Second	81.7	397	36.6	43.4	65.4	9.9	324	48.0	52.4	87.0	11.6	89.5	155	48.0	52.4
Middle	92.4	350	45.1	51.9	76.4	8.0	323	51.5	56.9	90.3	9.9	97.7	138	51.5	56.9
Fourth	96.7	295	47.1	60.4	82.0	11.1	285	61.3	64.1	94.6	10.2	93.0	116	61.3	64.1
Highest	97.6	330	62.8	66.9	87.8	10.8	323	67.7	68.4	94.1	13.3	97.0	133	67.7	68.4
Total	88.7	1,647	44.9	52.9	74.4	9.8	1,461	52.4	56.5	87.9	11.0	90.6	665	52.4	56.5

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 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	
Age								
15-19	751	2,253	941	399	0	695	1,305	150
20-34	244	1,708	2,119	798	0	1,989	303	301
35-49	866	2,428	2,861	450	1,875	3,147	424	215
Residence								
Urban	762	2,667	2,667	473	472	2,830	1,415	193
Rural	446	1,783	1,783	1,174	661	1,762	220	472
Education								
No education	585	2,471	2,341	690	0	2,004	0	149
<5 years complete	946	3,276	1,892	206	0	4,879	3,579	80
5-9 years complete	208	1,371	1,787	502	1,052	1,373	321	284
10 or more years complete	726	1,147	1,815	248	707	2,033	0	147
Wealth index								
Lowest	381	2,284	1,904	275	0	1,691	0	123
Second	0	2,037	2,037	397	672	1,344	0	155
Middle	0	1,970	2,269	350	0	2,170	1,416	138
Fourth	1,063	1,929	1,063	295	0	3,242	1,566	116
Highest	1,408	1,997	2,772	330	2,243	2,146	0	133
Total	537	2,037	2,037	1,647	606	2,072	567	665

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

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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes or <i>bidis</i>	2.9	3.2	3.1	34.0	30.4	31.4
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.4	3.3	2.8
Chews <i>paan masala</i> , <i>gutkha</i> , or other tobacco	27.2	25.0	25.6	52.4	51.8	51.9
Uses snuff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6
Other	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Does not use tobacco	70.9	73.4	72.7	34.4	38.5	37.4
Drinks alcohol	31.4	34.5	33.6	53.8	64.1	61.1
Number of respondents	473	1,174	1,647	193	472	665
Number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	*	(5.6)	9.4	8.3	21.7	17.5
1-4	*	(52.8)	52.9	51.4	40.6	44.0
5-9	*	(5.6)	5.8	19.4	6.5	10.6
10 or more	*	(27.8)	25.7	19.4	31.2	27.5
Missing	*	(8.3)	6.1	1.4	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	14	38	51	66	143	209
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	6.1	13.4	11.5	19.3	35.7	31.5
About once a week	25.5	39.0	35.4	39.5	34.7	35.9
Less than once a week	68.5	47.5	53.2	41.2	29.6	32.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who drink alcohol	149	405	554	104	303	406

() 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Source/health insurance	Residence		Wealth index					Total
	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
Public medical sector	69.0	87.6	88.4	86.4	86.4	80.0	68.6	82.5
Government/municipal hospital	61.2	45.6	42.6	47.0	58.4	54.7	47.7	49.9
Government dispensary	2.5	1.7	2.6	1.6	1.0	2.1	2.4	1.9
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	5.0	32.3	37.1	30.0	22.9	15.2	15.5	24.8
Sub-centre	0.0	7.5	5.4	7.2	4.1	8.1	2.3	5.5
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Government mobile clinic	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	11.3	1.8	2.9	4.6	2.6	4.8	7.6	4.4
Private medical sector	19.5	8.8	4.0	8.2	10.6	15.1	23.0	11.7
Private hospital	12.8	5.1	1.3	5.7	6.5	10.8	13.5	7.2
Private doctor/clinic	5.2	1.4	0.7	0.2	2.0	3.1	7.3	2.5
Private paramedic	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1
Traditional healer	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.5
Other private medical sector	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Other source	0.2	0.9	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
Home treatment	0.2	0.9	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
Other	0.0	0.9	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance								
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	11.7	5.3	0.3	1.3	4.1	10.1	22.8	7.1
Number of households	418	1,108	313	367	307	262	277	1,526
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance								
Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	32.1	14.3	*	*	*	(21.3)	26.1	22.4
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	33.9	10.7	*	*	*	(20.6)	23.0	21.2
Community health insurance programme	0.0	1.8	*	*	*	(0.0)	1.7	1.0
Other health insurance through employer	7.1	14.3	*	*	*	(19.4)	7.5	11.0
Medical reimbursement from employer	17.9	32.1	*	*	*	(35.4)	25.8	25.7
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	12.5	12.5	*	*	*	(3.3)	15.3	12.5
Other	7.1	23.2	*	*	*	(4.0)	15.6	15.9
Missing	1.8	1.8	*	*	*	(0.0)	1.4	1.8
Number of households	49	59	1	5	13	26	63	108

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings					Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents	
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture		Total
WOMEN												
15-19	72.8	93	27.0	14.8	15.2	41.4	1.5	100.0	55.4	44.6	100.0	68
20-24	72.8	194	26.7	11.6	19.0	42.7	0.0	100.0	47.3	52.7	100.0	142
25-29	74.5	245	26.7	12.6	23.3	37.5	0.0	100.0	58.8	41.2	100.0	182
30-34	79.1	194	29.8	13.6	22.3	34.3	0.0	100.0	50.7	49.3	100.0	153
35-39	79.8	215	19.2	15.1	29.7	36.1	0.0	100.0	63.7	36.3	100.0	171
40-44	70.3	105	17.1	10.8	30.6	41.6	0.0	100.0	76.4	23.6	100.0	74
45-49	83.1	82	15.6	10.5	31.7	42.2	0.0	100.0	70.0	30.0	100.0	68
Total	76.1	1,128	24.0	13.0	24.4	38.5	0.1	100.0	58.6	41.4	100.0	858
MEN												
15-19	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	6
20-24	(97.4)	35	(63.0)	(12.3)	(12.3)	(12.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(30.9)	(69.1)	100.0	34
25-29	94.8	80	59.8	17.3	16.1	6.8	0.0	100.0	39.0	61.0	100.0	76
30-34	98.5	68	58.2	21.8	13.8	6.2	0.0	100.0	43.6	56.4	100.0	67
35-39	98.8	88	59.6	11.8	16.7	11.9	0.0	100.0	35.7	64.3	100.0	87
40-44	100.0	54	55.5	23.2	15.5	5.8	0.0	100.0	40.7	59.3	100.0	54
45-49	96.7	55	45.3	25.4	15.6	13.7	0.0	100.0	52.8	47.2	100.0	53
Total	97.1	388	56.6	18.4	15.4	9.7	0.0	100.0	41.0	59.0	100.0	377

() 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

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 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	Alone or jointly with them decides how her earnings are used	Number of men whose wives are employed for cash	Alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age											
15-19	(83.1)	28	82.2	83	*	24	*	1	*	3	1
20-29	88.0	126	84.6	419	28.8	120	*	13	83.7	84	11
30-39	95.6	125	86.8	399	29.5	121	(93.1)	43	80.0	116	35
40-49	(97.6)	38	85.1	178	(47.5)	36	*	10	82.3	80	10
Residence											
Urban	90.8	127	81.7	300	22.7	115	*	17	86.3	107	16
Rural	92.3	190	86.7	780	39.0	185	(95.8)	50	79.3	176	41
Education											
No education	93.2	142	85.9	545	33.8	136	*	14	73.4	68	13
<5 years complete	(84.9)	45	82.0	137	(47.1)	41	*	1	(90.3)	30	1
5-9 years complete	91.2	80	85.5	260	34.2	74	(96.0)	26	80.2	106	19
10 or more years complete	94.2	51	86.0	139	15.5	49	(96.1)	26	88.3	77	23
Religion											
Hindu	87.5	127	84.4	384	38.1	124	*	22	88.9	116	18
Muslim	*	10	(72.9)	33	*	9	*	1	*	15	1
Christian	96.0	68	82.8	303	27.3	63	*	17	74.6	60	13
Other	94.8	112	89.4	359	30.8	104	(100.0)	27	82.5	92	25
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	(91.3)	33	78.0	68	(16.0)	29	*	9	(76.6)	34	9
Scheduled tribe	95.1	175	86.0	650	32.5	162	(100.0)	35	78.2	134	29
Other backward class	*	15	82.8	54	*	15	*	4	*	23	4
Other	86.6	89	86.3	303	37.8	89	*	19	84.8	92	15
Wealth index											
Lowest	93.6	65	86.5	202	45.1	64	*	6	(76.1)	33	4
Second	92.6	65	83.4	260	46.2	61	*	12	73.0	56	11
Middle	87.9	72	84.3	236	31.1	65	*	11	81.5	60	7
Fourth	87.3	54	89.1	186	17.6	49	*	16	80.9	62	13
Highest	97.1	62	84.3	197	20.1	61	*	21	93.1	71	21
Total	91.7	317	85.3	1,081	32.7	301	95.6	67	81.9	282	47.9

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

() 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 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	Total
	URBAN											
Own health care	22.3	43.7	31.8	2.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	16.9	58.3	23.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	18.7	77.2	4.1	0.0	100.0
Purchases for daily household needs	55.5	29.3	13.0	1.1	0.8	0.3	100.0	13.0	31.7	53.7	1.6	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	29.3	57.7	12.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	20.3	62.6	17.1	0.0	100.0
What to do with the money	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.8	49.6	39.8	0.8	100.0
wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	17.9	81.3	0.8	0.0	100.0
How many children to have												
	RURAL											
Own health care	30.2	39.6	29.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	20.7	53.0	23.2	2.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	38.5	54.3	6.0	1.1	100.0
Purchases for daily household needs	60.9	26.6	10.4	1.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	14.7	34.0	49.8	1.5	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	31.5	60.2	7.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.1	55.5	25.7	0.8	100.0
What to do with the money	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.7	52.5	37.7	1.1	100.0
wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.7	87.9	2.3	1.1	100.0
How many children to have												
	TOTAL											
Own health care	27.9	40.8	29.9	0.8	0.5	0.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	19.6	54.5	23.2	2.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	32.8	61.0	5.5	0.8	100.0
Purchases for daily household needs	59.4	27.3	11.1	1.4	0.7	0.1	100.0	14.2	33.3	50.9	1.5	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	30.9	59.5	8.6	0.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	18.8	57.5	23.2	0.5	100.0
What to do with the money	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.0	51.6	38.3	1.0	100.0
wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	11.3	86.0	1.8	0.8	100.0
How many children to have												
	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, Arunachal Pradesh, 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:		
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives				All of five specified decisions ¹	None of five specified decisions ¹	Number of men
Age										
15-19	60.7	70.6	81.7	84.7	45.3	4.2	93	*	*	8
20-24	67.0	69.8	83.7	89.8	50.2	3.6	194	(36.5)	(0.0)	35
25-29	65.4	76.3	88.6	91.4	54.2	3.2	245	47.4	2.6	80
30-39	71.6	76.1	87.9	89.8	55.1	2.1	408	42.7	1.3	156
40-49	72.6	73.4	87.1	93.7	56.4	1.6	187	54.5	0.0	109
Residence										
Urban	65.9	75.2	84.8	87.0	50.4	3.9	320	48.8	0.0	112
Rural	69.8	73.7	87.4	91.7	54.7	2.2	808	44.9	1.5	276
Education										
No education	70.3	74.9	86.6	90.6	54.7	2.2	562	50.6	1.0	106
<5 years complete	63.0	68.9	82.3	90.2	44.9	4.0	146	(46.1)	(0.0)	47
5-9 years complete	67.8	76.8	88.8	91.9	55.2	3.3	274	40.7	1.5	142
10 or more years complete	70.0	71.4	87.4	87.0	53.9	2.1	146	48.8	1.2	90
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	69.8	75.2	87.7	90.9	54.9	2.4	857	45.8	1.1	377
Employed, for cash	65.2	72.2	85.6	88.8	51.6	3.2	317	45.2	1.1	282
Employed, not for cash	72.4	76.9	88.9	92.1	56.9	2.0	540	47.4	1.1	94
Not employed	65.7	70.7	83.6	88.7	49.1	3.6	269	*	*	10
Number of living children										
0	64.1	68.2	78.2	84.9	44.0	7.1	114	(44.3)	(2.4)	43
1-2	70.6	76.5	87.1	90.4	55.4	2.3	440	48.1	0.7	159
3-4	65.9	73.6	87.8	90.8	52.8	2.5	373	43.9	1.6	129
5+	72.3	73.4	88.4	92.7	55.7	1.5	201	46.4	0.0	57
Household structure²										
Nuclear	67.2	74.6	85.9	87.9	52.4	3.3	607	49.7	0.5	198
Non-nuclear	70.5	73.6	87.5	93.3	54.7	2.0	521	42.2	1.6	190
Religion										
Hindu	66.0	70.2	81.6	85.4	51.3	5.5	388	47.0	0.0	135
Muslim	(58.9)	(58.5)	(64.7)	(79.5)	(31.7)	(8.5)	34	*	*	16
Christian	71.3	75.1	90.6	93.0	53.6	0.3	316	48.7	1.0	108
Other	70.2	78.7	90.4	94.1	57.3	1.3	388	43.1	2.4	130
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	69.3	70.7	77.7	78.9	53.5	10.5	71	(51.1)	(0.0)	36
Scheduled tribe	70.2	76.7	90.2	94.1	55.3	0.8	693	45.7	1.9	219
Other backward class	65.6	66.4	73.4	89.5	46.5	3.6	54	(41.6)	(0.0)	27
Other	66.7	70.5	83.1	84.9	51.4	4.8	303	46.1	0.0	105
Wealth index										
Lowest	69.1	69.9	86.2	90.2	53.9	3.5	211	33.8	2.9	72
Second	69.5	75.4	89.8	94.1	52.9	1.4	277	51.7	1.1	97
Middle	67.7	75.4	85.4	90.1	52.1	3.2	247	45.1	0.0	75
Fourth	67.0	74.0	83.4	88.3	53.3	2.9	194	42.2	1.5	70
Highest	70.2	75.4	87.7	87.8	55.6	2.9	200	55.2	0.0	73
Total	68.7	74.1	86.7	90.4	53.5	2.7	1,128	46.0	1.1	388

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ 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.

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

Table 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 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 ¹	Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme		
Age						
15-19	30.6	10.0	21.9	1.3	20.5	399
20-24	36.7	15.4	32.4	1.7	39.1	301
25-29	44.1	26.8	35.1	3.7	43.6	282
30-39	44.0	24.5	37.6	4.7	53.4	449
40-49	38.2	18.7	29.9	0.0	46.2	216
Residence						
Urban	44.2	29.7	36.2	4.2	36.2	473
Rural	36.5	14.6	29.5	1.9	41.8	1,174
Education						
No education	33.3	9.8	21.4	1.3	40.7	690
<5 years complete	39.2	11.6	27.9	2.8	41.4	206
5-9 years complete	38.9	23.1	36.1	2.9	36.8	502
10 or more years complete	52.8	42.1	52.7	5.0	44.5	248
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	42.2	19.6	32.0	3.0	43.6	1,196
Employed, for cash	63.9	33.7	36.2	3.5	47.3	452
Employed, not for cash	29.0	11.0	29.4	2.7	41.3	744
Not employed	29.2	17.3	30.1	1.3	31.1	449
Marital status						
Never married	31.1	14.9	26.9	1.3	27.4	454
Currently married	40.6	20.3	33.1	3.2	43.5	1,128
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	58.9	24.5	33.9	0.0	72.2	65
Number of living children						
0	34.5	14.9	27.8	1.4	28.4	573
1-2	45.4	26.8	36.8	3.8	41.5	462
3-4	41.9	20.7	32.7	3.0	51.8	396
5+	29.5	9.7	27.2	2.2	47.5	215
Household structure²						
Nuclear	36.8	18.5	30.9	2.2	39.1	846
Non-nuclear	40.7	19.4	32.0	2.9	41.3	801
Religion						
Hindu	41.5	23.2	33.3	1.3	36.2	511
Muslim	(9.9)	(4.6)	(7.6)	(2.3)	(20.2)	39
Christian	35.1	14.2	24.0	1.8	35.6	501
Other	41.1	20.3	37.7	4.3	48.8	594
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	37.5	18.2	29.2	1.0	22.2	90
Scheduled tribe	38.7	18.6	32.4	3.2	43.5	1,062
Other backward class	39.1	22.3	22.1	0.0	39.6	80
Other	38.9	19.7	31.9	1.7	36.1	406
Wealth index						
Lowest	29.3	2.3	13.9	0.8	41.0	275
Second	31.0	5.2	23.1	1.3	36.3	397
Middle	41.5	16.0	35.0	2.5	43.5	350
Fourth	44.9	31.6	38.2	4.0	44.1	295
Highest	47.1	41.2	46.1	4.3	37.1	330
Total	38.7	19.0	31.4	2.5	40.2	1,647

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Reason/behaviour	Ever married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	29.4	16.6	27.8	18.3	28.9	17.3
She neglects the house or children	54.9	35.9	57.3	36.8	55.5	36.3
She argues with him	20.0	20.8	19.6	23.9	19.9	22.1
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	7.7	6.1	7.0	5.0	7.5	5.7
She doesn't cook food properly	21.1	12.2	23.4	17.7	21.7	14.4
He suspects she is unfaithful	21.4	17.2	19.4	21.4	20.8	18.9
She shows disrespect for in-laws	55.5	38.9	57.0	44.9	55.9	41.3
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	70.8	50.9	73.8	60.2	71.7	54.6
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	79.6	85.0	78.8	79.6	79.4	82.9
Knows husband has sex with other women	81.1	64.8	79.0	56.3	80.5	61.4
Is tired or not in the mood	74.2	73.6	74.7	63.6	74.3	69.6
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	66.1	59.0	66.5	49.5	66.2	55.2
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	11.4	10.9	13.9	16.5	12.1	13.2
Percentage who agree that when a woman refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	12.7	na	12.4	na	12.6
Refuse to give her financial support	na	2.2	na	4.8	na	3.2
Use force to have sex	na	2.8	na	5.5	na	3.9
Have sex with another woman	na	4.4	na	5.5	na	4.8
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	0.0	na	0.8	na	0.3
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	83.4	na	82.1	na	82.9
Number of respondents	1,193	402	454	263	1,647	665

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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	76.7	60.3	63.5	49.0	83.4	399	150
20-24	71.6	68.7	71.0	53.4	76.2	301	102
25-29	69.3	54.4	67.2	49.3	84.6	282	122
30-39	67.2	50.1	65.3	61.0	82.8	449	175
40-49	74.8	41.8	65.3	62.4	86.3	216	117
Residence							
Urban	70.1	64.2	71.6	48.1	79.7	473	193
Rural	72.3	50.7	64.1	58.1	84.1	1,174	472
Education							
No education	73.8	56.3	59.1	49.1	83.9	690	149
<5 years complete	79.0	59.7	68.1	57.7	81.0	206	80
5-9 years complete	74.1	55.9	71.0	54.9	81.7	502	284
10 or more years complete	54.5	48.6	75.1	59.9	84.4	248	147
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	72.5	54.3	65.5	54.4	82.3	1,196	562
Employed, for cash	68.7	49.9	68.5	58.8	84.0	452	396
Employed, not for cash	74.7	64.9	63.7	43.8	78.3	744	166
Not employed	69.6	56.1	68.1	59.3	87.3	449	99
Marital status							
Never married	73.8	60.2	66.5	49.5	82.1	454	263
Currently married	70.8	50.2	66.0	59.1	83.5	1,128	388
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	72.0	*	68.8	*	*	65	14
Number of living children							
0	73.8	60.2	65.8	49.6	82.1	573	308
1-2	66.7	47.3	69.2	60.8	85.7	462	167
3-4	73.2	52.2	67.5	58.5	81.2	396	134
5+	73.9	51.0	58.9	61.6	82.5	215	57
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	68.3	50.1	64.7	57.9	86.0	846	317
Non-nuclear	75.2	58.7	67.9	52.8	80.0	801	348
Religion							
Hindu	65.6	47.9	69.6	59.4	84.4	511	235
Muslim	(82.8)	(63.4)	(58.8)	(55.9)	(84.9)	39	24
Christian	77.8	57.5	63.6	56.7	84.7	501	185
Other	70.8	58.3	66.2	49.5	79.5	594	220
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	69.3	56.4	65.3	60.3	79.8	90	52
Scheduled tribe	73.4	58.9	64.8	52.6	81.7	1,062	380
Other backward class	53.1	(34.3)	65.1	(71.8)	(96.2)	80	47
Other	71.0	50.4	70.9	55.1	82.5	406	183
Wealth index							
Lowest	74.5	60.5	55.9	46.0	75.9	275	123
Second	78.7	53.2	65.1	56.8	85.0	397	155
Middle	70.8	52.9	70.9	55.1	86.0	350	138
Fourth	73.4	55.5	69.7	54.5	82.6	295	116
Highest	60.1	51.6	68.2	62.7	83.7	330	133
Total	71.7	54.6	66.2	55.2	82.9	1,647	665

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² 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.

³ 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.

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

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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence ever	41.2	7.7	32.7
Sexual violence ever	12.1	5.2	10.3
Physical and sexual violence ever	10.0	0.4	7.5
Physical or sexual violence ever	43.4	12.4	35.5
Number of women	861	295	1,156
Person committing physical violence			
Current husband	86.7	*	81.5
Former husband	4.7	*	4.4
Former boyfriend	0.4	*	0.3
Father/step-father	6.8	*	7.8
Mother/step-mother	6.1	*	7.1
Sister/brother	4.2	*	6.2
Daughter/son	0.2	*	0.2
Other relative	2.8	*	3.6
Mother-in-law	1.1	*	1.0
Father-in-law	0.6	*	0.6
Other in-law	0.5	*	0.5
Teacher	0.6	*	0.5
Employer/someone at work	0.5	*	1.9
Other	0.4	*	0.4
Number who experienced physical violence	355	23	378
Person committing sexual violence			
Current husband	64.9	*	56.6
Former husband	6.0	*	5.3
Current/former boyfriend	2.7	*	4.8
Other relative	12.0	*	12.1
In-law	0.6	*	0.5
Own friend/acquaintance	4.6	*	9.2
Family friend	0.6	*	2.4
Employer/someone at work	2.9	*	2.5
Stranger	5.7	*	5.0
Missing	0.0	*	1.6
Number who experienced sexual violence	104	15	120

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

* 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months ¹		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	37.5	1.1	30.4	31.5
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	13.6	0.7	10.1	10.8
Slapped her	33.1	0.6	25.9	26.5
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	14.4	0.5	10.1	10.7
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	10.6	0.3	8.3	8.6
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	11.7	0.3	8.6	8.9
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	2.9	0.3	1.5	1.9
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	4.8	0.3	2.7	3.0
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	9.5	0.9	7.0	7.9
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	9.0	0.7	6.9	7.6
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	4.4	0.7	2.8	3.5
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	16.6	1.4	12.8	14.1
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	6.7	0.8	4.7	5.6
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	8.9	0.9	6.4	7.3
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	10.5	0.7	7.7	8.3
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	38.8	1.9	31.4	33.3
Any form of physical and sexual violence	8.2	1.3	6.0	7.3
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	43.0	2.8	34.9	37.6
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	5.1	1.1	3.4	4.5
Any violence by women against their husband ²	6.4	0.0	4.3	4.3
Number of ever-married women	861	825	825	825

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

¹ Excludes widows.

² 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	10.9	26.1	6.4	26.1	28.6	80
20-24	16.0	37.1	6.3	38.1	43.3	139
25-29	16.2	35.9	9.7	37.8	42.2	180
30-39	16.9	39.7	10.6	41.0	45.2	307
40-49	20.2	41.5	11.5	42.8	47.1	154
Residence						
Urban	24.7	35.6	12.5	38.0	44.3	234
Rural	13.6	38.3	8.4	39.1	42.6	627
Education						
No education	18.6	44.5	10.9	45.4	49.1	445
<5 years complete	19.9	42.9	15.8	45.2	50.6	95
5-9 years complete	12.4	32.2	5.8	33.1	36.1	223
10 or more years complete	14.5	13.1	5.4	15.8	24.0	98
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	18.9	42.4	10.8	43.6	48.8	652
Employed, for cash	22.8	46.5	13.4	47.5	54.9	251
Employed, not for cash	16.5	39.9	9.2	41.1	44.9	400
Not employed	9.8	23.0	5.5	24.6	25.9	204
Marital status						
Currently married	16.2	37.6	9.1	38.9	43.3	818
Widowed	(23.3)	(34.5)	(17.1)	(36.2)	(36.2)	36
Divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	*	6
Marital status and duration¹						
Married only once	15.5	37.0	8.8	38.2	42.5	790
0-4 years	11.4	23.3	4.6	23.7	28.2	171
5-9 years	14.9	37.9	9.2	40.3	44.4	164
10+ years	17.2	41.8	10.2	42.9	47.1	455
Married more than once	(37.1)	(54.8)	(18.3)	(57.4)	(67.2)	28
Number of living children						
0	10.7	24.1	6.0	25.0	27.7	84
1-2	13.8	32.8	8.5	34.0	38.0	341
3-4	19.8	41.9	9.7	44.1	48.7	281
5+	20.6	47.4	13.4	47.4	52.2	154
Household structure²						
Nuclear	17.6	40.1	9.8	41.3	45.6	459
Non-nuclear	15.6	34.7	9.1	35.9	40.1	402
Religion						
Hindu	18.4	33.7	10.6	35.4	38.7	286
Muslim	(16.1)	(62.5)	(9.2)	(62.5)	(66.0)	22
Christian	16.8	39.0	6.0	40.5	46.5	243
Other	15.0	38.1	11.1	39.0	42.7	308
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	24.8	45.3	13.1	46.8	49.4	49
Scheduled tribe	16.1	38.5	9.3	39.8	44.0	544
Other backward class	(15.9)	(35.7)	(11.0)	(37.5)	(37.5)	37
Other	16.7	32.6	9.0	33.8	39.0	226
Wealth index						
Lowest	15.6	47.0	9.1	47.5	50.6	166
Second	19.5	40.2	10.3	41.2	48.2	209
Middle	14.5	37.6	11.5	39.0	41.1	196
Fourth	19.4	38.7	10.9	40.6	43.5	141
Highest	14.0	22.1	4.8	23.8	29.6	149
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	22.3	52.1	15.0	54.3	57.3	252
No	13.7	27.1	6.7	28.0	33.1	488
Don't know	14.1	47.6	9.6	48.8	52.0	117
Total	16.6	37.5	9.5	38.8	43.0	861

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), religion, caste/tribe, and whether respondent's father beat her mother, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Currently married women only.

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

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, Arunachal Pradesh, 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
Husband's education						
No education	16.7	44.6	9.6	44.9	48.6	276
<5 years complete	24.5	45.4	16.9	47.3	53.8	106
5-7 years complete	18.5	41.5	10.7	42.1	45.6	136
8-9 years complete	12.5	37.9	6.0	39.5	42.7	140
10-11 years complete	13.1	26.5	7.0	29.9	32.2	56
12 or more years complete	14.4	16.1	7.0	18.5	24.3	137
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	13.3	31.7	5.5	33.9	39.5	304
Drinks/never gets drunk	2.8	26.2	2.2	26.2	27.9	129
Gets drunk sometimes	19.5	41.2	9.8	41.9	46.0	347
Gets drunk often	39.9	62.5	35.4	64.4	67.9	79
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	10.4	41.1	8.3	41.1	46.1	53
Wife is same age	(13.4)	(28.9)	(6.3)	(28.9)	(30.7)	34
Wife 1-4 years younger	15.6	34.8	7.7	35.9	38.7	261
Wife 5-9 years younger	17.8	37.1	7.8	39.1	44.6	271
Wife 10+ years younger	17.3	43.5	13.9	44.7	50.2	192
Spousal education difference						
Husband better educated	16.7	35.4	10.1	37.5	41.4	442
Wife better educated	18.9	34.2	11.3	34.8	41.7	108
Both equally educated	15.5	27.4	6.5	27.4	31.4	54
Neither educated	15.9	44.4	8.4	44.7	48.3	247
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	9.8	29.0	4.0	29.7	33.0	477
1-2	18.9	44.3	12.4	46.2	51.3	284
3-4	37.6	54.5	22.0	56.8	64.8	81
5-6	*	*	*	*	*	19
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	(29.9)	(48.0)	(14.7)	(48.0)	(51.3)	22
1-2	25.1	35.1	11.2	36.8	47.8	157
3-4	13.6	37.9	8.4	39.1	41.9	639
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	9.0	27.6	3.7	28.4	31.0	245
1-2	17.6	38.6	10.1	38.8	43.1	280
3-4	19.9	43.5	12.4	44.9	50.6	244
5-6	26.9	40.1	15.7	46.5	50.5	77
7	*	*	*	*	*	15
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	14.4	36.6	9.4	36.6	39.6	100
1-2	19.7	41.7	10.8	44.0	48.1	189
3	16.0	36.3	9.1	37.5	42.0	571
Total	16.6	37.5	9.5	38.8	43.0	861

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.

¹ Currently married women only.

² 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.

³ 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.

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

⁵ Reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband include: she knows 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 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	
Experienced physical violence						
Ever	22.8	6.9	19.0	13.6	36.6	323
In the past 12 months ¹	22.6	5.8	17.3	13.6	37.0	260
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever	42.3	18.6	31.7	26.0	53.3	80
In the past 12 months ¹	40.2	11.9	25.9	22.1	51.5	65
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever	22.1	6.6	18.3	13.1	35.4	334
In the past 12 months ¹	22.3	5.5	16.6	13.1	35.8	275
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever	49.0	21.6	36.7	30.1	61.8	69
In the past 12 months ¹	47.3	15.3	31.9	26.9	61.9	51

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

¹ Excludes 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever married	Never married	
Help seeking behaviour						
Never sought help and never told anyone	53.7	(53.5)	34.3	49.9	(46.2)	49.6
Never sought help but told someone	16.2	(6.9)	17.2	15.8	(15.1)	15.7
Sought help	23.9	(24.5)	44.5	28.6	(25.0)	28.3
Don't know/missing	6.2	(15.1)	4.0	5.7	(13.7)	6.4
Number of women who experienced violence	290	32	87	373	37	410
Sources of help among those who sought any help						
Own family	72.0	*	(37.0)	58.3	*	58.2
Husband's family	35.1	*	(24.6)	32.3	*	29.7
Husband/last husband	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.6	*	0.5
Friend	21.4	*	(23.7)	22.0	*	22.0
Neighbour	27.0	*	(34.7)	29.4	*	27.7
Police	0.0	*	(3.3)	1.2	*	1.1
Lawyer	0.0	*	(1.9)	0.7	*	0.6
Social service organization	0.0	*	(3.3)	1.2	*	1.1
Other	0.0	*	(3.3)	1.2	*	2.7
Number of women who sought help	69	8	39	107	9	116

() 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^{th} stratum,
 y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
 x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
and
 f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-3 sample for Arunachal Pradesh, there were 65 clusters. Hence, 65 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 65 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 64 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

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

Sampling errors for NFHS-3 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Arunachal Pradesh as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Table A.2 presents the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1). 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 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 ²	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	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, Arunachal Pradesh, 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	951	51	1057	926	1.290	0.053	849	1052
Rural	923	24	2674	2825	1.166	0.026	875	971
Total	930	22	3731	3751	1.210	0.024	886	974
No education (household female population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.333	0.038	855	749	2.079	0.114	0.257	0.409
Rural	0.483	0.025	2101	2220	2.212	0.051	0.433	0.533
Total	0.445	0.021	2956	2968	2.123	0.046	0.404	0.487
No education (household male population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.180	0.022	919	805	1.499	0.124	0.135	0.224
Rural	0.325	0.021	2304	2434	1.936	0.066	0.282	0.368
Total	0.289	0.017	3223	3239	1.838	0.059	0.255	0.323
Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000 usual household residents)								
Urban	1200	178	2084	1825	0.736	0.148	844	1556
Rural	1081	163	5181	5474	1.136	0.150	756	1406
Total	1111	130	7265	7299	1.062	0.117	850	1371
Using adequately iodized salt (households)								
Urban	0.884	0.028	464	406	1.869	0.032	0.828	0.939
Rural	0.818	0.023	1030	1088	1.939	0.029	0.772	0.865
Total	0.836	0.018	1494	1495	1.925	0.022	0.799	0.873
Urban residence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.287	0.027	1647	1647	2.423	0.094	0.233	0.341
Urban residence (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.290	0.030	666	665	1.726	0.105	0.230	0.351
No education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.419	0.026	1647	1647	2.131	0.062	0.367	0.471
No education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.224	0.021	666	665	1.267	0.091	0.183	0.265
Completed 10 or more years of education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.151	0.018	1647	1647	2.013	0.118	0.115	0.186
Completed 10 or more years of education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.221	0.025	666	665	1.558	0.114	0.171	0.271
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.276	0.013	1647	1647	1.137	0.045	0.251	0.301
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.396	0.019	666	665	1.024	0.049	0.357	0.435
Currently married (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.685	0.012	1647	1647	1.090	0.018	0.660	0.710
Currently married (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.583	0.020	666	665	1.048	0.034	0.543	0.623
Married before age 18 (women age 20-49)								
Total	0.502	0.020	1247	1248	1.416	0.040	0.462	0.542
Married before age 21 (men age 25-49)								
Total	0.327	0.028	413	414	1.194	0.084	0.272	0.382
Currently using any method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.473	0.028	355	320	1.046	0.059	0.418	0.529
Rural	0.416	0.034	772	808	1.888	0.081	0.349	0.483
Total	0.432	0.025	1127	1128	1.714	0.059	0.381	0.483
Currently using a modern method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.394	0.033	355	320	1.276	0.084	0.328	0.461
Rural	0.364	0.032	772	808	1.832	0.087	0.300	0.428
Total	0.373	0.025	1127	1128	1.714	0.066	0.323	0.422
Currently using a traditional method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.079	0.014	355	320	0.994	0.181	0.050	0.107
Rural	0.052	0.009	772	808	1.163	0.179	0.033	0.070
Total	0.059	0.008	1127	1128	1.075	0.127	0.044	0.075

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06—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	0.194	0.026	355	320	1.226	0.133	0.143	0.246
Rural	0.237	0.030	772	808	1.952	0.126	0.177	0.297
Total	0.225	0.023	1127	1128	1.824	0.101	0.179	0.270
Currently using pill (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.087	0.020	355	320	1.350	0.232	0.047	0.128
Rural	0.079	0.012	772	808	1.194	0.147	0.056	0.102
Total	0.081	0.010	1127	1128	1.246	0.125	0.061	0.102
Currently using IUD (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.065	0.022	355	320	1.708	0.346	0.020	0.110
Rural	0.022	0.006	772	808	1.175	0.282	0.010	0.034
Total	0.034	0.008	1127	1128	1.462	0.232	0.018	0.050
Currently using condom (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.045	0.013	355	320	1.186	0.290	0.019	0.071
Rural	0.021	0.006	772	808	1.175	0.291	0.009	0.033
Total	0.028	0.006	1127	1128	1.176	0.208	0.016	0.039
Using public medical sector source of contraception (women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception)								
Urban	0.500	0.073	146	132	1.734	0.145	0.355	0.645
Rural	0.695	0.040	285	298	1.470	0.058	0.614	0.775
Total	0.635	0.040	431	430	1.700	0.062	0.556	0.714
Want no more children (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.575	0.036	355	320	1.358	0.062	0.503	0.646
Rural	0.663	0.024	772	808	1.396	0.036	0.616	0.711
Total	0.638	0.020	1127	1128	1.416	0.032	0.598	0.679
Want no more children (currently married men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.553	0.057	123	112	1.269	0.104	0.438	0.667
Rural	0.657	0.035	265	276	1.196	0.053	0.587	0.727
Total	0.627	0.031	388	388	1.248	0.049	0.565	0.688
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married women age 15-49)								
Total	0.171	0.011	1127	1128	1.007	0.066	0.148	0.194
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married men age 15-49)								
Total	0.199	0.021	388	388	1.053	0.107	0.156	0.242
Ideal number of children (women age 15-49)								
Total	2.972	0.077	1548	1546	2.213	0.026	2.818	3.125
Ideal number of children (men age 15-49)								
Total	2.886	0.078	644	643	1.617	0.027	2.729	3.043
Mother received ANC from health personnel (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.729	0.048	177	160	1.428	0.066	0.633	0.825
Rural	0.464	0.041	418	437	1.686	0.089	0.382	0.547
Total	0.535	0.033	595	597	1.626	0.062	0.468	0.601
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.260	0.055	177	160	1.670	0.213	0.149	0.370
Rural	0.057	0.012	418	437	1.081	0.214	0.033	0.082
Total	0.112	0.019	595	597	1.478	0.171	0.073	0.150
Births delivered by a skilled provider (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.597	0.057	258	233	1.580	0.095	0.484	0.710
Rural	0.194	0.031	612	640	1.709	0.159	0.133	0.256
Total	0.302	0.032	870	873	1.780	0.108	0.237	0.367
Institutional delivery (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.585	0.055	258	233	1.532	0.094	0.475	0.695
Rural	0.176	0.029	612	640	1.673	0.163	0.119	0.234
Total	0.285	0.031	870	873	1.754	0.110	0.223	0.348
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth (last birth in last five years)								
Urban	0.418	0.075	177	160	1.999	0.178	0.269	0.567
Rural	0.158	0.025	418	437	1.415	0.160	0.107	0.208
Total	0.227	0.029	595	597	1.673	0.126	0.170	0.285

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06—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)								
Urban	0.370	0.064	46	41	0.863	0.172	0.242	0.497
Rural	0.289	0.075	76	80	1.309	0.258	0.140	0.439
Total	0.317	0.056	122	121	1.226	0.177	0.205	0.429
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.457	0.085	46	41	1.124	0.186	0.287	0.626
Rural	0.303	0.077	76	80	1.336	0.255	0.148	0.457
Total	0.355	0.063	122	121	1.353	0.179	0.228	0.482
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.535	0.101	43	39	1.327	0.189	0.332	0.737
Rural	0.289	0.044	114	119	1.041	0.153	0.201	0.378
Total	0.350	0.042	157	158	1.106	0.120	0.266	0.434
Child received BCG vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.651	0.090	43	39	1.241	0.139	0.470	0.832
Rural	0.553	0.055	114	119	1.186	0.100	0.442	0.663
Total	0.577	0.047	157	158	1.198	0.082	0.483	0.671
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.605	0.090	43	39	1.202	0.149	0.425	0.784
Rural	0.325	0.048	114	119	1.103	0.149	0.228	0.421
Total	0.393	0.042	157	158	1.086	0.107	0.309	0.478
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.628	0.079	43	39	1.065	0.125	0.471	0.785
Rural	0.535	0.061	114	119	1.307	0.114	0.413	0.657
Total	0.558	0.050	157	158	1.263	0.090	0.458	0.658
Child received measles vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.535	0.092	43	39	1.208	0.172	0.351	0.719
Rural	0.333	0.050	114	119	1.127	0.149	0.234	0.433
Total	0.383	0.044	157	158	1.145	0.116	0.294	0.471
Child fully vaccinated (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.512	0.082	43	39	1.079	0.161	0.347	0.676
Rural	0.211	0.042	114	119	1.090	0.198	0.127	0.294
Total	0.284	0.039	157	158	1.081	0.137	0.207	0.362
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.209	0.027	206	186	0.891	0.130	0.155	0.263
Rural	0.147	0.022	524	548	1.271	0.149	0.103	0.191
Total	0.163	0.018	730	734	1.184	0.109	0.127	0.198
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.355	0.022	1156	1156	1.554	0.062	0.311	0.398
Weight-for-height, wasting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.086	0.019	210	184	0.993	0.217	0.049	0.123
Rural	0.175	0.022	520	549	1.231	0.124	0.132	0.218
Total	0.153	0.017	730	733	1.235	0.112	0.118	0.187
Height-for-age, stunting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.405	0.055	210	184	1.500	0.135	0.295	0.514
Rural	0.442	0.021	520	549	0.957	0.047	0.400	0.484
Total	0.433	0.021	730	733	1.111	0.048	0.391	0.474
Weight-for-age, underweight (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.210	0.032	210	184	1.100	0.154	0.145	0.274
Rural	0.363	0.028	520	549	1.233	0.077	0.307	0.420
Total	0.325	0.022	730	733	1.193	0.068	0.281	0.369
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.198	0.028	481	434	1.542	0.142	0.141	0.254
Rural	0.150	0.016	1040	1088	1.404	0.104	0.119	0.181
Total	0.164	0.014	1521	1522	1.471	0.085	0.136	0.191
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.180	0.019	206	188	0.702	0.105	0.142	0.217
Rural	0.142	0.021	452	470	1.282	0.149	0.099	0.184
Total	0.152	0.016	658	658	1.160	0.107	0.120	0.185

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06—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) ≥ 25.0 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.114	0.023	481	434	1.567	0.199	0.069	0.160
Rural	0.078	0.011	1040	1088	1.307	0.140	0.056	0.100
Total	0.088	0.010	1521	1522	1.363	0.112	0.068	0.108
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.073	0.016	206	188	0.872	0.217	0.041	0.104
Rural	0.071	0.013	452	470	1.078	0.184	0.045	0.097
Total	0.071	0.010	658	658	1.029	0.145	0.051	0.092
Have heard of AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.825	0.031	525	473	1.879	0.038	0.762	0.887
Rural	0.639	0.038	1122	1174	2.637	0.059	0.563	0.715
Total	0.692	0.028	1647	1647	2.470	0.041	0.636	0.749
Have heard of AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.877	0.044	212	193	1.940	0.050	0.789	0.966
Rural	0.705	0.038	454	472	1.778	0.054	0.628	0.781
Total	0.755	0.030	666	665	1.820	0.040	0.694	0.816
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.217	0.029	525	473	1.590	0.132	0.160	0.274
Rural	0.091	0.015	1122	1174	1.694	0.160	0.062	0.120
Total	0.127	0.014	1647	1647	1.654	0.107	0.100	0.154
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.415	0.049	212	193	1.437	0.118	0.317	0.513
Rural	0.256	0.036	454	472	1.771	0.142	0.183	0.328
Total	0.302	0.030	666	665	1.659	0.098	0.243	0.361
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	2.512	0.205	na	1312	1.045	0.082	2.103	2.922
Rural	3.206	0.231	na	3229	1.337	0.072	2.745	3.667
Total	3.033	0.177	na	4541	1.272	0.058	2.680	3.386
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.078	0.014	na	345	1.025	0.177	0.051	0.106
Rural	0.067	0.012	na	766	1.272	0.183	0.042	0.091
Total	0.070	0.010	na	1111	1.220	0.136	0.051	0.090
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 20-24 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.154	0.013	na	293	0.675	0.084	0.128	0.180
Rural	0.190	0.019	na	589	1.165	0.098	0.153	0.227
Total	0.178	0.013	na	881	1.062	0.074	0.152	0.205
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 25-29 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.165	0.021	na	240	0.919	0.125	0.124	0.206
Rural	0.166	0.017	na	581	1.056	0.101	0.132	0.199
Total	0.165	0.013	na	821	1.026	0.081	0.139	0.192
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 30-34 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.105	0.020	na	206	0.930	0.191	0.065	0.145
Rural	0.117	0.018	na	465	1.161	0.152	0.081	0.153
Total	0.113	0.014	na	671	1.096	0.121	0.086	0.141
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 35-39 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	126	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.069	0.015	na	443	1.229	0.213	0.039	0.098
Total	0.053	0.012	na	569	1.253	0.217	0.030	0.076
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 40-44 (last 3 years)								
Rural	0.033	0.011	na	254	0.950	0.326	0.011	0.054
Total	0.026	0.008	na	324	0.963	0.326	0.009	0.043
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 45-49 (last 3 years)								
Rural	0.000	0.000	na	132	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Total	0.000	0.000	na	165	nc	nc	0.000	0.000

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Arunachal Pradesh, 2005-06—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
Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Total	33.999	6.078	862	865	0.954	0.179	21.843	46.155
Post neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Total	26.719	6.388	861	864	1.144	0.239	13.943	39.495
Infant mortality (0-4 years)								
Total	60.718	9.319	864	867	1.083	0.153	42.080	79.356
Child mortality (0-4 years)								
Total	28.774	5.760	906	911	0.983	0.200	17.254	40.293
Under-five mortality (0-4 years)								
Total	87.744	11.049	874	877	1.114	0.126	65.646	109.842
Women with any anaemia (women age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.530	0.039	513	462	1.757	0.073	0.453	0.608
Rural	0.497	0.032	1113	1164	2.134	0.065	0.433	0.561
Total	0.506	0.025	1626	1627	2.051	0.050	0.455	0.557
Men with any anaemia (men age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.256	0.051	203	185	1.650	0.199	0.154	0.358
Rural	0.289	0.032	453	471	1.512	0.112	0.225	0.354
Total	0.280	0.027	656	656	1.551	0.097	0.225	0.334
Children with any anaemia (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.598	0.039	194	170	1.081	0.065	0.520	0.675
Rural	0.561	0.035	528	558	1.581	0.063	0.490	0.632
Total	0.569	0.029	722	728	1.519	0.051	0.512	0.627
na =Not applicable nc =Not calculated because the denominator is zero								